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HISTORY OF
Colusa and Glenn Counties

CALIFORNIA

WITH

Biographical Sketches

OF

*The Leading Men and Women of the Counties Who have
been Identified with their Growth and
Development from the Early
Days to the Present*



HISTORY BY

CHARLES DAVIS McCOMISH AND MRS. REBECCA T. LAMBERT

ILLUSTRATED

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

1918

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HISTORY OF COLUSA COUNTY

By Charles Davis McComish

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HISTORICAL



HISTORICAL

HISTORY OF COLUSA COUNTY

By Charles Davis McComish

FOREWORD

It occurs to me that possibly a history of Colusa County ought to begin with a history of the histories of Colusa County. For the present work is not by any means the first of its kind. At least two volumes have preceded it, devoted exclusively to a history of this county.

The first was a most complete and interesting work written by the late Will S. Green and published in 1880. It was exhaustive in its detail, was copiously illustrated, and forms an exceedingly valuable contribution to local historical literature, because much of the material contained in it was drawn from the author's personal experiences in the very early days of this county.

The second of the two histories of the county was written by Justus H. Rogers, a newspaper man of Orland, and was published in 1891. It, too, is a complete and valuable work, one whose interest and value will increase as time passes.

Besides the books above mentioned, Colusa County has had chapters in numerous histories of the state, histories of the Sacramento Valley, and the like, that have been published from time to time, but were more or less incomplete because of the wide fields they covered.

As thirty-seven years have elapsed since the Green history was published, and twenty-six years since the publication of the Rogers history, and as history is made with exceeding rapidity in a comparatively new community, it has been deemed wise to undertake once again the recording of the events that have made the history of the county, bringing the account down to date and leaving the facts on record, so that future historians may take up the story and carry it along, in order that it may be kept continuous. For one of the chief differences between civilized and savage peoples is this, that the latter leave no written records of their activities.

The existence of the two works mentioned above, and the completeness with which they have gone into the early history of this county, will influence the present author to touch those

early events comparatively lightly and to lay more stress upon the events of the period elapsing since the publication of the former histories of the county—events that as yet are not permanently recorded. For the current events of today will be the history of tomorrow, and it will be read by the student of the future with just as much interest and profit as will the records of the beginnings of our county.

CHAPTER I

EARLY HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA

A history of Colusa County naturally should be prefaced with a brief history of the state, in order to "lead up to the subject" properly. In the present case the preliminary recital of events will be very brief, merely enough to connect up the work in hand with the general events of the time, in order that as much time and space as possible may be devoted to the happenings within the county itself.

When the year 1542, A. D., dawned, the eye of a white man, so far as we know, had never looked upon the empire we now call California. There are legends and stories extant to the effect that one Mannelo, a Spanish sailor, had been left for dead on the shores of San Francisco Bay by his companions, who had come ashore from their vessel for fresh water and got into a fight with the Indians. This is said to have been between 1535 and 1540, and Mannelo is said to have recovered and lived with the Indians for several years before he found his way back to civilization; but the story is so hazy and improbable that it is hardly worthy of belief. The voyage of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, one of the lieutenants of Cortez, up the coast from Mexico, where the Spaniards had a number of strong colonies, is the first visit to California by the whites, of which we have any definite record. This was in September of 1542, just fifty years after Columbus discovered America, and three hundred seventy-five years ago. For far the greater part of that three hundred seventy-five years, California was little disturbed by glances from the eyes of white men. It lay and slept in its mellow sunshine, walled off from the rest of the world by almost impenetrable mountains on one side and the almost boundless ocean on the other. Year after year the trees budded in the spring and shed their leaves in the fall; the grasses flourished and died away as the seasons passed over them; rabbits, antelope, elk and other herbivorous animals roamed the plains and valleys in countless numbers; the Indians fought or

compromised with the grizzly bear and the mountain lion; the seasons rolled on—and the great state slept in its silent isolation.

It was thirty-seven years after Cabrillo explored San Diego Bay and died on the shores of California, that Sir Francis Drake, the Englishman, reached California, in 1579, on the memorable trip that took him around the world. He of course found no trace of any previous explorations or settlements, and believed that he was the first white man to reach these shores. He landed, and as was the custom of Englishmen, took possession of everything in sight—and everything that touched anything in sight—in the name of his sovereign. Then he headed across the Pacific for home.

During the twenty-three years following Drake's visit to California, three or four Spanish vessels visited the coast; but in each instance their stay was brief, and they accomplished nothing of permanence or value. The last of them came in 1602; and then again, for one hundred sixty-seven years, California was allowed to sleep absolutely unmolested by white men.

This brings us to the year 1769, when Father Junipero Serra established the mission at San Diego, the first permanent settlement in California, and the first of the famous California missions, the last of which was established in 1823.

The period from 1769 to 1833 marked the growth and prosperity of the missions in California. There were twenty-one of them, all told, extending in a line along or near the coast from San Diego to Sonoma. Most of them were prosperous, and some of them were exceedingly rich in lands, live stock, fruits and grains. Each had a population of from five hundred to two thousand people, most of whom were converted Indians. Of San Luis Rey, the largest of the missions, it has been said that "at one time it had a baptized Indian population of several thousand, owned twenty-four thousand cattle, ten thousand horses, and one hundred thousand sheep, and harvested fourteen thousand bushels of grain a year."

From 1769, when the establishment of the missions began, till 1824, when Mexico achieved her independence from Spain, the missions were subservient to the latter country; and it was the strictness of the Spanish laws governing commerce that kept them from becoming more of a power in the commercial world. They were allowed to trade only with Spain, and in Spanish ships; and as grapes, fruits, nuts, and wines were produced also in Spain, the only things Spain needed to buy of them were hides and tallow, which came to be the chief articles of commerce. Of course their commercial activities were thus greatly impeded and their isolation promoted.

When Mexico shook off the yoke of Spain in 1824, California, because of the great distance from Spain, cast in her lot with Mexico, although the sympathies of the people of the missions and of the large ranchos surrounding them were largely with the mother country. At this time practically all of the white people of the state were Spaniards connected with the missions, the presidios or forts guarding the missions, and the ranchos in the neighborhood of the missions, the only exception worthy of note being a colony of Russians who established a fur-trading post at Fort Ross, in Marin County, in 1812.

But about this time American and British wanderers began to drift into the state, most of them being hunters and trappers. One of these was Jedediah S. Smith, a trapper who arrived in 1825 and was said to have been the first white man to cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains. A few of these adventurers settled down, married into the Spanish families, and made permanent homes here. Prominent among these early American settlers was one Chapman, who deserted from a pirate ship that had come up from the coast of South America and plundered some of the missions and ranchos during the troublous times of the Mexican-Spanish War. Chapman, it seems, was a sort of genius in mechanical and other ways, and he proved to be a great help to the padres of the missions in improving many of their domestic processes and operations. He finally fell in love with and married the daughter of Captain Ortega, the discoverer of San Francisco Bay, and lived a long, contented and useful life in the state. Conditions of life were extremely pleasant in those days, and it was easy to drift into a condition of dreamy contentment and luxury. Many a modern man, tired of the busy bustle of today, has wished devoutly that his lot might have been cast with the gay and care-free inhabitants of California before the "Gringos" came.

But the days of the missions were fast passing. As soon as Mexico had gained her independence, she staged the first of that series of internal revolutions that has lasted till this day. Mexico, from the beginning, has been a busy country, governmentally; and naturally she had little time to give to the government of her colony, California. Most of the governors she sent up were politicians of the worst type; and their task was not lightened by the fact that most of the Spanish population preferred Spanish to Mexican rule, while a large element of the people hoped to see California one of the United States.

Mexico, as soon as she had upon her hands the responsibilities of a self-governing country, ceased to send funds for the support of the government in California, having, no doubt,

abundant use at home for all the funds she could raise. The local officials, in their need, turned to the missions, and for several years nearly all the governmental expenses of the colony were supplied by the padres.

When, in 1810, Mexico began her revolution against Spain, the Spanish authorities apparently believed that the California missions would take sides with, or at least would be a great help to, Mexico, and ordered that the missions be abolished. Spain did not have the power to have the order carried out, however, and the missions continued to exist for about twenty years. But, deprived of the protection of the mother country, and neglected and plundered by Mexico, the once prosperous missions came upon evil days. Their prosperity and happiness waned, and in 1833 the Mexican government completed their destruction by an order that they be completely secularized, that their lands be divided among the converted Indians, and the padres be sent to other fields.

The decay of the mission settlements and the disappearance of the peaceful pastoral life about them was rapid. The Indians were unable to take care of themselves without the guidance of the padres; and they were speedily stripped of their lands, cattle and other possessions. During the period between 1833 and 1842, hunters, trappers and other adventurers were coming into the state with great frequency, and a new order in California was beginning. Captain John Sutter, the Swiss pioneer, arrived in 1839, and John Bidwell and party in 1841. By 1842 the fame of California's lands and climate had spread throughout the United States, and that year there occurred the first wave of the great flood of immigration to California. Hundreds of people came across the plains to see or settle in the wonderful new land.

By 1846 the new order was fairly well established. The Americans in the state were so numerous and so confident that they organized the Bear Flag army of some thirty-three men—several of whom afterwards became citizens of Colusa County—waged the Bear Flag war for the overthrow of Mexican rule, took General Vallejo prisoner, and cooperated with Commodore John D. Sloat, who had arrived about that time with two vessels and had captured Monterey, in the complete taking over of the government of California from Mexican to American domination and government.

In 1848 gold was discovered by James W. Marshall in the race of a sawmill he was building for Captain Sutter, forty miles east of Sacramento; and a few months later the crest of the great flood of newcomers had struck the state. Of course many of the gold-seekers were disappointed; and this, together with the ad-

mission of California as a state in 1850, led to the rapid exploration and settlement of all parts of the state—which brings us directly to the history of Colusa County.

CHAPTER II

EARLY EXPLORATIONS AND FIRST SETTLERS

Early Explorations

Colusa County as we know it today (1918) is not the Colusa County that was organized in 1851. The county as first organized comprised all of what is now Colusa and Glenn Counties, and part of what is now Tehama County. But in 1855 the state legislature passed a bill cutting off, and adding to Tehama County, all that part of Colusa County lying north of township 22, the present northern boundary of Glenn County. The part taken away was six townships, or thirty-six miles, wide, and included the city of Red Bluff. In 1891 the county was again divided and Glenn County was formed, the line of division being drawn through township 18, north; and thus Colusa County lost another strip of territory, this one being about twenty-eight miles wide.

The present County of Colusa has its northwest corner on the summit of the Coast Range Mountains, in township 18, north, range 8, west, from the Mount Diablo base and meridian. The northern boundary runs parallel with, and a mile and a half north of, the line dividing townships 17 and 18, and is a straight line except near Princeton, where a section of it about six miles long is moved about two miles north. The intersection of this north boundary and Butte Creek constitutes the northeast corner of the county, and the east boundary is composed of Butte Creek and the Sacramento River. The south boundary is the line between townships 12 and 13, and the west boundary runs along the summit of the Coast Range Mountains to the northwest corner, the "place of beginning," as the land descriptions say. It is about thirty-one and a half miles in a straight line through the county from north to south, and about forty-eight miles from east to west at the widest point.

Having thus fixed the limits of the territory we are dealing with, we shall see that this history must differ with earlier histories of the county in that it takes in a great deal less territory. For at the time those earlier works were written, Colusa County included what is now Glenn County, the historical record of which will be found in a separate department of this volume. The

narrative that is to follow herein will deal only with what is now Colusa County.

Three hundred years passed after Cabrillo landed in California, and still the land that is called Colusa County remained unseen by white man. If you, dear reader, had happened along here only seventy-five years ago, you would have owned the first white man's eyes to gaze upon the broad expanse of your county. Possibly your eyes were not in seeing condition seventy-five years ago, but your father or mother might well have done so—so short is the time it has taken this county to emerge out of the wilderness and evolve into the highly civilized community that it is today! At the beginning of 1843, this part of the world lay exactly as it had been created by Nature. No white man had ever set foot upon it, although it may be that this statement requires some qualification. We have some rather hazy accounts of a band or two of trappers who passed up and down the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys; but there is no record of their route through this valley, and as they were on the east side of the San Joaquin, they no doubt kept the east side of the Sacramento and of Butte Creek, and thus missed Colusa County altogether.

The first whites of whose entry upon Colusa County soil there is definite record are told of by Gen. John Bidwell. They were a party that had come from the Eastern States to Oregon in 1842, and in 1843 made the trip overland from Oregon down through the Sacramento Valley to Sutter's ranch, where Sacramento now stands. Their conduct seems to have been of such a nature as to inspire anything but pride in their achievements. General Bidwell tells rather fully of their journey through the valley; and as they were the first authenticated explorers of this county, and the story of their treatment of the Indians explains quite comprehensively why the Indian has not been able to withstand the advance of "civilization," I quote at some length from General Bidwell's narrative:

"This party had with them men, two at least, who might be styled 'Indian killers,' and on the way very frequently fired at Indians seen in the distance. The better portion tried to dissuade them from this uncalled-for conduct, with, however, only partial success. On arriving at the present site of Red Bluff, the company camped early in the day, intending to remain during the night, but broke up camp hastily owing to the following incident: One of the 'Indian killers,' seeing an Indian on the opposite side of the river, swam over, carrying a butcher-knife in his mouth. The Indian allowed him to approach till he came very close, but at last ran away. The man with the knife pursued him, threw a stone, and, crippling the Indian, completed

his barbarous work by killing him with his knife. The party in camp, now fearing Indian retaliation, concluded to travel on. After a few miles an Indian was observed following them, no doubt out of curiosity and not because he had heard of the killing of a member of his tribe a few hours previously. One of the 'Indian killers,' seeing the opportunity for another murder, hid in the brush till the Indian came up, and shot him. The company continued to travel on the west side of the Sacramento River with more than ordinary haste, feeling very insecure lest the Indians, who were very numerous in the valley at that time, should exhibit hostility on account of what had occurred. One of the encampments, I remember, was near the river, below what is now called Stony Creek, then Capay River, in Colusa County. The Indians, however, came near in considerable numbers, and hence evidently had not heard of the shooting and kniving just mentioned. In the morning, as they were packing up to leave camp, one of the 'Indian killers' missed his bridle and swore the 'damned Indians' had stolen it—a most unreasonable thing, since the Indians had no horses and never had. In his rage he fired at an Indian who stood by a tree about one hundred yards distant. The Indian fell back into the brush, while the rest of his frightened companions fled in great haste. The company was again rendered panicky by the blood-thirsty imprudence of the 'Indian killer,' hastened on their journey, and found the missing bridle in a few minutes under a pile of blankets.

"All that day the Indians on the east side of the river manifested great excitement as the company moved along down on the west side. For more than forty miles there was at that time no place where water could be found for the horses to drink, the banks being so steep or so grown up with jungle and grape-vine as to be unapproachable. The day following, however, the company encamped on the spot where Colusa now stands. The excitement among the Indians had now preceded them, and consequently numbers of them swarmed on the opposite side of the river. When the horses were led down to get water, in an almost famished condition, the Indians fired at them with their arrows, but no one was hit or hurt.

"The immigrants told their story at Sutter's place, and some here thought that the Indians where the shooting was done were hostile; but most of them, and the best-informed as I thought, did not blame the Indians, in view of previous occurrences. Sutter, however, concluded to punish them, and went, with about fifty men, and attacked the Indian camp at daylight. His forces were divided, a part of them going above and crossing on the

Indian bridge. They were ready to begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. The Indians fled and mostly jumped into the river, where they were fired on, and great numbers of them killed, after which the Indians in that part of the valley were never known to exhibit any purpose of hostility. I do not believe there was sufficient reason to consider them hostile before. At any rate, I remember no offensive act on their part, having occasion to go among them almost a year afterward, twice at least, and once with only five men with me, when we camped all night near a village without any molestation. Two years later, in 1846, I went from Sacramento during the prevalence of a great flood, passing not up the river but over the plains, which were like a sea of waters, and arriving in a canoe near the place where the Indians were killed in 1843, to trade for Indian twine, with which to make seines for taking salmon. No white man was with me, only two Indians to paddle the canoe, and I found the natives perfectly friendly."

The above account of the first visit of white men to Colusa does not constitute a particularly brilliant or satisfying chapter in the county's history; but as General Bidwell was a most intelligent observer, and a man of the highest character, we must accept the story as it is, although the reading of it should make a decent white man blush for his race.

It may be stated here, for the sake of clearness and accuracy, that although General Bidwell states in his writings that he passed through what afterward became Colusa County on his trip to the Red Bluffs in March of 1843, the route that he gives of that trip leads to the conviction that he did not pass through any part of what we of today know as Colusa County; for it must be remembered that the Colusa County of the present is much smaller than the original county.

But the next year, 1844, General Bidwell, executing a commission to locate a grant of land for the children of Thomas O. Larkin, merchant and United States consul at Monterey, did visit the county, and explored it rather thoroughly. Accompanied by an Indian, he came up the west side of the valley to a point west of where Colusa now stands, camped over night, and the next morning headed westward across the plains to see what sort of country lay between him and the Coast Range Mountains, which he could see in the distance. He struck the Stony Creek Valley, followed the creek down to its confluence with the Sacramento River, and there met Edward A. Farwell and Thomas Fallon, who had come up the river in a canoe to settle on a grant that they had obtained further up the river. These men must also have passed, though by water, through Colusa County.

General Bidwell fulfilled his mission by mapping out and locating a large body of land lying west of the river in the vicinity of the present town of Princeton; and this territory is known to this day as the Larkin's Children's Rancho, although many years have passed since any of the Larkin children had anything to do with it. Then the explorer returned to Sutter's and told what he had seen.

Bidwell's story so interested a trapper named Jack Myers that he organized a party of trappers and came up to the scene of Bidwell's explorations to catch beaver, which were very plentiful. But these men had much less intelligence, humanity and patience than Bidwell, and were soon in a quarrel with the Indians, the result being the death of several of the Indians and the hasty withdrawal of the trappers. But they saw the future Colusa County, and are mentioned to make the list complete.

Peter Lassen, for whom Lassen County and Mount Lassen were named, with William C. Moon and a man named Merritt, came up to Stony Creek in 1845, and on a branch of that stream, now called Grindstone Creek, made a canoe load of grindstones, which they took down the river for sale at Sutter's and San Francisco. These men also passed through and saw the domain that was to be Colusa County, although there is no record of their being particularly impressed with it.

The exploration that was to bear immediate and lasting fruit in the way of colonization and settlement was made in 1847 by Dr. Robert Semple, a Kentuckian, who had been residing for some years at Benicia. Dr. Semple had occasion, in the year mentioned, to visit some friends who were located near where Red Bluff now stands. He made the trip up the valley on horseback, and was deeply impressed with the beauty and fertility of the land through which he passed. The luxuriance of the vegetation in the vicinity of the Colus Indian village convinced him that here would be a good place for a settlement. When he had finished his visit at the northern end of the valley, he determined to return by water and explore the course of the river thoroughly, to see whether it was navigable or not. Accordingly he made a raft of logs and floated all the way down to Sacramento, or Sutter's Fort, as it was then called, making careful observations, frequent soundings and many notes. He found navigation rather precarious till he reached the Indian village above mentioned, after which the channel was broader and deeper, and, in the explorer's opinion, capable of sustaining navigation the year round. This confirmed him in his belief that the site of the Colus village was an ideal location for a city, and he kept these

facts in mind. When, two years later, his brother, C. D. Semple, arrived from Kentucky to settle in California, the Doctor had a location already chosen for him, and easily persuaded him to take it; and the result was the founding of the city and county of Colusa. Had it not been for the visit of Dr. Semple up the valley in 1847, the course of empire, as far as Colusa County is concerned, might, indeed would, have taken a vastly different way.

The First Settlers

This ends the list of travelers and explorers, so far as they are known, and brings us to the days of the actual settlers. And of these, a man named John S. Williams has the honor of being the first. In addition to being the first settler in the county, Mr. Williams built the first house ever erected in the county, and his wife was the first white woman who ever lived here.

John S. Williams was sent from Monterey by Thomas O. Larkin to settle upon and conduct as a cattle ranch the grant of land the Mexican government had given to the Larkin children, Larkin furnishing the cattle to Williams on shares. Williams, in the summer of 1847, brought his wife and his cattle up the valley to the Larkin grant, and selected as his headquarters a spot on the John Boggs ranch, where W. A. Yerxa now lives, a mile and a half south of Princeton on the west side of the river. Here he built himself a comfortable adobe house, and established the first home in Colusa County. The live-stock business prospered, and the Larkin stock soon covered the plains by thousands, where formerly herds of elk and antelope had been.

The live-stock business, though eminently successful, was not sufficiently attractive to counteract the lure of the gold fields, once Marshall's great discovery became known; and in 1848 Mr. Williams went over to the Feather River to pick up a fortune in nuggets. Charles B. Sterling was sent up to take Williams' place on the ranch, and became the second settler of Colusa County, although as yet there was only one settlement. He stayed for several years at this location, which became well known up and down the valley as "Sterling's Ranch."

Besides the settlement at Sterling's Ranch, there were only two other homes established in the county before the gold rush began. One of these was located on the east side of the river, about opposite where the Packer schoolhouse now stands, and was the home of William B. Ide, a man who took a very prominent part in the affairs of his time. He was one of the leaders of the Bear Flag army. Upon the organization of Colusa County, he was selected as one of the judges of the courts, and abandoned

his home on the east side. The other settlement was where Sycamore is now located, and was the home of a man named Watt Anderson, whom Will S. Green describes as one who "had been all of his life a pioneer; and while he liked neighbors, he said he did not like to be crowded, and when settlers got within five or six miles of him he left for the mountains of Mendocino County."

Thus, if we have an idea of Colusa County in its primitive state, it is not hard to form a mental picture of the country as the first of the forty-niners saw it: one lone habitation a mile and a half below Princeton, on what is now the W. A. Yerxa place; another across the river, and two or three miles below this first one; and a third—where the village of Sycamore now stands. The rest of the county had much the same aspect as before Columbus discovered America, except that a few hundred cattle and horses were roaming the plains and mingling with the many herds of deer that fed on the rich grasses. And this would probably be the best place to diverge and give a brief description of the geography, the flora and fauna, the natives, and the general appearance of the county as the white men found it.

CHAPTER III

GEOGRAPHY, AND FLORA AND FAUNA

Geography

Something has already been said of the location and boundaries of Colusa County, but something further should be said of the topography of the county. The Sacramento Valley might be represented by taking a piece of cloth, tacking it to two parallel pieces of wood, allowing it to sag slightly between them, and then placing a crooked wire under the middle of the sagging cloth and raising it slightly. The cloth represents the floor of the Sacramento Valley; the pieces of wood, the mountain ranges on either side of the valley; and the crooked wire, the river, which comes down the middle of the valley on a ridge which it has built for itself out of the sediment that it brings along with it from further up in its course. This ridge, on the crest of which the river runs, forms a broad, shallow depression, or "trough," on each side of it. The surface of Colusa County, then, roughly speaking, is a shallow trough, with its western side tipped up very high and resting on the top of the Coast Range Mountains, and its eastern side formed by the low ridge of the

river, with a small piece extending across the river and sloping down to Butte Creek. The lowest part of this great trough lies about four miles west of the river, and is locally known as the "Trough." Into the Trough all the foothill and mountain streams of the county pour their waters, for be it known that south of Stony Creek no stream from the west side finds its way into the Sacramento River—not even Cache Creek, the outlet of the great Clear Lake of Lake County. The waters of all of them are lost, in summer time, in the great plains they must cross; and in winter time they flow to the lowest land, which is the Trough. The overflow of the river also goes into the Trough, with the result that in a wet winter there is a great deal more water to be seen in the Trough than in the river.

I do not mean to say that the surface of the county is as regular as a piece of cloth hung between two sticks. It is far from that. About half of it is foothill and mountain country, in places extremely rough and rugged. The other half lies in the floor of the valley; but its surface is cut by low ridges putting out from the foothills with each stream, these smaller streams building for themselves ridges upon which to run, just as the river does. But the slope from the Trough to the foothills is so gradual, and the ridges of the small streams are so far apart and so low (probably fifteen to twenty feet high at the highest), that the general appearance of the valley part of the county is that of a great plain. The average distance from the river to the foothills, which is also the width of this plain, is about twenty miles. But the term "plains" is generally applied only to that part of it lying west of the Trough.

At its western edge this great plain runs into a range of hills or low mountains, the advance guard of the Coast Range. Back of these hills are a number of small valleys drained by the small creeks mentioned above; and then come the mountains proper, upon which the western boundary of the county rests.

Colusa County is seventy-eight miles north of San Francisco, and twenty-four miles north of Sacramento. The thirty-ninth parallel, north latitude, and the one hundred and twenty-second meridian, west longitude, pass through the county. The Mount Diablo meridian also passes through it, near the eastern border. The distance from the western border of the county to the Pacific Ocean, in a straight line, is fifty-four miles; and the distance from the eastern border to the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is about thirty miles. So much for the location of the county.

Vegetation

How the country looked when the white man first came depended very much upon the season of the year. If he came in winter, after a wet spell, he may well have concluded that the Sacramento Valley was a vast inland sea, for he might have traveled for miles in any direction in a boat. Indeed, some of the early explorers did traverse a good deal of the county's surface by boat. In those days, it must be remembered, there were no levees, and it did not take much of a flood to send the waters of the river out over the adjacent land. If the early explorer came in the late summer time, he would have been justified in concluding that moisture never touched a large part of this fruitful county; for one old pioneer testifies that he traveled from near the river to the foothills without seeing "a spear of vegetation." He says the north winds had blown the plains as dry and bare as Sahara Desert, and it was not till he struck the protecting projections of the foothills that he found grasses and other herbage. His experience seems to have been an extreme one, yet there is no doubt that this territory must have looked rather forbidding to those who saw it at such a time. The plains still get rather hot and dry by the latter part of August, although conditions have greatly improved since 1843. It was the travelers who landed in the spring or early summer who saw the country at its best. Then it looked like a perfect paradise. Wild grasses, especially wild oats and burr clover, were so thick and tall that an antelope fawn could hide in them, so that it couldn't be found. A man riding on horseback could tie the tops of the oats over his horse's withers, and in many places the early adventurers found difficulty in forcing their saddle horses through the heavy growth.

Along the river there was a strip of timber about a mile wide, and in some spots the trees were so interlaced with wild grape-vines and other vines as to form an almost impenetrable jungle. On the higher lands were oak trees, while on the lower, wetter lands there were willows, and some sycamores and others. The overflowed, swampy lands were covered with a rank growth of "tule," a species of huge bulrush about as thick as a man's finger, and sometimes eight or ten feet high. These "tule lands" were often hundreds of acres in extent, but much of their area is now drained and farmed. They have been, in their time, a paradise for duck-hunters.

The foothill country in the western part of the county was covered, more or less densely, with a growth of scrub oak,

chamisal and manzanita; and in the extreme southern part of the county this growth extended well down toward the Trough, the oak trees in this section attaining such size as to make the land very valuable to the early settlers for the wood it supplied. The extreme western edge of the county, which lies near the summit of the mountains, was, and still is, covered with a magnificent growth of pine, which to the present date has escaped the lumberman because of its inaccessibility.

Everywhere, especially in the spring and early summer, there was a profusion of wild flowers. Great patches of color—blue, purple, white, yellow—often acres in extent, were set in the green carpet of the valley. The most famous of these blossoms, possibly the only really famous one, is, of course, the California poppy, which makes the fields gay in some sections of the county. But there are other varieties that make almost as brilliant a showing in their season.

I do not mean to say that the early explorers and settlers found this verdant "carpet," of which I have spoken, entirely unbroken. The fact is, that there were many holes in it—spots where a superabundance of alkali or an excess of moisture hindered or entirely prevented vegetable growth. Other areas produced only a sparse growth of small weeds; and these areas later came to be known as "goose lands." Most of these barren spots occurred in the vicinity of the Trough, nearly all of the river, plain and foothill land being extremely fertile and productive, and covered with an abundant wild vegetable growth.

The Wild Animals of the County

Colusa County, in common with the rest of California, was abundantly stocked with wild animals, both carnivorous and herbivorous, when the white man came. There was no lack of game; and it was well for the newcomers that it was so, for oftentimes game was the only food obtainable. And here again the white man did what he has so often done in other times, and other places, and other circumstances: he acted like an irresponsible, thoughtless, viciously spoiled child; and instead of conserving this beneficent gift of nature, he hastened with all speed to destroy it and put an end to it. Undoubtedly not all of the pioneers were offenders in this respect, but many of them seemed to be unable to resist the temptation to take a shot at any wild thing that crossed their path, with the result that thousands of game animals were slaughtered for the mere fun of killing. Even so sane and well-balanced a man as John Bidwell confesses that he chased a grizzly bear till it plunged into the river and swam across,

and then shot it as it clambered up the opposite bank, leaving the huge carcass and hide to be eaten by coyotes or to rot in the tangle of undergrowth. General Bidwell, apparently feeling that he had done the only logical thing, thus naïvely describes the incident: "I shot, and the blood flew out of his nostrils two or three feet high, when he bounded off a hundred yards and fell dead. These scenes were a common occurrence; in fact, almost of hourly occurrence." These "common occurrences" had their inevitable effect. In less than ten years after the first white man set foot within the borders of the county, the chief game animals had almost entirely disappeared. Antelope, which at first were almost as common as cattle are today, and almost as tame, could not be found; elk had vanished completely; and deer had retreated to the brushy fastnesses of foothill and mountain. There is probably not a person in the county today who ever saw an elk or an antelope here, so quick and complete was the white man's slaughter. I trust that the race may rapidly advance to a point where even the ordinary reader may find it hard to believe the story of his ancestors' treatment of the Indians and animals they found here—so foolish was it in its short-sighted cruelty.

Of the carnivorous animals, the grizzly bear was the most important and among the most plentiful. The reason for his numbers is easy to see. No other animal could match him in fighting power; the Indians did not have weapons or courage to vanquish him; and therefore, when he wanted to shuffle off this mortal coil he had to die a natural death or commit suicide. He seems to have been averse to the suicide route; so he "lived till he died." General Bidwell says, "The grizzly bear was an hourly sight. In the vicinity of streams it was not uncommon to see thirty or forty in a day. . . . In the spring of the year the bears chiefly lived on clover, which grew luxuriantly on the plains, especially in the little depressions on the plains. We first saw one, which made for the timber two or three miles away; soon another, then more, all bounding away to the creek. At one time there were sixteen in the drove." Of course, the settlers had some excuse for annihilating the bears; for they were a menace to young stock, and would turn on a man if closely cornered. So the grizzly quickly disappeared from the open, accessible parts of the valley. He had found his match at last. A few remained in the thick brush and timber along the river for a few years, but today the grizzly has been banished from even the deepest mountain fastnesses.

Black bears also abounded in the timber along the river, and there were a few in the mountains. Those along the river quickly succumbed; and the mountain bears have been compelled to follow suit, although more slowly. It is doubtful whether there is now a bear within the limits of the county.

The mountain lion has never been so plentiful as the numerous stories of his cunning and ferocity might lead one to think. A very few have been killed in the mountains in the extreme western part of the county, but the great majority of the settlers never came in contact with a mountain lion.

The smaller, short-tailed wildcats were also rare; but one has been found occasionally. They are shy and hard to get sight of, and it may be that a few of the tribe still make their home in the brushy canyons of the western mountains.

The coyote was, and still is, the most common and the most annoying of the predatory animals. In the early days of the county the coyote was widely distributed, not only infesting the broken hill sections, but also being very numerous on the plains and along the river. He was never dangerous to human life, but was a constant pest, sneaking into camps and stealing supplies, and working havoc among the calves, lambs, pigs, and poultry of the settlers. He was bold and impudent in those early days, before he had come to know the white man thoroughly; and the stories of his escapades are almost unbelievable. It is said that he would come into camp and steal meat from under a man's pillow at night. Naturally the white man resented such familiarities, and made life hard for Bre'r Coyote. Today he exists in the foothills, only by the exercise of a cunning and fleetness that seem positively uncanny. The ordinary traveler never sees one; and to the practiced eye he appears merely as a gray shadow disappearing around a hillside, or into a ravine or thicket of brush, at a great distance. The hunter or trapper who can catch a coyote is entitled to the credit of being a clever person. A liberal bounty paid by the county supervisors for coyote scalps stimulates pursuit of them, but as yet they seem to be in no danger of extinction. No man who admires pluck and perseverance in the face of odds can fail to feel like taking off his hat to the coyote.

Raccoons and foxes were also here before the days of gold; and they are here yet, as they probably are everywhere in the United States. They are not plentiful because they both steal chickens; and, furthermore, there is a bounty on foxes, so their numbers are kept down by hunters. Another predatory pest is

the skunk, but his depredations have never been serious enough to be worth mentioning.

Mention has already been made of the game animals of the county and the rapidity with which they disappeared after the white man came. The largest of these was the elk, which, although fairly plentiful in the beginning, was the first to succumb to the white man's onslaughts. He was too easy a mark to last long; and by 1853, or four years after the gold rush began, he was a matter of history. Will S. Green says, "They were mercilessly killed by hunters, killed not for their flesh, but for the fun of the killing."

The antelope also furnished an easy mark for the hunter; and although the first comers found thousands of them in the county, they were exterminated almost as soon as the elk. It wasn't much more of a job to shoot one of them than it would be to go out and shoot a cow nowadays. Will S. Green says, "When we kept the hotel in 1850-1851, we had a contract with a man by the name of Sneath to furnish one antelope a day for his board. He would go out and shoot down two, give one to an Indian for bringing the other in, and come home. He was hardly ever gone over an hour." Thus it can be seen that the great bands of antelope that roamed over the Sacramento Valley would have been a most valuable food asset to the settlers for many years if they had been protected and conserved; but no such thought seems to have entered the minds of the early comers here. The truth is, they were too busy with other things—things, to them, far more important. And so, although they sometimes caught and tamed an antelope fawn, and found it an exceedingly docile and gentle pet, they never withheld the rifle when there was an antelope in sight. To say that there were no individual exceptions to this rule would be erroneous; but it was a rule so faithfully followed that the Sacramento Valley antelope melted away like a Sacramento Valley snow, and were gone.

Deer were plentiful in the county in early days; and though they have been driven to the rougher parts of the mountains, they still survive. Moreover, because of increasingly stringent game laws and more watchful enforcement of them by state game wardens, the deer bid fair to survive indefinitely. As they are the only big game left in any numbers, sportsmen all over the state have united in having them protected. At present about a hundred of them are killed in the mountains in the western part of the county each season. The season has been shortened to about two months in the late summer and early fall, and only bucks older than yearlings or "spikes" can be killed. Each

hunter is limited to two deer a season. Under these restrictions the deer have increased rather than diminished in numbers during the past few years.

The natural game animal for boy-hunters in this county, as in other parts of the United States, is the rabbit. Cottontails are plentiful in the brush along the river and the sloughs, and by most people are said to be "better than chicken." Oftentimes, when the low lands are covered by a flood, men and boys go along the levees or row to knolls of high land, or even bunches of willows and other brush, and catch as many cottontails as they can carry. Quails are very easily shot under these circumstances, too. The jack-rabbit, a larger, skinnier, longer-legged species of the genus, is more widely distributed than the cottontail, and is in less danger of extinction because he is not so highly prized for food. He is considered a pest rather than a game animal, especially by orchardists and gardeners, for he eats young trees, vines and vegetable growth of every kind. In the days of the Indians, jack-rabbits were present in droves, but the activities of farmers and horticulturists have greatly reduced their numbers. However, there are still enough of them left for all practical purposes, in the opinion of those who raise young plants.

Of the rodents, aside from rats and mice, ground-squirrels and gophers are the only common ones. Both live in the ground, and both are pests. Gophers are probably as common as they were in the beginning; but the numbers of ground-squirrels have been greatly decreased by persistent slaughter, chiefly by poisoning. The cooperation of state and county authorities in furnishing poisoned grain and instructions for its use has helped in the campaign against the squirrels. A few years ago local scientists discovered that ground-squirrels were carriers of bubonic plague, and this discovery gave a great impetus to the war against them.

In closing this chapter, let me mention briefly the winged creatures of the county. The "national bird" of Colusa County is undoubtedly the wild goose. In the early days literally millions of these birds covered the lowlands at certain seasons of the year; and in their flight they made the sky dark over large areas. The encroachments of farming operations upon their resorts, together with constant slaughter (for until recently no game laws included the goose in their protection), have made great inroads upon their numbers. Market hunters, by soldering two double-barreled shotguns together and discharging all four barrels at the same time, or nearly the same time, have been known to kill one hundred ninety-six geese at one "shot"—if such a bombardment could be called one shot. But let it not be understood that

the goose is nearing extinction in Colusa County. In spite of the hundreds of thousands of birds that have been killed and shipped to the city markets, or otherwise disposed of, geese are yet so plentiful as to be a pest to the grain farmers, who must hire herders each winter to keep them off the young grain. As late as 1906 they were so plentiful as to extend in a broad, unbroken ribbon across the sky from one side of the horizon to the other, in their flight. Although their numbers are thinning each year, it will be many years before persons who like goose will have to go without game, especially since the law now throws some protection around them.

More toothsome and more eagerly sought after than the goose is the wild duck, which, although not so numerous as the goose, comes here in great number and variety during the fall and winter seasons. Canvasback, mallard, sprig, teal, widgeon, and others are all well represented in the bags brought in from the hunting grounds of this county, to which hunters come from all over the state and from other states. They are not nearly so plentiful as they were a few years ago; but hunters frequently succeed in getting twenty-five in one day, the limit allowed by law. Ducks are proving a nuisance to the newly established rice industry in this county, and the laws protecting them will probably be modified within the next few years. At present it can be truthfully said that Colusa County is a paradise for goose and duck hunters.

The dove and the quail rank next in importance to the goose and the duck as game birds, in Colusa County. Quails, which were quite plentiful in the early days, are found in limited numbers in the brush along the river and the sloughs, and among the foothills. Civilization has been hard on them, and they are destined to become still scarcer as time goes on, in spite of the protective legislation they have enjoyed for years. The dove tribe seems to be more hardy in the face of its enemies, and these swift-flying birds are widely and thickly distributed over plain and foothill country. Legal protection has helped them greatly, and they seem to be diminishing little, if any, in numbers.

Bird life was particularly abundant in the Sacramento Valley when the white man came, and most of the species have survived. Among the birds that the early settlers found here, and that yet may be found here, are the swan, the crane, the mud hen and a few other water birds, the turkey buzzard, the blackbird, the meadow lark, several kinds of hawks, owls, linnets, sparrows and woodpeckers, the robin, the blue jay, the magpie, and the chaparral cock, or road runner.

A list of the "winged creatures" of the county ought to include two which, in the early days, were an almost unbearable pest, but which, happily, have so decreased in numbers as to be of little importance today. These are the yellow jacket and the mosquito. In 1850, yellow jackets were as thick along the river as flies are today, and no meat or fruit could be left outdoors unprotected without being quickly eaten by these voracious insects. Mosquitoes were unbelievably fierce and troublesome in the brush along the river. James Yates, who came to Colusa in 1850, before there was a house in the town, used to tell of his experience with mosquitoes when he was hauling wood at the Seven-Mile House, above Colusa. He said it was absolutely impossible to bring the horses to the river, even to water them, because of the fierce attacks of the mosquitoes. So he had to leave his team outside the timber line, two miles back from the river, and carry water to them. This he accomplished by filling two buckets with water, running with them as long as he could stand the mosquitoes, and then setting them down and fighting off the bloodthirsty insects. This operation was repeated till the horses were reached, beyond the brush and timber line. Today one gives scarcely a thought to mosquitoes, although some still exist. The introduction of rice-growing, however, may again bring a mosquito problem.

CHAPTER IV

THE INDIANS

There is little in the history of the Indians of this county, and the record of their experiences with the whites, to give either the writer or the reader cause for pride. Indeed, the contact of the two races is so marked by thoughtlessness and callousness at the best, and by injustice and cruelty at the worst, that it makes a rather sordid tale. The quotation from General Bidwell's story of the early explorations of the county, given in an earlier chapter of this work, serves to show how the Indians were regarded, and consequently treated, by many of the white men. Little further along that line need be said, for it is now too late to make any fit reparation or restitution, the Indians of the county being reduced to fewer than one hundred in number. Of course not all the white men were unjust or cruel in their treatment of the Indians. On the contrary, many of them were the consistent benefactors of their guileless red brethren. But

there are in every community a certain number of men with little or no regard for the rights of others; and as this condition was greatly aggravated in the unorganized communities of the early days, the Indian suffered correspondingly. Possibly one should not blame those whose natures led them to prey upon weaker fellow men, any more than one should blame a hog for being a hog; but it seems to me that the United States government is extremely blameworthy for its failure to meet the problem that the Indians presented.

Nobody knows how many Indians there were in this county when the white man came. Nobody ever did know—any more than we of today know how many ground-squirrels or jack-rabbits there are in the county—for nobody had time or sufficient interest in the matter to count the Indians, even if they had been rounded up and had stood still long enough to be counted. General Bidwell says there must have been ten thousand in the county when he first saw it; but that estimate includes what is now Glenn County, and part of Tehama County. General Green says there were about a thousand of the Colus Indians, as nearly as he could estimate the number. These estimates of two of the most intelligent observers of the time are all the information available on the subject. About 1832 or 1833 an epidemic, probably of small-pox, swept over the valley, greatly reducing the numbers of the Indians, so that the first explorers and settlers of Colusa County undoubtedly found the population of the Indian villages at a low ebb. It is entirely possible that before the epidemic Colusa County contained more people than it does today.

When the white man came, he found Indian villages every few miles along the river. Some of them were hardly pretentious enough to be called villages, but they seemed to be more or less independent settlements, or even to belong to different tribes. There were about a dozen of these groups or settlements between Princeton and Sycamore, and several more between Sycamore and the southern boundary of the county. All the groups between Sycamore and Princeton belonged to a tribe that called themselves the Coru Indians. The natives pronounced the name more as a German than as an American would pronounce it, giving the "r" a rolling sound; and the whites, finding the name hard to get as the Indians gave it, corrupted it into "Colu," a corruption which the Indians seem to have adopted along with many other customs and practices of the white man.

The chief village of the Colus Indians was located about where the Municipal Water Works of Colusa now stands. It had apparently been quite a populous center, containing the residence

of the chief and the seat of government for the entire tribe; but the epidemic of 1832, above referred to, had evidently made it an undesirable place to live, and when the first white men came they found that the chief, Sioc, had taken his lares and penates, his people, and all his earthly possessions across the river and established a new capital there. There were no Indian villages on the plains, because of the lack of water, and probably also because of the lack of shelter. To the west, the nearest neighbors the river Indians had were located in the foothills, the chief tribe of these living along Cortina Creek, near its entrance into the valley. There were numerous settlements along Bear Creek, Stony Creek, and the other streams of the mountains and foothills. General Bidwell found that in 1844, which was a very dry year, the foothill Indians had all migrated to the valley of Stony Creek, thousands of them having temporary habitations along that stream. The river and foothill Indians had, by tacit consent, divided the plains between them, so that the former never foraged west of a line about where the railroad now runs, and the latter never came east of that line, without permission of the other. Sometimes the hill tribes asked for and obtained leave to forage in the territory of the river Indians, and vice versa. A reciprocal agreement like this was often very necessary, owing to the failure of the food supply in a particular section of the country.

A third division of the tribes was found back in the high mountains, among the timber. They were not very numerous, and are now gone—without leaving a trace of their former existence.

In appearance, the Colusa Indians were not exactly true to type as laid down in the story books. Instead of being tall, sinewy, alert and active, as were the Indians that Daniel Boone tracked and slew, these aborigines were indolent, quiet, peaceable, and inclined to be fat. In size they ranked about with the white men. They had the true Indian hue of dark-brown copper; coarse, black hair in abundance; and small, beady black eyes. Their dress will not take long to describe. For the men it was absolutely nothing, save perhaps an antelope skin thrown over their shoulders when the weather was particularly cold. The women's garb consisted of a bunch of tule or wild hemp suspended from a cord around the waist, and hanging down in front to the knees or thereabouts. This garment was called a tunica; and it was not worn by very small girls. But although they had very few clothes, they had imbedded within them a great love for dress and ornament. As soon as the whites came, and they

had opportunity to obtain colored beads, cloth and ornaments, they were not slow to decorate themselves in what they considered the most beautiful style. Before the advent of the white man, shells, feathers, carved bones and strings of bright-colored berries served as ornaments, and, with the exception of the tunics of the squaws, as the entire wardrobe of the people. The California Indians did not use paints to make their faces hideous, as did the Indians of the Eastern States, nor did their chiefs go to the elaborate lengths of decoration of their hair with feathers, furs and other things, that characterized the chiefs of the Atlantic Coast. In fact, they seem to have had no "war togs," although they sometimes went to war. But war was not their principal business, as it was that of the Eastern Indians, and California Indians are never referred to as "warriors" or "braves." Their chief end in life was, not war and conquest, but a lazy enjoyment of the advantages of climate and other conditions of life among which fate had cast them.

Their dwellings and other structures were of the most ephemeral character. As they had to keep constantly moving about to follow the food supply, they found it, of course, inconvenient to have permanent dwellings. So in summer they lived in camps; in the spring, near the berry and clover patches; in the fishing season, under the trees along the river; and in acorn time, in the oak groves, their only shelter being brush or a few vines gathered together, under which to crawl when they slept. But in winter, or the wet season, they retired to their permanent villages, where they constructed houses of a somewhat more substantial nature. These were made by setting poles fifteen or twenty feet long in the ground in a circle, and then bending the tops together and fastening them to make a framework, which was covered with brush, sticks, leaves and, finally, dirt. An opening was left at one side for a door, and a hole at the top allowed the smoke to pass out. Those who have been in them say that, with a fire burning in the center of them, these houses were too warm rather than too cold. Besides the dwellings, the only building of the village was the sweat-house, which was similar in structure to the residences, only larger.

Elevated bedsteads or bunks, even of the crudest character, were not attempted, the entire family sleeping on tules or grass laid on the ground. They did not even have piles of skins, as the Eastern Indians did, because such things were not necessary in California.

In the matter of food, the Indians could and did get about the same kinds and variety as the bears did. Indeed, the bear and

the Indian were very much alike in their food habits. Fish was the great food staple, of the river Indians at least; and salmon was the standard fish. The explorer who passed up the valley in 1832, before the great epidemic, relates that the huts of the Indians were red with drying salmon. In the spring of the year, when the salmon were running up the river, and again in the fall, when they were going down, the Indians lived on the river banks and caught immense numbers of them, which they dried for use throughout the year. The salmon were caught by a weir built across the river when the water was low. This weir was made of poles driven into the sand at the bottom of the river and interlaced with willow withes. This made a sort of rough netting, through which the larger fish could not go. One of the most complete and successful of these weirs was located near where the Municipal Water Works now stands, and for that reason the site of the future county seat was long known as Salmon Bend.

Next to salmon in importance, and heading the list of vegetable foods, was the acorn. This took the place, with the Indian, of all of our cereals. In the fall of the year the squaws gathered bushels of acorns in wicker-work baskets, and stored them on high rocks or in trees, covering them over with thatches of tules and grass to keep them safe for future use. The acorns were shelled, and in a stone mortar were ground into a coarse flour, which was taken to the river bank and spread out in a shallow basin made in the sand. Water was then allowed to percolate through it, and this washed the bitterness out of the flour, which was then carefully taken up and made into a mush or gruel that is said to have been quite palatable. When the acorn crop failed in one section of the country, long pilgrimages were made to other sections to gather the nuts. Permission thus to engage in foreign commerce had to be obtained from some other tribe, either by diplomacy or by war.

Acorns and fish, although the staples of the Indians' diet, did not by any means exhaust the list. Game of all kinds—sometimes caught in most ingenious ways—wild oats, berries, the tender shoots of clover and other early spring plants, succulent roots, and even worms and grasshoppers, were used to add variety to their fare. The oat crop, which was generally bountiful in the Sacramento Valley, was gathered by swinging baskets against the tops of the oats, thus causing some of the grains to fall into the baskets. The method of harvesting was not particularly economical of grain, but it can be said that the Indian got a good return for the money he had invested in the crop.

Grasshoppers and grubs were cooked by building a fire in a hole in the ground, letting it burn down to a bed of coals, scraping out the coals and putting the food in and covering it up for a few minutes, when it came out crisp, brown and delicious.

At its best, the life of the Indians was an alternate feasting and fasting, for he made absolutely no effort to cultivate any plant or domesticate any animal. When a deer, elk, antelope or other large animal fell into the clutches of a village, there was a period of intemperate gorging, followed possibly by a long period of slim fare; and when the acorn or salmon supply for any reason failed, there was destitution, and sometimes actual starvation, in the tribe. Hundreds of years of experience with such conditions, however, failed to impress their lesson; and the white man found the Indians, as I have said above, little more provident than the bears.

Each Indian tribe was governed by a chief, whose authority was absolutely supreme. The chief had the power of life and death over his subjects; and as there was no appeal from his edicts, his subjects were thoroughly, if not wisely, governed. But in the case of the Colus Indians, at least, the government was remarkably wise and just; for their chief, Sioc, was a man of more than ordinary capability. Sioc was over six feet tall, and as straight as the spear he carried; and he dressed exactly as nature garbed him. He was kind and just, both to his own people and to the white man, whose coming, with the consequent degeneration of his people, added such a burden to his life that he died two years after Colusa was founded.

The Indian community was organized much as all savage communities are. The women did the work. It was the squaws who collected the oats, gathered the acorns, cured the fish, cooked the meals, and, when moving, carried the baggage. Sometimes the bucks took a hand at catching fish or trapping game, but ordinarily they lay around and ate. When a young man took a wife, the chief qualification he required of her was that she be able to keep him supplied with plenty of food. It can be said in their favor that each man had only one wife, and stuck to her as long as she was willing and able to keep him supplied with food; but just what was entailed in their marriage vows is hard to determine. The bride was bought from her parents with offerings of shells, food or anything else of value, much as an American business man buys a European "noble" for his daughter; and any breach of fealty to her husband by the bride was severely punished, even with death. There is no record of such severity toward the husband; and indeed it does not seem

to have been necessary, for there was apparently little tendency for husbands to roam, matrimonially. Young folks, when thrown together, were not apt to remain continent; much self-restraint could hardly be expected of them. But fear of the chief and the inexorable rules laid down for their guidance kept the women remarkably chaste. They married young, and the hardships they endured in providing for their families soon aged them, so that the squaws were not usually attractive in appearance. Occasionally one of them lived to a great age, but the average life of the Indian was not great. He was like the rabbit; there were too many things against him.

Religious belief was but feebly developed among the Indians of this county; and consequently religious ceremonies were few. They apparently believed in a hereafter; for they buried the weapons and other personal belongings of the dead in the grave with the body, in order that these things might be on hand for use in the future life. An evil spirit to be propitiated was the central theme of their religion, rather than a good spirit to be pleased or served. As they would not eat the flesh of the grizzly bear because they believed it had once been a person, they must have believed in a sort of transmigration of souls. Just how far they had developed this belief no one seems to have taken the trouble to find out, if, indeed, it could have been found out. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that religion and religious ceremonies played no great part in the lives of the Colusa Indians. They lived along, in an indolent, dreamy animal life, with no regrets for the past, little hope or fear for the future, and no great concern for the present. Their regard for the grizzly was not so much a feeling of reverence or worship as it was a wholesome fear of his physical prowess; and all of their superstitions were of this childishly primitive sort, hardly rising to the dignity of a religion.

Sickness was, as with all savages, attributed to the evil machinations of some enemy, and was, of course, cured by incantations principally, although at times the sweat-house and bleeding played some part in the cure. The sweat-house was like the dwellings, only larger, and was the center of the ceremonial life of the village. In taking the sweat-cure, the sweat-house was filled with Indians, and a fire was kept going in it till it was baking hot and the inmates were streaming with perspiration, when they would rush out and plunge into the river till they cooled off, after which the process was repeated. This treatment, while possibly beneficial in some diseases, was sure death in others; but the Indians did not seem to be able to differentiate

between one disease and another, and so hundreds of them perished every time an epidemic came along.

When an Indian died, a doleful mourning was kept up for a couple of days, especially by the women. The squaws would dance around the grave and wail most mournfully. The body was prepared for burial by doubling it up, with the head between the knees and the ankles up against the thighs, and wrapping it tightly in this shape with cords of bark or fiber. A small child was always buried alive with its mother if she died, because none of the other members of the tribe cared to be burdened with providing for it.

I have mentioned "other structures" of the Indians in addition to their houses. These other structures were not many, nor very complicated. Besides the sweat-house, already mentioned, and the fish dam across the river, about the only things the Colusa Indians made were a rude bridge across the river, constructed much like the fish dam; crude rafts of brush and tule; bows and arrows and spears, their only weapons; a few rough mats of tule; and the wicker baskets for holding food. The rafts were used for taking food across the river, although any Indian in the tribe, man, woman or child, could swim across with almost as much as he could carry on land. They could all swim as well, almost, as seals, from childhood up. Their weapons were not very effective against large game. When hunger drove an Indian to kill a deer, it is said that he would stalk it till he had approached within very short range, when he would shoot it in the groin and then follow it till the pain caused it to lie down to rest. Then he would again sneak up and shoot an arrow into it, repeating the maneuver till loss of blood gave him the prize. This process oftentimes took all day. It is also said that the bucks were very ingenious in snaring ducks, geese, and other birds, and added much to their larders in this way.

From the beginning the Indians were tolerant of the white man and friendly to him. General Bidwell says that when he first came among the Stony Creek Indians, they hastened to bring him baskets of food and other presents, till he was entirely surrounded with gifts; and at no time was he the object of any violence or ill will. The ignorant natives apparently regarded him as a kind of god come among them, and they treated him with the greatest respect. Their acquaintance with white men did not go much further, however, till they found that the treatment accorded them in return was far from godlike. Enough has been said in a previous chapter to indicate the attitude the newcomers took toward the red men. The great majority of whites regarded the

Indians as little better than beasts, to be preyed upon at pleasure. They paid absolutely no attention to the property rights of the guileless savages, and took their land without compunction of conscience or even serious thought. They even commandeered the services of the men, paying them when and what they chose. But worst of all, they dragged the women into a "white slavery" which, historians tell us, soon made a race of syphilitics of the entire population. Will S. Green says that his friend, Chief Sioe, died in 1852 of a broken heart, because of the loss of virtue in his people.

Nature was often unkind to the Indian, pelting him with storms and failing to supply him with food. To the unkindness of Nature the Indian added a great burden to himself and his race when he destroyed his own children or attempted to cure his bodily ills with superstitious ceremonies. The additional handicap of the white man's unkindness was more than the race could bear, and the red men perished like flies after the white man came. In 1880, thirty years after the county was first settled, the ten thousand Indians in Colusa County (including what is now Glenn County) had dwindled to five hundred, or five per cent. of the whole. Nine thousand five hundred of them, or ninety-five per cent., had succumbed. Today, sixty-seven years after the settlement of the county, there are less than one hundred Indians within its boundaries. The more intelligent Indians saw from the beginning that the white man was destined to inherit the land; but they knew no way to stop it, and submitted stoically. There was no Indian war in Colusa County worthy the name. On two or three occasions, after Indians had committed minor depredations, bands of white men went after them and killed a few of them, a procedure which the victims apparently took as a matter of course. These disturbances invariably took place in the mountains or hills, no conflict of any kind with the river Indians being recorded after the brutal and unjust punishment inflicted upon them by General Sutter in 1843.

Captain Hukely was the successor, and a worthy one, of Sioe as chief of the Colus Indians. He was a man of the highest character and standing, not only among his own people, but also among the settlers. It was said of him that his "credit was good at any store in the county." He died on December 2, 1877, after having ruled over his fast-dwindling tribe for twenty-five years.

The more just and considerate settlers realized from the beginning that the Indians were not getting a square deal; and the United States had no sooner got control of the country than steps were taken to give the red man his dues, in part at least. Intelligent Indian agents were sent out by the government to

investigate the claims made in behalf of the Indians and arrange that justice be done them. The result was that the following treaty was drawn up with the Colusa Indians, which, accompanied by strong recommendations from the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California that the treaty be ratified, was sent to President Millard Fillmore, who transmitted it to the United States Senate for ratification:

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Colus, on the Sacramento River, California, between the United States Indian Agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of one part, and the chiefs, captains and head men of the following tribes or bands, viz.: Colus, Willays, Co-ha-na, Tat-nah, Cha, Doc-Duc, Cham-net-co, Toc-de.

Article 1. The several tribes or bands above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace made between them and the republic of Mexico.

Article 2. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and all other Indians which are now or may come under the protection of the United States.

Article 3. To promote the settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of country in the State of California shall be and is hereby set apart forever, for the use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes or bands, to-wit: Commencing on the east bank of the Sacramento River, at a point where the northern line of Sutter's claim is said to strike said river, running out in said line in an easterly direction three miles; thence in a southeasterly direction fifteen miles to a point within three miles of the Sacramento River; from said point in a line due west to the Sacramento River; and from said point up said river to the point of beginning. It is furthermore understood and agreed upon by both parties that the tribes or bands of Indians living upon the adjacent Coast Range, on the Sacramento River, from the mouth of Stone Creek to the junction of Feather and Sacramento Rivers, and on Feather River to the mouth of Yuba River, shall be included in the said reservation; and should said bands not come in, then the provisions, etc., as set apart in this treaty, to be reduced in a

ratio commensurate with the numbers signing the treaty. Provided, That there is reserved to the United States government the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and maintain any military post, public building, schoolhouse, houses for agents, teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary, for their use in the protection of the Indians. The said tribes or bands, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other land within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Article 4. To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence while removing to and making allotments upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made to them at this council, will furnish them, free of charge, with two hundred and fifty (250) head of beef-cattle, to average in weight five hundred (500) pounds, seventy-five (75) sacks flour, one hundred (100) pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

Article 5. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, (to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers and wants,) during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz.: one pair strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy; one linsey gown for each woman and girl; one thousand yards calico, and two hundred and fifty yards brown sheeting; ten pounds Scotch thread and five hundred needles, three dozen thimbles and one dozen pairs of scissors; one two and a half point Mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over fifteen years of age; five hundred pounds iron and fifty pounds steel; and in like manner, in the first year, for the permanent use of said tribes, and as their joint property, viz.: forty brood mares and three stallions, one hundred and fifty milch cows and eight bulls, two yoke of work cattle with yokes and chains, five work mules or horses, eleven ploughs assorted sizes, forty-five garden or corn hoes, thirteen spades, and two grindstones. Of the stock enumerated above, and the product thereof, no part or portion shall be killed, exchanged, sold or otherwise parted with, without the consent and direction of the agent.

Article 6. The United States will also supply and settle among said tribes, at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistants, men of practical knowledge and indus-

trious habits; one carpenter, one wheelwright, one blacksmith, one principal school teacher and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said tribes, in reading, writing, etc., and in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system; all the above named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable schoolhouses, shops and dwellings for the accommodation of the schools, teachers and mechanics above mentioned, and for the protection of the public property.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

O. M. Wozencraft,
United States Indian Agent.

For and in behalf of the Colus:

Sci-Oac, his X mark.

For and in behalf of the Willays:

Ho-Oak, his X mark.

For and in behalf of the Co-ha-na:

Louis, his X mark.

For and in behalf of the Tat-nah:

Hoo-Ka-Ta, his X mark.

For and in behalf of the Cha:

La-Look, his X mark.

For and in behalf of the Doc-Due:

Mi-Ka-La, his X mark.

For and in behalf of the Cham-net-co:

Wi-Te-Bus, his X mark.

For and in behalf of the Toc-de:

Co-Ne, his X mark.

Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of

Thomas Wright, Second Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry,
Commanding escort.

C. D. Simple.

Politics in the meantime had gotten in its fine work, and this treaty was never ratified. It lay in the secret files of the Senate until 1905, when the injunction of secrecy was removed and the terms of the treaty were made known. This, however, was after all those connected with the treaty had been long in their graves. The Indians of Colusa waited and watched patiently for the ful-

fillment of the treaty, and most of them died in the hope that it would some day be fulfilled.

In 1907 the government bought forty acres of land on the west side of the river, four miles north of Colusa, and all the river Indians in the county, about sixty, were moved there. With the aid of private subscriptions they were established in fairly comfortable cabins, and a little later the county supervisors made an appropriation for a school among them. Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Collett, who had been indefatigable in their efforts in behalf of the Indians, were the first teachers; and they have a worthy successor in the person of Dr. H. E. Burbank, who still has a flourishing school at the rancharia.

The population of the rancharia north of town is at present about fifty. They are under the leadership of Captain Thomas Odock, a man of fine character. They raise some fruit and vegetables, but most of their living is made by laboring on the neighboring ranches. The women have not gained any great degree of skill in the arts of civilization, especially the caring for their children; and the tribe seems destined to disappear utterly.

Of the other Indians in the county, about thirty-five live on Cortina Creek, and eight or ten in the neighborhood of Stonyford. These are dying off very rapidly, and in a few years will be gone.

CHAPTER V

THE EARLY SETTLERS

The day of the gold rush to California dawned with only three settlements in what is now called Colusa County, as we have seen. The first of these was made by John S. Williams, who had settled the Larkin's Children's Grant at what is now the W. A. Yerxa place. It is interesting to note that Mr. Williams came from Missouri; and that state has continued to hold her pre-eminence as a source of population for Colusa County. Mr. Williams died in 1849, and never saw the great development which the county experienced in the next year or two. His only son moved back to Missouri to live.

One of the other settlers was William B. Ide, of whom mention will be made further on. He was a Massachusetts Yankee, and was probably the most prominent man in the organization of the county. He was stricken with smallpox in December of 1852, while holding the office of county treasurer at Monroeville, and died on the twentieth of that month, leaving a wife

and nine children. His is one of the most stirring and eventful careers among the pioneers of California—and I am moved here to remark that his wife's job was no sinecure, for this daring adventurer had accumulated little property, and what money he had was stolen from the county safe by means of the key taken from under the sick man's pillow by the man who nursed him during his last illness. The women of those early days could probably tell tales of far more interest than anything that will appear in this volume, and it is a pity that they have left such meager records of their privations and sufferings.

The third settler, Watt Anderson, who lived where Sycamore now is, was a bear-hunter, who boasted that he ate no meat but bear meat. He had a wife and family, and apparently preferred their society to that of other white people, for he kept well in advance of the van of civilization. When Colusa was laid out, he considered the country too crowded, and moved westward into the mountains where there was more room.

Charles B. Sterling, who came up from Monterey to take John S. Williams' place on the Larkin ranch when Mr. Williams went to the mines to dig gold, was a native of Louisiana who had come to California as purser on a United States war-ship and was secretary to Thomas O. Larkin at this time. He proved to be a capable man, and "Sterling's Ranch" became known the length and breadth of the Sacramento Valley. Will S. Green tells us of Sterling that "in the spring of 1849 he wanted to go over to the mines on Feather River, and not liking to bury his money around home for fear of being watched, he put several thousand dollars in a square gin bottle and carried it with him to the bank of a slough, in a direct line from his place to French Crossing on Butte Creek, and there buried it, marking the place by a bunch of weeds he would know again. He stayed over there longer than he expected, and when he came back the weeds had been burned, and he could not find the place; and so that bottle with its treasure lies buried there yet." Young man, there is your opportunity to dig for gold.

All those whose names are mentioned above were pioneers in the truest sense of the word. They came to the great, unknown West because they loved the wideness and the solitude, and because the spirit of adventure was strong within them; and they remained here because they saw the possibilities of this county as an agricultural community and a place for homes. Most of those who came to the county after this period were lured to California by the hope of gold in great abundance, had tried their hands at mining and had been disappointed, and then had turned to farm-

ing or to the other pursuits in which they had been engaged in their Eastern homes.

In 1849 the great gold rush to California began. The next year, 1850, the settlement of Colusa County began in earnest. That was the year California was admitted as a state and Colusa County was authorized by the state legislature, neither of which events, however, had any particular influence on the settlement of the county. The time had come when these rich lands were to be sought after; and their acquisition by settlers would have taken place just when it did, even if the state had not been admitted and no county had been formed by the legislature.

In the year 1847, Robert Semple was a doctor living in Benicia, Cal., to which place he had come from Kentucky. That year he took his horseback trip up the Sacramento Valley, and was so greatly impressed with the beauty and fertility of the lands about the Colus Indian village that he made a note of the matter and kept it for future reference. When, in 1849, his brother, Col. Charles D. Semple, came out from Kentucky to look for a location in California, the doctor told him of the Sacramento Valley location and advised him to try to obtain some of the land and settle it. Colonel Semple took his brother's advice; and that was the first step in the founding of the town of Colusa, which was the first town in Colusa County as at present bounded.

Colonel Semple found that John Bidwell, who had also been impressed with this wonderfully fertile land, had obtained a grant of two square leagues of land surrounding the Colus Indian village, just where the colonel wanted to settle. He bought the grant from Bidwell, and in the spring of 1850 came up the valley to locate his new town, which was to be placed on the site of the old Indian village at "Salmon Bend." But he missed the place and went instead to where Powell Slough puts out from the river, seven miles above Colusa, and later the location of the old Seven-Mile House. He had mistaken a temporary Indian camp for the place he was looking for, and did not discover his mistake till he had laid out a town there and established a camp of men, who were set to clearing off the land round about, and cutting cordwood for the steamship line that was soon to be established.

In the meantime Dr. Semple, at Benicia, had been laying the foundations for this same steamship line. He had been building a steamer, which was finished in June and was named the "Colusa" in honor of the town between which and the outside world she was to ply. About the first of July, 1850, she started on her first and last trip up the river, having on board Will S. Green, then a youth of eighteen, a stock of goods which Green and Colonel Semple

owned in partnership, and enough lumber to build a store to house the goods. The Colusa made good progress till it struck the bend just above the town's present location, when rapids, snags and short turns in the river so harassed the little boat that one of the engines gave out, and it took several days to make the remaining seven miles to her destination.

The cargo of the boat had hardly been unloaded and she had proceeded back to Benicia, when Colonel Semple discovered the mistake he had made in the location of his town. He proceeded at once to move it to its present and proper location. Green had brought up a carpenter named Hicks on the boat to build the new store; and while Semple hauled the goods to the new location, Hicks began the erection of the building and Green stayed at the old location to watch the remaining property till all was safely hauled. As soon as they had their store up, Semple and Green laid out the town and proceeded to make a metropolis of it. That it isn't a city of a million people is no fault of theirs; for they both spent their lives, and died, booming it.

Semple & Green's store building was a story and a half high, and was located on Levee Street, between Fifth and Sixth. The river has so encroached upon the land that the levee now covers the site. This was not the first building in the town. By the time Colonel Semple reached his permanent location, he found that two men, named Heeps and Hale, had started a little shanty on what is now Fifth Street, between the Riverside Hotel and the river. In this they opened up a hotel, remained for a few weeks, and then departed. A man named Sheppard had also started a log cabin at what is now Sixth and Main Streets, where the Eagle Stable now stands; but Sheppard abandoned his building before it was finished.

After Heeps & Hale abandoned their hotel, Semple & Green had to add a hotel department to their store. This they did by installing a bar in the store and building on an addition in the rear for a kitchen and dining room. Business was good, for there was a great deal of travel up and down the valley, between the mines of Shasta and the bay; and the new landlords found that there were quite a number of hunters, trappers, homeseekers, prospectors, teamsters and other travelers to be cared for, even at that early date. After conducting their combined store and hotel through the winter, Semple & Green leased the hotel department early in 1851 to two men named Hendricks, and a little later to Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis was the first white woman to live in Colusa. She didn't stay long, however, and for most of the summer of 1851 the town did not have the beneficent presence of woman to cheer it. But in September, 1851, William Vincent

arrived by boat with his wife and little daughter; and from that time on, Colusa was never without women folks. The Vincents were the first permanent family in Colusa; and they resided in the town for many years, Mr. Vincent being at one time county treasurer. The little daughter grew up and married a later county treasurer. A son was born to the Vincents in November, 1851; and he was the first child born in the town.

During the year 1851 Colusa grew to be a town of about twenty people, and nearly that many business establishments; for almost every man in the town was the proprietor of his own business. The country round about, especially up and down the river, also began to be taken up and settled in 1850 and 1851 quite extensively. The cattle men were naturally the first to come; but because of floods and droughts the cattle business was a more or less precarious enterprise, and many stockmen later turned their attention to farming. A great impetus was given to farming operations by the heavy demand for hay and barley to feed the teams engaged in hauling supplies up the valley to the mines. To meet this demand, rather than to establish homes, a number of men began farming in the county during the two years mentioned. A number of others established "hotels" at various points along the route to the mines, also with a view to aiding the teaming business, which had by this time grown to great proportions.

Even at this early date, Colusa County was the scene of two earnest, though rather quiet, competitions. One was between the men who were interested in boat traffic and those who moved goods by team; and the other was between the two routes of passenger travel to the northern mines, one up along the eastern foothills of the valley, via Marysville and Chico, and the other up the middle of the valley, along the river, via Colusa. Colonel Semple's dream, when he located his town at the head of deep-water navigation, was that it should become a great steamboat terminus and distributing point; but, in the first place, steamboating required a large outlay of capital, and, in the second place, it was a hazardous business because of the many snags and shoals in the river. So, while Colonel Semple was struggling to get a permanent line of steamers established between Sacramento and Colusa, hundreds of tons of supplies were being taken north through Colusa to the mines by wagon; and after he did get the Orient and her successors to going regularly, Colusa became, not only a transfer and shipping center for freight, as he had hoped, but also a busy center of stage lines. At this time there were sometimes as many as fifty great freight wagons loaded and started from the town in a single day.

It can be readily seen that all this activity created an urgent demand for horse feed, a demand that the alert prospectors and travelers through the county were not slow to see and appreciate. As a consequence, farming operations commenced and were stimulated. No complete list of those who settled at that time within the present limits of the county can be given; but the names of some of them are known, and they will be found below. From these the reader may obtain a fair idea of how populous the county was when it considered itself ready to be organized as a county.

Beginning at the present north line of the county, we find that in 1850 and 1851 a continuous line of settlements had been made down the river to Wilkins' Slough, which is below Grimes. The first one to occupy our attention is the Seventeen-Mile House, which Hiram Willits established for the entertainment of the traveling public. After wagon traffic to the mines fell off, Mr. Willits left Colusa County and went to Mendocino County, where he founded the town that now bears his name. The house got its name from the fact that it was seventeen miles from Colusa. The other "mile houses" were named for a similar reason. A mile down the river from Willits' was the Sixteen-Mile House, established by J. M. Arnett, who remained but a short time and was succeeded by J. P. J. Helphenstine. Princeton is now situated upon the location of the Sixteen-Mile House. About two miles below Princeton was Sterling's Ranch, the first settlement in the county; and a mile below that was the Eleven-Mile House, established by Thomas Parton. (It will be seen that the figures given do not tally; but the early settlers did not try to be particularly accurate.) Two stockmen and ranchers, Charles Brooks and Ben Payne, had settled near Parton's place, on what was later called the Hubbard ranch, and which was recently the scene of the "Thousand Acres" fiasco. A mile further down, the Ten-Mile House had been established by L. H. Helphenstine. His son, Henry Russell Helphenstine, still lives there. This is the only place between Princeton and Colusa, and almost the only place in the county, along the river, that still remains in the name of the original founder. The Helphenstine place has been the Helphenstine place for sixty-seven years, and bids fair to remain so for at least that many years to come. The present owner was born there in 1858, and is one of the oldest citizens, in point of residence, in the county. A mile below Helphenstine's, S. H. Cooper established the Nine-Mile House; and two miles further down, Robert Payne and James Hill were running the Seven-Mile House. This was located a few hundred feet south of where the county road crosses the railroad, near Tony Wohlfrom's residence. It was the original location of the town of Colusa. Two

miles below the Seven-Mile House, Obed DeLong had the Five-Mile House. This is where the Maxwell road leaves the river road, and it is now known as the Seavers place. Robert N. Parkhill, a refined and educated man, one of the first election officials in the county and a member of the first grand jury, took up a "wood ranch" on the east side, three miles above Colusa, in 1851, and was active in the county's affairs till 1855, when he disappeared from his cabin, leaving money and all his effects undisturbed. He was never seen or heard from again; and his disappearance was a mystery that was widely speculated upon at the time, but that has never been solved.

Below Colusa, almost on the outskirts of the town, J. T. Marr, White Brothers, Abbe Brothers, James Keefer, John Rogers, and Marion Tate had come in and were doing a little farming or were herding bands of stock. A little further down the river, O. C. Berkey, father of Supervisor P. V. Berkey, had established a stock ranch in partnership with George Carhart and Silas Howard; and four brothers named Gibson had located in the bend of the river above the present town of Meridian. Jack Long had a big cattle ranch about where Sycamore station on the Northern Electric now is; while John Fitch and Joe Farnsworth had settled just south of Sycamore Slough, where the town of Sycamore now stands. Mr. Farnsworth was one of the few pioneers who "stuck," and he became quite prosperous. Mrs. Farnsworth still lives a couple of miles below Sycamore, on the ranch her husband took up. They reared a family of sturdy children; and one of their sons, George, is a member of the Colusa County Exemption Board, whose duties are so important in forming the national army that is to go to Europe to take part in the great war.

In 1851, the Grimes brothers came up the river and settled at what is now the town of Grimes. Within one hundred yards of where he built his first cabin, Cleaton Grimes continued to reside till he was ninety-four years old, dying in 1909. When the Grimes brothers arrived, they found E. R. Graham and Richard Welsh already located near by, doing a prosperous farming business. These neighbors, with the help of a Sacramento blacksmith, made the first plow ever brought to Colusa County. Mr. Graham afterward became the father of E. R. Graham, the present county treasurer, and two other sons, and also of five daughters. One of these married E. C. Peart; another, W. H. Cross; a third, C. G. Stinson; a fourth, R. L. Welch; and the fifth, J. W. Eustis.

The above are most of the settlers along the river prior to 1852. There was one settlement out on the plains, J. C. Johnson having established the Ohio House south of where College City

now stands. When the county was mapped out by the legislature in 1850, and organized in 1851, the east side of the river, the plains and the foothills were practically uninhabited. In that part of the county which is now Glenn County, there were similar settlements along the river, but none out on the plains. U. P. Monroe had started a town that he called Monroeville, and naturally the settlers up that way gave their allegiance to the town nearest them; so when the county government came to be organized, there was a strong contest between Colusa and Monroeville as to which should be the county seat. The particulars in this contest will be given in the chapter on the organization of the county.

Settlers came in so fast, after 1851, that no particular mention of them can be made in a work of this scope. In examining the list of names given above, it will be noticed that there are very few mentioned who remained permanently or left families to perpetuate their names. In the years 1852 and 1853, and those immediately following, however, quite a number of settlers came whose names are well known in the county today. Active settlement of the east side of the river began in 1852, about a dozen men settling there that year and as many more the year following; but the names of nearly all of these have disappeared from the community, only about half a dozen of them having left any trace of their existence, so far as present population is concerned—certainly a pertinent commentary on the transitory nature of human life.

Of those whose names are still known, there was Henry Ahlf, who settled two or three miles above Colusa in 1853. He was the father of George, John, Herman, Adolphus and Miss Emma Ahlf. Nick Laux first settled on the McConnell place, but afterwards sold it and moved to a place near by. J. W. Jones, grandfather of J. Morris Jones, of Colusa, settled on a ranch up the river in 1853, as did also W. F. Goad, brother of J. W. Goad, now of Colusa. Mr. Goad was one of the organizers of the Colusa County Bank, and was its first president. Frank Steele's grandchildren now reside on the place he settled upon in 1853. Col. L. F. Moulton also arrived about 1853. Colonel Moulton impressed himself most decidedly upon the future life of his county. He was one of the most courageous, liberal, and persistent experimenters along reclamation and general agricultural lines that the state has known. To his energy and initiative is due much of our knowledge of the possibilities of Colusa County from an agricultural standpoint. Joseph McConnell, Clinton and Joseph McVay, Thomas Williams, and Jefferson Tate all settled on the east side about 1853 or 1854, and reared families there; and some of their descendants still survive.

After the river district, the next section of the county to be settled was the foothills, because water could be obtained there more easily than on the plains. Two or three men located stock ranches in Spring Valley in 1852, but most of the early settlers in the foothill region arrived in 1853 and thereafter. Spring Valley received two or three new settlers that year. Antelope Valley was settled by at least four men, one of whom was John Sites; and a Mrs. Spear, with her two sons, had settled at Stone Corral, but later moved to Antelope Valley.

The settlement of Bear Valley is best described in the words of one of the pioneers, Godfrey C. Ingram, in the Colusa Sun of January 6, 1877. This, in part, is what Mr. Ingram says:

"In the fall of 1853, in company with old man Beers and J. M. Blanchard, I left Sacramento City for Bear Valley (then nearly unknown). On our way we stopped one night at the Ohio House, kept by Ike Rice; and the next night we stopped at Jo. Bowles', in Spring Valley, who, with M. A. Britton, had just settled in that pretty little valley. One thing I noticed on entering Spring Valley was the wild oats. They were as tall as a horse's back and as thick as they could stand on the ground. From Spring Valley we went up Salt Canyon to Antelope Valley. T. A. Botts and Dr. William V. Henry had settled there. The latter still resides in the valley, but not in the same place. From Antelope we went across the mountains to Bear Valley, entering the valley on what is the Turner ranch now. I found clover in the valley that was seven feet long by measurement. There were plenty of deer, antelope, bear, and some elk at that time. I explored the valley and picked out my present place. I then thought this a beautiful and healthy place, and after twenty-two years' residence I am of the same opinion.

"On the 20th of January, 1854, in company with John H. Clark, I settled where I now reside. This valley received its name from a bear that was killed just below my house, at the old crossing, by a party from Colusa, in 1852, two of whom were Dr. Spaulding and Horace Pike. At the time I came into the valley there were no settlers, nor for six months after. John Royce and A. T. Noyes came next, and settled in the lower end of the valley. J. M. Blanchard, old man Beers, and Hull—the man that was killed on Hull's Mountain by a grizzly, and after whom it takes its name—were the next. Stephen Reese, Stewart Harris, Fielding and Waller Calmes next came in. William Robertson came about the same time. Reese, the Robertson family, and myself are all that remain of the old settlers in the valley.

"... Four miles from Bear Valley are what are called Wilbur's Springs; but the right name for them is Cantrall

Springs, for Joshua Cantrall is the man who took those springs up, and lived there until he died. Gil Roberts then bought them. They passed into the hands of Simmons and went by his name until he died. Then Wilbur came into possession, and the springs took his name and retained it."

Three or four years after Bear Valley was first settled, the Stonyford country began to receive the attention of settlers; but those who first located there passed on, leaving the country to new people.

There was a peculiarity about the settlement of the plains that is hard to account for. The lands in the vicinity of where Williams, Arbuckle and College City now are began to attract settlers in 1853, or shortly thereafter, especially along the sloughs and creeks; while in the vicinity of Maxwell and Delevan the lands lay, for ten or twelve years longer, absolutely untouched for farming purposes. When the southern part of the county, on the plains, was "thickly settled," as settlements went in those days, the northern part was a great, uninhabited stretch of "no man's land." Why this was the case is hard to tell, because some of the finest land in the county is in that section. E. B. McDow, who came from Iowa and settled on Funk Slough in the fall of 1864, says: "When I first came here to live, William Campbell, in the hills four miles from me, was my nearest neighbor on the west; Joseph Gibson, nine miles, and F. Calmes, seven or eight miles, south and southwest; the Willows ranch nearly fourteen miles north; and nine miles to any settlement on the river east." Will S. Green says: "North of a due west line from Colusa there were no settlements on the plains, for agricultural purposes, until about 1868." He ascribes the slowness with which the plains were settled to the fact that the secret of raising grain by the summer-fallow method had not then been discovered.

One of the first ranches to be taken up on the plains was that located by Dr. Robert Semple, of Benicia, and W. S. Green, of Colusa, on Freshwater Creek; but it could hardly be called a settlement, for both the owners were non-residents. That was in 1853. The next year Joseph S. Gibson came in and laid the foundations for the great estate of the present J. S. Gibson Company, which is among the foremost breeders of blooded stock in the state, or in the world. Between 1853 and 1857 the plains country received a number of settlers who were destined later to become closely connected with the county's development and history. Among them were W. H. Williams, who tried a small crop of wheat and barley in Spring Valley in 1853, and made a similar experiment in 1854 near where he afterward founded the town that bears his name. Andrew Pierce, the founder of Pierce Chris-

tian College, settled near the site of College City in 1855. The same year Julius Weyand, father of Superior Judge Ernest Weyand, settled, with his brother, Gustav, near Arbuckle. J. W. Brim came in 1856, and located west of Williams. William Kaerth located northeast of Arbuckle in 1857; and Joseph P. Sherer settled north of College City about the same time. J. C. Stovall, one of the founders of the Stovall-Wilcoxson Company, which now owns thirty-five thousand eight hundred acres of land in the county, came in 1858 and settled six miles west of Williams, on what is now a part of the great Stovall-Wilcoxson ranch. There were others who came about this time, or a little later; but obviously the list cannot be continued indefinitely. Those named found the land untouched in their several localities when they came, and they proceeded to hew homes out of the wilderness. They succeeded even beyond their dreams; and as a result of their foresight and energy, the descendants and successors of these pioneers now cultivate broad, fertile fields, live in fine houses, and drive powerful motor cars over improved highways, where once there was but a silent waste.

The settlement of the county was substantial and rapid after this time. The mines became less and less able to furnish profitable employment to all who came into the state; river transportation had become fairly regular and dependable; stage lines were being extended in all directions; implements were more easily obtainable; the demand for farm products was steady and strong; and last, but by no means least, wives and sweethearts were coming to make home something more than a camping place, so that by the time of the Civil War Colusa County was a well-established and highly organized community.

CHAPTER VI

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY

There was in 1851, as we have seen, a fringe of settlers along the Sacramento River from the mouth of Stony Creek, on the north, to Wilkins' Slough, below Grimes, on the south. Most of them were keepers of "road houses," institutions that in those days served a purpose different from that which they serve today. There were also two very small, but very ambitious, towns along the river: Colusa, Colonel Semple's town; and Monroeville, founded by U. P. Monroe south of the mouth of Stony Creek, in what is now Glenn County. Each wanted and expected to be the

county seat of the new county; and this question was not settled till after a spirited factional fight, the first of several that have disturbed the calm of the county's political existence.

When Colonel Semple came up the river to lay out his town, the first state legislature was in session, and he had it define the boundaries of the county and give it the same name as the town. Semple and Green formed the name by adding an "a" to "Colus," the name of the Indians as the white man understood it. Mr. Green says this "gave a very euphonious name." But the legislature had a committee on the names of counties (General Vallejo was one of the committee), and this committee reported the name as "Colusi," although the founders of the town insisted on its being "Colusa"; and when the statute defining the boundaries of the county was adopted, it read as follows:

"Section 22. County of Colusi. Beginning at a point on the summit of the Coast Range due west from the Red Bluffs, and running thence due east to said bluffs on the Sacramento River; thence down the middle of said river to the northwest corner of Sutter County; thence due west along the northern boundary of Yolo County to the summit of the Coast Range; thence in a northwesterly direction, following the summit of said range to the point of beginning. This county shall be attached, for judicial purposes, to Butte County, until a county government shall be organized for the same in the manner to be prescribed by law."

Thus the county was created "Colusi"; and thus it remained, officially, till 1854, when it was changed to conform with the name of the town. It will be seen that the legislature had provided boundaries and a name for the new county, but no county seat. Colonel Semple had evidently overlooked this point; or more probably he took it for granted that the county seat of Colusa County would, as a matter of course, be Colusa town. He was not to carry away the honor so easily, however.

The same legislature that defined the limits of the county passed a statute providing that counties in which a county government had not yet been organized might organize by petitioning the district judge, the state at the time being divided into judicial districts. The people living in the vicinity of Monroeville, headed by U. P. Monroe, got up a petition and presented it to Judge Bean, county judge of Butte County, instead of district judge, asking him to call an election for the purpose of electing officers and organizing Colusi County. The people of Monroeville were perhaps excusable for ignorance of the law or a superabundance of enthusiasm in the matter, but his Honor should have known his limitations. Nevertheless he called an election for January 10, 1851, for the purpose of electing "one County Judge, Clerk, Sher-

iff, Assessor, Recorder, Treasurer, Surveyor, Coroner and County Attorney." The judge seems to have formulated his election proclamation on instructions from Monroeville; for he named U. P. Monroe as inspector of the election, and designated "Monroe's ranch" as the place at which it was to be held, naming no other election officials or polling places. Evidently, though, he intended that there should be other voting places; for the proclamation says, "It is the duty of the first Inspector to carry the returns to Sterling's ranch by Wednesday, the 15th day of January, and with the Inspectors of the other polls held within the county, to canvass the returns of all the votes, and prepare certificates of election for the candidates having the highest number of votes within the county." Apparently the court of Butte County was not aware of the existence of Colusa, for no mention is made of it in the election proclamation, although it was a thriving city of one house and half a dozen people; but the records of disbursements of the county treasurer show that J. C. Hicks, the carpenter who built the one house in the city, received pay for services on the election board that day, as did also Robert N. Parkhill, a Colusa settler mentioned heretofore in these pages, which would tend to show that the citizens of Colusa had an opportunity to vote at this first election. Apparently they took little interest in it, however; for W. S. Green does not remember it at all, and Colonel Semple is not mentioned at all, in any connection. Under the circumstances, it is not a hard matter to forecast the result of the election. Monroeville carried the day and elected the only two officers who qualified. They were J. S. Holland, county judge, and U. P. Monroe, clerk and recorder, both of Monroeville. Naturally they preferred Monroeville as a county seat; and without further ceremony they established the county government there. Colonel Semple, seeing that local events were working the defeat of his cherished ambition to have the county seat at Colusa, took another tack. He went before the legislature, which was in session at the time, and had the act defining the boundaries of the county amended by adding the words, "the seat of justice shall be at the Town of Colusa." The next step in the controversy was the following petition, circulated in the early part of June, 1851, by the adherents of Monroeville:

"To the County Judge: The undersigned, electors of the County of Colusi, and State of California, being dissatisfied with the location of the seat of justice of this county, as fixed by the late Act of the Legislature, pray your honor for the removal, and that an election be held to determine to what place it shall be removed."

The election, as above petitioned for, was held on July 11, 1851; and once again Monroeville was victorious. In spite of the act of the legislature, the county seat continued to remain there for nearly three years. At the general election in the fall of 1853 the county seat question was again voted upon, and this time the result was in Colusa's favor by three hundred ten votes to Monroeville's fifty-two. A short time later the records were removed to Colusa; and on June 6, 1854, a contract was let for a new courthouse at the new seat of justice, the contract price being three thousand dollars.

The best record to be found of the events connected with the organization of the new county is the report of Judge Ide, who was also county treasurer, to the state treasurer; and it is here given in full:

Monroeville, Colusi County,
State of California,
December 10, 1851.

Statement of the Treasurer of Colusi County to the State Treasurer:

On the 1st day of December, instant, the present Treasurer of Colusi County was appointed to the office by the Court of Sessions of said county, to supply and fill the vacancy of G. P. Swift, Treasurer, resigned October 21st; bond filed 6th of December, instant, which was justified instead of being accepted by the County Judge, by reason that said Judge was personally interested, and the said Treasurer this day enters upon the discharge of the duties of said office, by complying as far as practicable with the requirements of Section 49, in the latter clause; and to guard against the penalty imposed by the fifty-second section of the Revenue Act. Owing to the peculiar circumstances in which this county has existed during the six months past, relative to services rendered by its officers, our officers (present) will be detained somewhat (if not in some essential cases wholly impeded) in the collection of the state and county tax for 1851. Only \$93.07 has been collected and paid into the treasury. Of this \$11.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ is for court house; \$25.95 for county purposes; and \$55.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ for State and State loan on interest tax. The tax list was delivered to the Sheriff, or to the Under-Sheriff, J. C. Huls, who, as near as I can learn from information derived from unofficial sources, has collected some \$401.46, exclusive of his own fees, and has resigned without making payment thereof either to the treasury or to his principal, December 8th. December 10th H. P. Bemis was appointed Under-Sheriff, and is proceeding to give notices as the law directs, except as to time, and will, it is expected, make a vigorous effort to collect the said taxes, which

amount in the aggregate to \$5,147.25, of which \$1,838.30½ is for State purposes; \$551.49 is interest on public State loan tax; \$1,383.30½ is for county purposes; and \$918.15 for court house and jail. Further, there are 101 polls assessed at \$3—\$202 for State purposes, and \$101 for county purposes. The State Comptroller has received the Auditor's duplicate, together with a very brief statement of some of the difficulties under which we labor.

Some of the principal taxpayers (or who should be tax-paying persons) positively refuse to pay any tax. There was collected by former Treasurer, G. P. Swift, some \$600 or \$700 of poll and other tax on personal property. Of this I cannot specify, as the said ex-Treasurer has not, as yet, although ordered so to do by the County Judge, delivered over the money and papers pertaining to the office of Treasurer of Colusa County. It is expected that most of the tax will be collected within thirty or forty days from this time, although it will be, and is probable that a considerable portion of our tax for this year will remain delinquent, from the fact that many persons have removed from the county, and some from the state. I am unwilling to trouble you with so long a communication, but it may be essential to the welfare of the interests of our county, in this manner and at this time, that I, their County Judge and Treasurer, at present should explain.

This county, as you probably know, was organized under an order obtained by the petition of its legal voters, of Judge Bean, of the adjoining Butte County—election 10th of January, 1851. J. S. Holland was elected County Judge, and U. P. Monroe was elected Clerk and Recorder. The other officers elected either did not qualify or failed to give bonds according to law. At an election called and held on the 25th of February, other officers were elected; of these, William G. Chard and Joseph C. Huls, the former Assessor and the latter County Surveyor, and John F. Willis, Sheriff, qualified and gave bonds, which were accepted by Judge Holland. The Court of Sessions was organized on the 8th of March, by the election of William B. Ide and Newell Hall to the office of Associate Justices, being the only Justices of the Peace qualified to vote at said election. Judge Holland was then quite unwell, and only able to superintend the said organization, which completed, he, being quite sick, left the newly elected Justices (a lawful quorum) to proceed in the county business. The said court divided the county into precincts, townships, road districts, etc., and ordered that the taxes for county purposes the year ensuing should be the highest rate allowed by law, which was then twenty-five cents to each \$100, this county then not being in debt subsequent to the present year. Judge Holland lingered in an inconvalescent state and died on the 12th of April.

An election was called on the 3rd of May, when John T. Hughes received a majority of the votes cast for County Judge. Newell Hall, Esq., removed from the township in which he was elected, and the office of Junior Associate Justice became vacant, and there was no other qualified Justice within the county except the Senior Associate. An election was called, and Justices called to supply vacancies. One Justice, viz., J. C. Huls, qualified and gave bonds; and he became in due time a member of the Court of Sessions. Judge Hughes held one term of the Court of Sessions in Colusa only, and the only business brought before that session was the appointment of a road-viewing committee. On the second Monday of August, the Associate Justices met in accordance with the old law (Judge Hughes being absent from the county), when for the first time was presented William G. Chard's Assessor's list—so indefinitely expressed that it was utterly impossible to equalize the said list, and the said Chard and his assistants were all absent from the county; moreover, at this time we received the scattered fragments of the new Acts of legislation, by which we learned that since May 1st our acts were not in accordance with the supreme law of the land.

We had no longer any evidence, by the letter of the law, that we, the Associate Justices, constituted a legal quorum to do business; that we are not lawfully, by any provision of the said new law, convened, not being called by order of the Judge for special term, nor yet convened in general term-time, and further, we are of the opinion that there existed on the 1st day of May, 1851, a vacancy in the office of County Judge of Colusa County. And having the Acts of the Legislature of California for our guide, we conclude that if a vacancy did exist on the said first day of May, it could only be filled by an appointment of the Governor. An opinion prevailed in the minds of said Court, that if an officer be illegal, all his acts, official, are illegal also; and if so, the Court has become disorganized by lack of a legal quorum. In conformity with this opinion, the Junior Justice refused to act, and the Court dissolved without adjournment. In this state the business of the county was suspended until the first Monday in October last, when, in accordance with the law, I, having been elected at the general election to the office of County Judge, and being duly sworn, convened three Justices of the Peace, being all the qualified Justices resident in said county, and organized again the Court of Sessions, which was engaged four days in the transaction of criminal business, when the Junior Associate was absent, and the other, after one day's further attendance, left also. A called session was ordered expressly for the purpose of hearing complaints and for the purpose of equalizing the assessment roll,

and five notices were posted in the several precincts. On or about the first of October the Assessor returned to the county, and was ordered to go over his assessment again, or to appear and give such information as would enable the Court to equalize the list or assessment roll. On the 17th, one of the Associate Justices only appeared, and the vacancy could not be filled, and the Assessor being sick did not attend, nor did he procure and return to the Court any description of the personal property of the taxpayers, whereby the Court could be informed, in any wise, of the impartiality of the assessment, the amount of the personal property being given in the sum total, expressed by figures; and it does not appear that any oath was required, or of what the amount of personal property consisted. The Court not being able to come to any decision on the subject of equalization of the assessment roll, the Court was adjourned to the 4th of November following. On the 3rd of November I repaired to the county seat for the purpose of holding the first County Court since the first organization, and having discovered on the 27th of October that the Probate Court had previously no record of its existence, I now discovered that the County Court and Court of Sessions were in the same condition, as also was the District Court, except such minutes as I myself, as a member of the Court of Sessions, had taken, and excepting the minutes signed by Judge Sherwood, of the District Court, Ninth District.

Thinking that these interests might suffer from such scattered condition of the only legal evidence of the existence of these Courts, I issued a special order to U. P. Monroe, County Clerk, ordering him to perform these several duties of the County Clerk himself, or to cause them to be duly performed by some one duly appointed and sworn as his deputy. And, there being no person willing to devote his whole time in keeping the office open, according as the law requires, at the county seat, and who was able to procure the requisite bonds, as I was bound in compliance with my official duties to be at the county seat to attend twenty-four distinct sessions of various courts per annum, and considering I should save 2,000 miles of travel, I rented out my rancho and accepted the service as Deputy County Clerk, and am become my own Clerk, in accordance with the old maxim, "If you would have a good servant and one you like, serve yourself." But to resume more particularly this long narration, of our county affairs in relation to taxes; the said Court of Sessions, being on the 17th of October, adjourned to the 4th of November, and from the said 4th of November from day to day, until one of the Associate Justices was in attendance, at which time the equalization of the assessment roll was again attempted but again laid over to the

regular term in December, first Monday, in consequence of the inability of the presiding Judge legally to act in deciding a question in which himself and children were interested. During the interim, the County Assessor, being recovered of his sickness, appeared at my office and made some explanations in the manner of the assessments, also some corrections, and signed his assessment roll, officially, which was not done before. November 24th I received an answer from the Comptroller of State to a statement I had made in relation to abstract of taxable property in Colusa. I came to the conclusion that I had better proceed at once to make the Auditor's tax lists, and have them ready to be accepted or rejected by the Court of Sessions at its December term. I did so and made up the books (duplicates) on a basis of equalization proposed and signed by the only Associate Justice hitherto in attendance. On the first day of the December term, Dr. H. P. Bemis being appointed Clerk for the term, I called up the deferred business of equalization, and it was passed by the vote of both Associate Justices, and was so entered by the Clerk on the minutes. The aforementioned tax duplicates were examined and an order issued for their delivery to the Sheriff and Treasurer, with the order and execution on the backs thereof, for collection, duly executed and signed by the Clerk and presiding Judge.

The above represents our true state in relation to the past; what it will be, in future, a little time will tell; the taxed swear they will not pay, and threaten combination to prevent the sale of property.

I shall be pleased to receive any advice or direction in the matter and shall conform to the requisition of the law as far as practicable.

Your very obedient servant,

Wm. B. Ide,

Treasurer of Colusa County, Cal.

From the above it will be seen that for the first year of its existence the government of Colusa County was William B. Ide, County Judge, Treasurer and Deputy County Clerk, and unofficially performing such duties of the other offices as were performed. Judge Ide seems to have been the only official who took office-holding seriously, and to him must go whatever thanks are owing by posterity for the fact that the county got going as a county in 1851. Apparently he held himself personally responsible for the proper performance of all county official duties, and did many things that could not have been expected of one man, even in those unsettled and unorganized days. Among the unusual services he performed for the county was

the construction of a cage, or iron cell, for the safe-keeping of prisoners. There was no county jail, and it was a problem with the court how to safeguard prisoners while the processes of law were being gone through with. The difficulty was solved by Judge Ide, who sent to San Francisco for some bar iron, and with his own hands cut the bars into proper lengths, drilled the holes, and constructed the "jail," which served its purpose admirably. While the county seat was at Monroeville, this "jail" remained out under a tree, where the whole town could take a hand in seeing that the prisoners did not escape; and when the seat of government was transferred to Colusa, the jail went along with it and was installed in the new courthouse, where it served its original purpose for a number of years. The "new courthouse" will be remembered by many people as the old house that stood just east of the Colusa Theater and was used by Judge J. B. Moore as a residence before he built the house he now lives in.

The court of sessions, mentioned by Judge Ide, was abolished many years ago. It was composed of the county judge and two associate justices chosen by the justices of the peace of the county from among their number. Its first sessions in this county were rather unsatisfactory, as will be noted from Judge Ide's report, and caused him a good deal of worry.

Although Judge Ide appears from the foregoing to have been the most prominent, and certainly the most painstaking, man connected with the organization of the county, Will S. Green, in his history of the county, intimates that Ide was under the control of U. P. Monroe; for he administers a neat slap to the Judge by saying that Monroe disappeared "after running the county government for some time."

By the end of 1852 county affairs were running quite smoothly, and ever since that time there has been no lack of men to fill the offices. As an evidence of the growth of population, it might be stated that the United States census gave the entire population of the county as one hundred fifteen in 1850; while in 1852 there were two hundred seventy-six men who paid poll tax, and of course a great many others who didn't. In the latter year a bill was presented in the state Senate providing for the division of the county into two counties, to be called Leco and Avena. The bill was referred to the proper committee, and the committee reported that there was not population enough for two counties, and county division was postponed for forty years.

CHAPTER VII

COLUSA COUNTY POLITICALLY

Colusa County was born in a warm time, politically. When the infant county first opened its eyes, it beheld a spirited "scrap" in progress over the location of the county seat—a "scrap" that lasted for four years, and was finally settled when the county records and the county jail were brought from Monroeville to Colusa. Ever since those early days, moreover, the political pot has occasionally been the scene of violent ebullitions—contests that have not at all indicated that the people are of a disputatious nature, but rather that they are alive and awake to political questions. It will be a sad day for the country when the people cease to take an active interest in politics, local and national.

For several years after the removal of the seat of government from Monroeville to Colusa, the political life of the new county flowed along smoothly. Men were too busy developing the land to take much time for politics. There was no newspaper to unite the people in a common bond of public sentiment. The county offices were not particularly desirable; and no local question arose to create especial interest.

But the slavery question, which was looming up more and more portentously each year in the East, was beginning to throw its shadow across California and Colusa County. The founders of the town of Colusa were Southern men, as were many of the early settlers. Naturally they wrote back to their friends and relatives of the beauties and advantages of the new country, and induced many of them to settle here. And the casual settler, looking over the state for a home, naturally chose the location where there was a nucleus of his own people. The result was, that when the great storm broke in 1861 this county had a preponderance of Southern people and Southern sentiment. This was partially offset by the fact that the state remained loyal to the Union, and that upon one or two occasions United States troops were sent here during the war to temper the enthusiasm for the South; so that it is fairly accurate to say that Northern and Southern sentiment were equally divided, or at least equally influential, during the unpleasantness.

Of course there could not help being some display of partisanship at a time when there was so much at stake on both sides; but there were remarkably few scenes of violence during the entire period of the war. The Presidential election of 1864,

between Lincoln and McClellan, was a fierce contest in this county, neither side leaving anything undone to insure victory. McClellan carried the county, of course, for this was then the "banner Democratic county of the state"; and it has borne that title ever since. It also used to be said that the "left wing of Pap Price's army had settled in Colusa County"—a saying that may be taken as an indication of the number of ex-Confederate soldiers who located in the county after the war. So the county came by its Democracy honestly enough, and has maintained it uninterruptedly from those days till this, although in recent years much more moderately than in the days immediately following the war. In some of the counties of the high-tariff, rock-ribbed protection state of Pennsylvania, it used to be said that you could hunt all day with a shotgun without finding enough Democrats to make a mess. A similar statement might have been made of the Republicans of Colusa County many years ago. Timid Republicans kept their politics under cover, lest their taking sides with the minority party might "hurt business." One Colusa business man told me that he lived in the town for seven years before anybody knew that he was a Republican. Today fierce partisanship is one of the things that were, and are not. The final chapter in its passing was written when the state legislature passed a law making county, school and judicial offices non-partisan. Where the newspapers used to record after each election that "The entire Democratic ticket was elected by a large majority," we now find the county offices filled by men from both parties; and there are probably dozens of people in the county who don't know what party the various officers belong to, and don't care. People and papers who once worked night and day "for the good of the party," now work equally hard, I hope, for the good of the country—and the two jobs are sometimes vastly different.

In 1865 came the close of the Civil War and the abnormal conditions attending it, and shortly thereafter came the announcement of Lincoln's assassination. At this time, when there was every reason to begin to forget the old animosities, the flames of partisanship burst out more fiercely than they had ever done before in the county. Some of the more hot-headed of the Southern sympathizers announced that they intended to fire an "anvil salute" in celebration of Lincoln's death. The blacksmith shop and the anvil were located across Fifth Street from the Riverside Hotel; and the story goes that John H. Liening, proprietor of the hotel, a man of German birth but a rabid Union man, who is said to have feared neither man nor devil, took his Winchester rifle and, repairing to the upper balcony of the hotel,

announced that he would shoot any man who tried to fire the anvil. No firing was done, but the matter did not end there. Someone reported to Captain Starr, commander of the troops stationed in Colusa, that certain citizens had been guilty of disloyal utterances; and the result was that the commander had eight prominent men arrested and taken to the Federal military prison on Alcatraz Island, where they were confined at hard labor for about two months. Captain Starr, Mr. Liening, J. C. Treadway and H. Hadley were a few months later indicted by the grand jury for kidnapping, the jury holding them responsible for the arrest of the eight citizens. After one jury had disagreed in Liening's case, the second acquitted him, and after one disagreement in Treadway's case, the cases were all dismissed. After that the sectional feeling engendered by the war was allowed to slumber till it gradually died out. Today there is scarcely a trace of it left. To be sure, the old Confederate soldiers of the county formed "Camp Pap Price," of the United Confederate Veterans, and the old Union soldiers formed General John Miller Post, G. A. R.; but the two organizations have, for many years, united in decorating the graves of their dead on Memorial Day. They will hold only a few more such reunions, however, for there are scarcely half a dozen members of both organizations left in the county. The annals of the Civil War will soon have been written, as far as its active participants are concerned.

The work of plotting out the counties of the state in 1850 was largely a matter of guesswork on the part of the legislature, inasmuch as the state had never been surveyed; moreover, there were large areas with almost no population, and there was no way of telling where the centers of population would be. Colusa County, as at first laid out, was almost a hundred miles long from north to south, extending from the present southern boundary of the county to a point north of Red Bluff. Two centers of population at once sprang up, one at the southern end of the county, and one about Red Bluff; and for the sake of convenience it was deemed wise to cut off a strip of territory thirty-six miles wide from the northern end and add it to Tehama County. This was done in 1855, and met with no objection.

In 1864 a bill passed the Assembly fixing the boundary between Lake and Colusa Counties east of Bear Valley, thus putting Bear Valley and the Stonyford country in Lake County. This arrangement met with fierce opposition from Colusa County people, and the bill was killed in the Senate. Two years later, in 1866, the Senate passed a bill adding to Butte County all the territory lying east of the river. A big remonstrance against

this bill was circulated and signed, and it was also killed. Eternal vigilance seems to have been the price of territory, and there were times when even that failed.

After the completion of the railroad to Willows, in 1878, that village soon became a town—some of her citizens thought—with all the qualifications of a county seat except the county; and it was proposed to furnish that by dividing Colusa County. As early as 1882 the discussion had progressed so far that a public meeting was held at Orland to consider the matter; but the agitation was dropped at that time for want of support. The Willows people were anxious for a county of their own, however; and in January, 1887, a bill was introduced in the Assembly providing for county division. It passed the Assembly after a hot fight, but was defeated in the Senate by one vote. The next year county division was made the chief issue in the campaign for Assemblyman from this county; and the Democratic candidate, who was outspoken against division, was defeated by his Republican opponent, who put the soft pedal on the county division issue. In the matter of being downed, Banquo's ghost had nothing at all on the county division question. It simply would not be downed, much as the people of Colusa and the southern part of the county generally wished it to be. It rent the people of this county as no political question had ever done before or has ever done since. In 1889 it was up before the state legislature again; and this time it passed both the Assembly and the Senate, but the Governor vetoed it. Senator John Boggs and Assemblyman J. C. Campbell, of this county, both opposed it; but their opposition was ineffective. Open and vigorous charges were made that money had been used to influence the legislature, and on the whole more ill feeling was engendered than was necessary in the settling of even so important a question.

Still the county division question would not down. In the election of 1890 it was the chief issue in the fight between J. C. Campbell and H. P. Eakle for the Assembly, a fight which resulted in the arrest of several Willows citizens for ballot-box stuffing. These cases were taken to Marysville to be tried, and occupied the attention of the courts there for some time; but as no convictions were secured, they were dismissed on June 17, 1892. The advocates of county division finally won out in the legislature; and on May 5, 1891, an election was held to determine the question. Division carried, and from that time on, Colusa County was twenty-eight miles shorter from north to south. The new county was called Glenn County, in honor of its largest landowner and leading citizen, Dr. H. J. Glenn. The

town of Princeton and a large part of the ranch of Senator John Boggs were in Glenn County, as at first created; but Senator Boggs induced the legislature of 1893 to change the boundary line between the two counties so as to throw his ranch and the town into Colusa County. This ended the county division matter, and left Colusa County as it is today, as regards its boundaries.

Since the settlement of the county division question there has been no great contest of a political nature to divide the people into factions. To be sure, the liquor question has been ever present, with the anti-saloon forces gradually driving the liquor traffic to the wall; and the Progressive movement, in the years following 1910, badly disrupted the Republican party in this county as well as all over the nation; but such fluctuations in the political current of a self-governing people must be expected. In 1873 the Grange movement was at its height, and created considerable discussion in the county. In that year the People's Independent party put a county ticket into the field and succeeded in electing its candidates for sheriff, district attorney and treasurer. In 1879, this element of unrest, of protest against the existing order of things, called itself the Constitution party and put a ticket into the field. The Constitution party endorsed the Democratic nominee for Governor that year, Dr. H. J. Glenn, of Colusa County, which is as near as this county ever came to furnishing a Governor for the state.

The decade from 1880 to 1890 witnessed the rise and growth of the anti-Chinese sentiment in the state and county. Tens of thousands of Oriental laborers had been brought into the state to help build the railroads and to assist in other great enterprises. When the work for which they were imported was finished, they spread over the state and threatened to supplant white labor in nearly all lines. Colusa County had received her share of them, and the sentiment against them was growing very bitter. On the 5th of April, 1882, a great mass meeting was held at Colusa "for the encouragement of American and European immigration," and a little later the American and European Labor Association was formed. The association and its object were purely anti-Chinese; but instead of stating its object bluntly as "Down with the Chinese!" the association used more diplomatic language and said it was to "bring domestic help, hired girls, from the crowded cities of the East and secure employment for them as cooks and house servants," intending thus to relieve the county of its pestiferous and insolent Mongolian colony, who had now assumed to dictate the wages at which their countrymen should be employed. Branches of the anti-Chinese league were organized in all the towns of the county,

and in 1888 the supervisors appointed six delegates to the anti-Chinese convention in Sacramento. After Congress had passed the Chinese exclusion bill, the antipathy to the Mongolians in this county subsided; and today the two races live together on the most friendly terms.

It has been intimated in the foregoing pages that the Democratic party was invariably successful at the polls, which is true as a general statement. But there were a number of notable exceptions to the rule. Prominent among these was the election of 1873, when the Independent People's party elected their candidates for sheriff, treasurer and district attorney; the election of 1890, when E. W. Jones, the Republican nominee, was elected county treasurer, although the rest of the ticket went Democratic by as high as 1182 votes; the election of 1892, when Ernest Weyand, Republican, was elected district attorney, and W. A. Vann was elected to the Assembly on the People's party ticket; and finally, the election of 1914, when Hiram W. Johnson, great apostle of Progressivism, beat the Democratic nominee for Governor, John B. Curtin, by a vote in this county of 1229 to 1208, and William Kent for Congress beat his Democratic opponent 1764 to 751. The great size of the vote is accounted for by the fact that women had been given the ballot, but the flop from rock-ribbed Democracy to Progressivism can be accounted for only on the theory of a growing political intelligence of the electorate, one of the evidences of which was a breaking away from the old party-above-everything-else fetich, a fetich to which some of the earlier politicians of the county seem to have dedicated their lives—at least their political lives.

Other exceptions to the general rule of Democratic success at the polls are found in the cases where a special requirement for the office limited the number of possible candidates, as in the case of J. D. McNary, who, as a Republican, has held the office of coroner and public administrator for nineteen years, and J. W. Kaerth and Charles de St. Maurice, who were repeatedly elected county surveyor on the Republican ticket. These exceptions were few and far between in the "good old Democratic days," but of recent years they have been more common. The Democratic majority was strong enough, however, to make a nomination by that party almost as good as an election, clear down to the day the non-partisan law went into effect. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Democrats of this county were so dissatisfied with Horace Greeley's nomination for president, in 1872, that the great editor's lead over General Grant in this county was only nine votes.

Finally, we come to the liquor question as a political issue in the county. This question, while one of the most persistent ones that the voters of the county have had to deal with, has never aroused the bitterness that some other questions have, probably because it has never become a sectional issue. To be a first-class trouble breeder a political question must be of such a nature that the people of one community or section can take one side of it and the people of a different section the other. A question, both sides of which are upheld in the same community by people who must do business with each other, cannot long divide the people. And so the liquor question has been up in many a spirited campaign, but has left no permanent animosities. By successive steps the county has gone from very wet to almost totally dry; and the people have accepted the changes as they came, quickly forgetting what the old order was like.

In common with other parts of California, Colusa County started out on a "wide-open" basis. The license fee for saloons was so low as to be merely nominal, and little or no regulation was attempted. The saloon was the common meeting place, and therefore came to be more and more of a power in politics. For nearly twenty years after the organization of the county there was no organized opposition to the saloon. But in the late sixties lodges of the Good Templars, an anti-liquor order, began to spring up over the county; and in 1882 the County Central Committee of this order put a partial county ticket into the field. The candidates on this ticket were: Assemblyman, Warren Green; sheriff, John M. Pugh; assessor, W. J. Ford; county clerk, Julius Weyand; superintendent of schools, W. H. Reardon; coroner, Joseph M. Walkup; surveyor, A. T. Welton. They polled a good vote, but were defeated, of course.

One of the notable figures in the anti-liquor movement in this county has been J. D. McNary, who joined the Good Templars in Kentucky in May, 1867. Shortly after coming to California in 1877, Mr. McNary identified himself with the Good Templars here; and for forty years he has been a consistent and effective battler in the cause of sobriety. Two other leaders of the temperance forces in the early days were Peter Earp and Stewart Harris, both of whom did much to organize and keep alive the sentiment against the liquor traffic.

The first Good Templars lodge was organized in Colusa in 1868; and among the officers of this lodge were Col. J. F. Wilkins, father of Mrs. Richard Bayne, and O. S. Mason, father of O. R. Mason, of Colusa. By 1874 the temperance people were strong enough to call an election in the six townships which then comprised the county, namely, Colusa, Monroe, Grand Island, Fresh-

water, Union and Spring Valley Townships; and all of them went dry except Colusa Township, which went wet by twenty-one votes, and Grand Island, which went wet by eight votes. But those that went dry didn't stay dry.

On February 14, 1892, a Union Temperance Sunday School was organized in Colusa for the study of the temperance question. The men at the head of this organization were J. D. McNary, Judge E. A. Bridgeford, and Charles B. Whiting; and it was influential in shaping public opinion.

On December 10, 1908, a county license ordinance was introduced before the board of supervisors by Supervisor J. F. Campbell, and seconded by Supervisor W. A. Vann. It provided for precinct option; that is, that the people might vote on the liquor question by precincts. On November 8, 1910, they did so vote; and Stonyford, Sites, Maxwell, Goads, Butte Creek, College City, Cooper, Cortina, Grand Island, Newland, Washington, and Williams No. 2 went dry, while Arbuckle, Fouts Springs, Freshwater, Leesville, Princeton, Sulphur Creek, Sycamore, Venado, and Williams No. 1 went wet. The legislature of 1911 passed the Wylie local option law, making the supervisorial district the unit on the liquor question; and on November 5, 1912, Colusa County, all but the incorporated town of Colusa, again voted, and every district went dry. Since then a number of votes have been taken in the various districts, but they have always gone drier than they did the first time. Several votes have also been taken in Colusa; but it has always gone wet, once by a majority as low as sixteen votes.

CHAPTER VIII

TRANSPORTATION

As the transportation facilities of a community are, so is the community. A community without water transportation, with inadequate facilities for railroad traffic, and with bad roads cannot hope to be prosperous and progressive in any great degree; and the possession of these advantages goes a great way toward counteracting the lack of others.

Colusa County has for many years known the truth of the above principle, but it is only recently that she has acted upon her knowledge. For years she was content to be known as a "cow county," because the natural advantages of the country were sufficient to insure comfort and prosperity to those who had settled here, and they didn't care whether the county kept pace

in growth and improvements with the rest of the state or not. Indeed many of them were so well satisfied with existing conditions that they were openly hostile to any change, or any measures that would bring in new settlers who might disturb the old order.

Within the past decade, however, sentiment on the transportation question has undergone a great change. During that time an electric railroad giving excellent service has penetrated the county; a second electric road, part of which was actually built, was projected across the county from north to south; a branch steam railroad has been laid across the county along the river; forty miles of substantial concrete highway have been built; plans for seventy miles more are under way; and dozens of permanent concrete bridges have been built, some of them hundreds of feet in length. The next decade will witness a wonderful improvement in the road system of the county, and probably a considerable extension of its railroad facilities. The one department of transportation over which no change has come is steamboating; and as it was the first one in operation, I shall take it up first, for I want to tell briefly of all the different modes of transportation in the county.

Steamer Transportation

When Colonel Semple located his town, he had visions, as I have said, of its becoming a great steamboat terminal and distributing point for the northern part of the state. The navigability of the river from Colusa to its mouth had been established, the northern mines were using immense quantities of supplies, and there were no roads or railroads. But there were many obstacles in the way.

While there was plenty of water in the river, there were more than plenty of snags, sandbars, and sharp turns, which proved disastrous to the early pilots, who, of course, were unfamiliar with the channel. The consequence was that it took a hard struggle to get a permanent and regular line of boats established to the new town. But Colonel Semple persisted and finally had the satisfaction of seeing Colusa and San Francisco connected with a dependable and satisfactory line of river transportation—with cheap freight rates, too, which was a material factor in the upbuilding of the town and county.

As early as the spring of 1850 two small steamers had come up the river as far as Colusa, probably more for exploring purposes than anything else, for there was no town north of Sacramento with which they could trade. In July of 1850 the Colusa, Dr. Robert Semple's home-made boat, came up from Benicia,

having as pilot Will S. Green, and as cargo the lumber and other material for the beginnings of Colusa City. The Colusa made only that one trip; for upon her return she went to San Francisco, where she was tied up till she rotted at the wharf.

Two other boats were persuaded to make the trip up the river in the late summer of 1850. One of them went up to Chico Landing, where she struck a snag and sank. Her timbers were used to build a hotel at Monroeville. The second boat was captained by James Yates; but she was so slow that when near Grimes, on the way up, she ran out of provisions, and some of the crew had to walk to Colusa to renew the supply. This made five boats to Colusa or higher in 1850, but they made only one trip each.

The next boat to reach the town was the Martha Jane, which came up in the early spring of 1851. She was the first boat to make more than one trip. She made several, but also struck a snag and was wrecked. As the Martha Jane had made most of her trips with little or no freight, shippers not having learned to use the river, Colonel Semple was getting desperate. He started out to find a boat to make regular trips to Colusa, and to find cargoes for it. He found both. In August of 1851 he loaded a steamer called the Benicia with goods for a Shasta merchant, and started up from Sacramento, bound for Colusa, where the goods were to be transferred to wagons and hauled to Shasta. Near Knights Landing the Benicia struck a snag and went down. Colonel Semple and the owner of the goods hurried back to Sacramento to get a boat to take the cargo off and bring it on up to Colusa.

They got the Orient, which had just come out from Maine; and with her they established the first regular steamboat line to Colusa. She made many trips during the next three years, often going as far north as Red Bluff; and although she struck snags or stuck on sandbars several times, she made money for her owners and demonstrated the navigability of the upper Sacramento River.

After the Orient's success a great number of boats rushed into the Colusa trade; and as the same conditions existed on the San Joaquin and Feather Rivers, a number of the leading boat owners formed a combination or trust, which for many years controlled the steamer trade to Colusa. At first the boats ran regularly to Red Bluff; but when the railroad was completed up the east side of the valley in 1872, the boats quit going further than Chico Landing, except at time of high water or on other special occasions. When the railroad was completed through Colusa County in 1876, it took away most of the passenger traffic and some of the freight from the boats, and the steamboat company sold out to the railroad company.

In 1860 the Sacramento Wood Company was formed for the purpose of supplying Sacramento and San Francisco with wood from up the river. It later became the Sacramento Transportation Company, and went into a general river transportation business against the railroad company's boats, with the result that the Sacramento Transportation Company absorbed the railroad company's business north of Sacramento, and for years was the only important boat line to operate into Colusa. Of course there was spasmodic competition; but none of it succeeded in gaining a foothold until 1901, when a number of ranchers and business men, chiefly from about Grimes, headed by J. M. Miller, organized the Farmers' Transportation Company and put on the steamer Valletta, a boat that differed from those of the Sacramento Transportation Company in that it towed no barges, but carried its cargo on its own decks, while the other boats were all towboats.

Since 1901, both the Sacramento Transportation Company and the Farmers' Transportation Company have run a line of boats regularly to Colusa from San Francisco and Sacramento, the former company having a twice-a-week service and the latter a weekly service for most of the time. About two years ago, each company put on a fine, new boat of larger capacity than any of the older boats, and for several months both companies ran a twice-a-week service; but in the spring of 1917 they reached an agreement whereby they each took one boat off the service, and the Farmers' Transportation Company went back to a weekly service.

In the early days the boats carried passengers, and made lively competition for the stage lines; but the advent of the railroad put an end to the passenger traffic of the boats. In 1873 the California-Pacific Railroad established a line of boats between Colusa and Knights Landing, connecting at the latter place with the recently completed railroad for Sacramento and San Francisco, and furnished a fairly rapid and satisfactory service; but when the Northern Railroad was completed through the county in 1876, this line became obsolete and passed out of existence. At present the only persons who travel as passengers on the boats are those occasional ones who want to see the river and spend a few days on the water.

In the days of the Orient the freight rates were one hundred dollars a ton between Sacramento and Red Bluff, and correspondingly high to Colusa. Today the rate to Colusa, on rough freight, such as coal or lumber, is twenty-three cents a hundred pounds from Sacramento, and twenty-nine cents from San Francisco. The highest rate, which applies to furniture and other bulky or easily

damaged goods, is forty-six cents a hundred from Sacramento, and fifty-seven cents from San Francisco. This low rate modifies, of course, all freight rates in the county, and has been of inestimable benefit to the people in keeping down rates.

Railroads

In the year 1870, what is now the Southern Pacific Railroad was being built from Roseville up the east side of the Sacramento Valley toward Portland, Ore. It passed twenty-eight miles east of Colusa County; but some of the leading spirits of the county at once saw the possibility of securing railroad connections, and in that year a bill was introduced into the state Senate providing for the incorporation of the "Colusa, Marysville and Nevada Railroad Company," one of the provisions of the bill being that Colusa County was to put up ten thousand dollars in cash as soon as the road had entered its boundaries. This road was never built, because six years after it was promoted the county got a road from another direction.

It was in 1876 that this county saw its first iron horse. The Northern Railway, now the Southern Pacific, was building a line from Davis up the west side of the valley; and on May 15 of that year the rails were laid across the southern boundary line and the first locomotive entered the county. Ten days later the road reached Arbuckle, and that town held a celebration in honor of the event; and on June 23, 1876, Williams held a celebration in honor of the completion of the road to that town. Williams was the terminus of the road till 1878, when it was continued to Willows.

The people of Colusa at once began to plan for a connection between their town and the new road. They had been offered the main line itself, on condition that they grant some concessions as a reimbursement to the railroad for building its line across the Trough; but some of the most influential of the town's people felt sure that the road would come through Colusa anyway, and so they refused to grant the concessions—and the road kept on its way up the almost uninhabited plains west of the Trough, leaving Colusa isolated, and up against the problem of getting a rail connection with the new line. In 1876 a bill passed the Assembly authorizing Colusa to issue bonds for a railroad to connect the town with the Northern Railway; but nothing of practical value was done for ten years. In June, 1885, subscription papers were circulated in Colusa to raise money to build the connecting road. The business men of the town subscribed so liberally that the road was assured, and the subscribers met and elected E. A. Harring-

ton, W. P. Harrington, E. W. Jones, J. B. Cooke, and W. D. Dean directors, and B. H. Burton treasurer. They also tendered a vote of thanks to E. A. Harrington for his work in promoting the road. There were one hundred fifty stockholders, with subscriptions aggregating \$41,200; and on July 17, 1885, articles of incorporation of the Colusa Railroad Company were filed.

Work was started on the road at once. At first it was intended to connect with the Northern Railway at Williams; but the citizens of that town did not "come through" with the financial assistance the promoters of the road expected, and they determined to take it to a point due west of Colusa, where J. W. Potts had donated a tract of forty acres of land for a town site. The location of the road was partially determined by the fact that, a few years before, the town had built directly west a grade for a wagon road, which it donated to the new railroad, thus obviating the necessity of much grading.

On April 30, 1886, the first passenger train was run between Colusa and Colusa Junction; and Colusa County had her second railroad. The event was marked by a free excursion and a big celebration. On June 8, 1886, the name of the company was changed from Colusa Railroad Company to Colusa & Lake Railroad Company, and steps were taken to continue the road to Sites, which was accomplished on September 29 of that year.

The road was a narrow-gauge, and on November 30, 1885, a barge arrived in Colusa carrying the first locomotive for the service, and the first locomotive ever seen in Colusa. George Ogden, a native of the county, was the first engineer employed by the company. The first superintendent was E. A. Harrington, who served till his death and was succeeded, on December 1, 1903, by M. E. Burrows. Mr. Burrows served as superintendent till May 21, 1915, the day the road made its last freight run, passenger service having been discontinued on August 5, 1914. It had been operated for over twenty-nine years, and in all that time had missed only one run, and had never killed or seriously injured a passenger. The coming of the Northern Electric and the encroachments of the automobile finally took away so much of its traffic that it had to quit. It served its purpose well, but was never a paying enterprise financially; for the company never paid a dividend, although the fare was eighty cents between Colusa and the Junction, a distance of less than ten miles.

The end of the nineteenth century witnessed a great development in interurban electric roads in California. Among the roads promoted about this time was the Northern Electric, connecting Sacramento, Marysville and Chico. In 1906 agents for the North-

ern Electric came quietly into Colusa and bought a block or two of land for terminal purposes; and as soon as this became known, there were many rumors of an immediate construction of the road. On December 3 of that year the main line was finished, and trains were started on a regular schedule from Chico and Oroville to Marysville; and it was announced that eighty per cent. of the road from Marysville to Sacramento was finished. On that same day, December 3, officials of the company appeared before the town trustees of Colusa and asked for a franchise for the road for the full length of Market Street. Three days later the franchise was granted, and there was a great deal of quiet excitement and elation in the town, manifested chiefly in a perceptible quickening of real estate values.

The excitement was certainly pardonable, for the Northern Electric wasn't the only road that had been flirting with the town that year. An electric road called the "Shasta Southern" had been promoted earlier in the year, and on March 19 had dug up Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth, and laid a couple of rails to hold a franchise. It had also laid some rails in Princeton for a similar purpose. The Shasta Southern was to connect Hamilton City with Colusa, Grimes, Woodland and the Bay; and the Pacific Sugar Construction Company had guaranteed that it would be built at once as far as Colusa, provided that fifteen hundred acres of sugar beets were pledged between Colusa and Princeton. Its chief purpose was to supply the sugar factory at Hamilton City with beets. In December of 1906 it established offices in Colusa, and had a force of fourteen men running lines between Colusa and Princeton. With two electric lines knocking at the door, Colusa's excitement was only natural, especially as Southern Pacific representatives were looking over the ground with a view to running a road from the main line, in the vicinity of Arbuckle or Harrington, through Colusa and on up to Hamilton. On the last day of 1906, Northern Electric surveyors started running lines in town for their road; and four days later the Shasta Southern engineers reached the borders of the town with their line. Colusa considered itself a very busy railroad center just then; but not long after that rumors began to fly that, owing to inability to get rails and ties, the Shasta Southern would be delayed for a year—and that was the last of the Shasta Southern.

On January 7, 1907, the Northern Electric applied to the trustees of Colusa for an exclusive franchise along the river front, and thus precipitated a discussion that crowded out all other topics for a time. The trustees didn't want to make the franchise exclusive, to the detriment of any other road that might come along; but the Northern Electric insisted that it be exclusive, and many of the

citizens feared that the road wouldn't come at all if its request were not granted. The following verses are part of a poem that was written by Mrs. R. M. Liening and published as part of the discussion:

"O Town Trustees! O City Dads!
This whole round world is full of fads,
And old Colus' hain't had her share;
Therefore we hope you'll do and dare,

"And give us these electric roads,
To run on down by Jimmy Goad's,
And way on out to everywhere.
O Town Trustees, do make a dare!

"Oh! do run down our streets them keers,
If every horse in town it skeers;
If one is now and then killed off,
You know there still will be enough.

"Oh, how we'll love to see 'em go!
We've been so used to travelin' slow,
The people will come flockin' roun'
To see them keers come into town.

"I s'pose no woman'll wash a dish,
Or care much whether meat or fish
Gets fried a bit too much that day,
For every man will be away.

"The 'lectric will bring some things in
That we have hankered for like sin;
And some things that we do not like
Will get a move on them and hike

"To other fields and pastures new.
We're sure we do not care. Do you?
I tell you it will just be grand
When City Dads take such a stand.

"Oh, don't you hear that big bell ring?
Oh, don't you hear them children sing?
Oh, don't you hear the big brass band?
Oh, can't you see the big glad hand?

“ 'Tis stretched to you from East and West.
Of all the lands, we love this best,
Where we have lived for many a year,
Where we have many a friend, and dear,

“And where we know we sure will die.
O Town Trustees, again we cry,
Do let old Colusa' have her share.
O City Dads, do make a dare!”

The town trustees finally granted the water front franchise, but did not make it exclusive; and during the subsequent delay in the coming of the road they were subjected to much unfair and unjust criticism for not acceding to the wishes of the railroad people.

The first franchise granted the Northern Electric provided that work must be begun within ninety days. When the ninety days were up, no work had been done, and the railroad people appeared and asked for an extension of one hundred eighty days, which was granted. When this time had expired, they asked for ninety days more; and finally it was announced that there would be no road to Colusa in 1907, because the bridge couldn't be finished. Interest in the road then died out, and was not renewed till 1911, when the railroad people offered to spend \$1,250,000 to bring the road from Marysville to Colusa if the people on the west side of the river would buy bonds to the amount of \$200,000. In August of that year, J. F. Campbell and Robert D. Hunter were sent out to place the bonds with the people of Colusa County; and although the response was anything but hearty, such progress was made that articles of incorporation of the Marysville-Colusa Branch of the Northern Electric Railway were filed on November 14, 1911. Just a week later, representatives of the company bought from J. W. Goad fifty acres of land adjoining Colusa on the east, thus giving the road easy access to the town with its right of way.

From that time on, progress on the new road was rapid. On January 3, 1912, the officials of the road and the county supervisors took up the matter of building a joint bridge across the river at Meridian, the expense to be borne in equal shares by the railroad company, Colusa County, and Sutter County. The details of the bridge were settled on January 11, and the contract was signed on February 4, by which the railroad company was to build the bridge for \$240,000. The railroad tracks were to be in the middle of the bridge, and a wagon road on each side. The contract for the grading from Marysville to Colusa was let to Mauey Brothers on

March 13, 1912, and they at once sublet the different portions of it, Harlan Brothers, of Williams, getting the contract for that part of the road lying in Colusa County. The work of laying the tracks on the streets of Colusa began on December 9, 1912, and at once there arose an animated discussion among the people of the town as to whether the poles for the trolley wires should be in the middle of the street or along the curb. The original franchise had provided that they be in the middle of the street, but public sentiment had so changed that when they were finally set they were placed along the curb.

Work on the track and on the Meridian bridge proceeded rapidly; and on April 1, 1913, at 5:30 o'clock in the evening, the first car crossed the bridge into Colusa County. On May 14 the first train, a work train, came into Colusa, and just a week later the first carload of freight went out. It consisted of three transformers from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's substation. On May 30 Colusa received its first carload of incoming freight, a carload of ice for the Union Ice Company. A two-day carnival celebration was held on June 13 and 14, 1913, to celebrate the advent of the road; and the first passenger train into Colusa was an excursion train to the carnival. It arrived on Friday, June 13, 1913, a fortuitous combination that may or may not be responsible for the fact that the road was, not long after, forced to suspend operations into Colusa for many months. Regular passenger service began on Monday, June 16, 1913, and consisted of nine trains each way daily. Colusa County then had her third railroad, and to the people it served it was extremely satisfactory. This satisfaction lasted, however, only a little over a year and a half; for on February 3, 1915, the worst floods in the history of the valley washed away a concrete pier and the west approach to the Meridian bridge, together with a mile of roadbed and track between Colusa and Meridian, the result being that traffic to Colusa over the Northern Electric was completely suspended till October 15, 1915. On that date it was resumed, however, and has been uninterrupted ever since. This break in the service of the Northern Electric was the most inconvenient interruption of traffic that Colusa had suffered since 1894, when a strike on the Southern Pacific had shut the county off from mail for two weeks.

The Northern Electric did not have the undivided attention of the public, by any means, during the time that it was building into Colusa County. At least two other roads, besides the Shasta Southern, were headed this way at that time. One was the Colusa & Hamilton, or "Beet Line," as it was called, and the other was the Sacramento Valley West Side Electric. They were both pro-

moted in 1911, stimulated, no doubt, by the activities of the Northern Electric. A prerequisite for the beet road was a pledge that at least three thousand acres of sugar beets would be raised along its line in Colusa County; and on January 31, 1911, representatives of the Sacramento Valley Sugar Company met with some of the leading Colusa County landowners and business men, to take steps to have the farmers pledge this acreage. The Southern Pacific officials had said that they would build from Hamilton to Colusa as soon as this acreage was pledged, and would probably build later to a point on the main line in the vicinity of Arbuckle. The result of the above-mentioned meeting was that in June the announcement was made that the road would be built as far as Colusa; surveys for the line were begun in August; and in October the announcement was made that the road would be continued through Colusa, Grimes, and College City, striking the main line at Harrington, and that it would be 60.5 miles long. With the beginning of 1912, work on the road was being actively pushed, five grading camps being established and in operation between Colusa and Princeton in February. But after grading and track-laying were finished, the road lay for many months unballasted, the reason given being that Orland gravel was to be used, and it could not be obtained conveniently till the Glenn condemnation suit was settled and the road was pushed through to its northern terminus. The first, and to date the last, passenger train came over the road to Colusa on August 10, 1913. It was a baseball excursion from Woodland, and had to run very slowly because the road had not been ballasted and was very rough. A regular freight service as far north as Princeton was put on September 1, 1914. The flood of February, 1915, washed out a great deal of the grade between College City and Grimes, between Grimes and Colusa, and between Colusa and Princeton, and for many months the road lay unused. In the summer of 1916, however, a twice-a-week freight service was resumed between Harrington and Princeton, and this summer (1917) it was increased to a daily service; but as yet no passenger service has been established, although there are occasional rumors that there will soon be a regular passenger schedule on Colusa County's fourth railroad.

The freight service was really put on before the road was ready for it, the idea being to give the farmers along the route a chance to market their grain. The rates fixed on grain to Port Costa were: From Grimes, \$2.00 per ton; points from Grimes to and including Colusa, \$2.25 per ton; points to and including Princeton, \$2.50 per ton; points north of Princeton, \$2.75 per ton.

The West Side Electric, whose lines have yet to be built into the county, had its beginnings, so far as Colusa County is concerned, in a meeting held at Willows on March 27, 1911, at which Charles L. Donohoe explained that for \$1,000,000 an electric road could be built down the west side of the valley from Redding to Woodland, and that each of the counties interested should raise \$5,000 by voluntary subscription for preliminary work upon the road. J. F. Campbell, J. H. Balsdon, J. W. Forgeus, and J. M. Stovall were appointed at the meeting as a committee to raise the preliminary expense fund; and they were given power to add to the committee a member from Arbuckle. The \$5,000 was raised and the surveys were made, and about eleven miles of the road were actually built between Dixon and a point on the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern; but the road got into financial difficulties and never reached Colusa County. It was to have crossed the county from north to south, keeping west of Arbuckle, Williams and Maxwell.

The West Side Electric wasn't the only road that almost reached the county. All of his life that king of boosters, W. S. Green, had been advocating a railroad connecting Colusa and Chico; and on March 17, 1875, he and Col. L. F. Moulton began the survey for such a road. After running the lines, they were more enthusiastic than ever; but capital was shy, and the scheme had to be abandoned for the time being. In 1900, however, when the electric power line was being built across the country into Colusa, these men tried to interest the power company in an electric road, but to no avail; and so the road was never built. So much for the railroads of the county.

Highways

We now come to the highways as a means of transportation. The highway system of Colusa County had its beginning in 1851, when Will S. Green dragged a brush across the plains to mark out a road over which to haul lumber from Dogtown, now Magalia, to Colusa. That road, of course, never became a permanent one, nor did any of the early roads on the plains; for when the county was laid off into townships and sections, the roads were made to follow the section lines, as a usual thing, a practice that is responsible for many miles of extra travel. Of the early roads there is little to say. They were of dirt, very dusty in the summer and absolutely bottomless in the winter. On many of them no attempt was made to travel during the worst part of the season; yet it must be said that the people as a whole made no great

efforts to improve them, despite the constant agitation of the matter by Mr. Green and others. Then came the era of gravel roads, an era that is not yet passed, although the dawn of the concrete era seems to be at hand.

Away back in the early days the practice of hauling gravel upon the roads began; and although they were of a more or less temporary character, it was not a bad practice. In 1868 a bond issue of \$50,000 was voted for roads and bridges, the roads made being all of gravel. There have been, and are, in Colusa County, some very fine roads made of gravel; but the quality of the roads could have been very materially improved if care had been taken to use only coarse, screened gravel. The chief trouble with the gravel roads of this county, however, was that most of the gravel was sand, and the surface did not hold up during the wet season. As a result, the roads were sometimes fearful to contemplate. No historian will ever be able to tell the trouble, labor, isolation, expense and general dreariness that have been caused by bad roads in this county, although this county is no worse in that regard than the average.

About fifteen years ago the oiled-roads fad was on, and Colusa tried the then popular method of road-building, notably on the road leading from Colusa to Princeton. But time proved that oiled roads would not stand the heat of summer in this climate, and neither would they hold up through wet weather; so the road between Colusa and Princeton has since been graveled. About ten years ago some rather expensive machinery was bought, and a half mile of experimental macadamized road was built west of Williams; but it was so expensive that the machinery was laid away, and no more road was built.

It was in 1910 that modern road-building got its first boost, and it is chiefly of that period that this chapter is to tell. In 1910, and the years following, a great awakening or regeneration swept over California, a wave of moral and political reform that reached clear down to road-building. I do not want to deprive the automobile of its just share in bringing about better roads. It was undoubtedly an important factor; but the most important, it seems to me, was the spirit of improvement that swept over the people and resulted in the issue of \$18,000,000 worth of bonds for concrete highways throughout the state. Colusa County people can't take any great amount of credit for the bond issue, because on February 8, 1910, they voted on an issue by the county of \$600,000 worth of bonds for good roads, and it was defeated by a heavy majority. Nevertheless, when the state made first-class roads available, the people of this county took steps at once to

get their share, even though it cost thousands of dollars. As soon as it was announced that one line of the state highway was to go up the Sacramento Valley, the people of Princeton, headed by W. A. Yerxa, inaugurated a movement to have it go up the river and through Princeton; and on February 2, 1912, they met with members of the Colusa County Chamber of Commerce to further their plans. The state authorities decided, however, to have the highway go up along the Southern Pacific main line; and Princeton is yet without a highway, although in high hopes of one soon.

The state fixed the interest on the highway bonds at four per cent.; but when the time came to market the bonds, it was found that investors would not take them at less than five per cent. The state therefore issued notice that the counties which wanted highway would have to make up the difference between four and five per cent. on the amount of money that was to be spent in the county. On January 19, 1914, the citizens of Colusa County held a mass meeting at Williams to consider the matter of making up this difference of one per cent. on the bonds that were to be used in building that part of the state highway which ran through this county. On March 7 another meeting was held in Colusa, where several other bonding propositions were discussed, and the result was that on March 17, 1914, the voters of the county carried a bond issue of \$452,000, to be used for the following purposes: For a new Hall of Records, \$60,000; for interest on the highway bonds, rights of way for the highway, and bridges and culverts, \$290,000; for Colusa County's half of the cost of the Princeton river bridge, \$57,000; for Colusa County's half of the Grimes river bridge, \$45,000. That was a great day for the good-roads movement in Colusa County. The state highway officials promptly got the work under way, and before the year was out the county had several miles of concrete highway. The most important piece of highway to be built in the county, in the estimation of many people, was the lateral from Williams to Colusa; and as the preparations for this seemed to be lagging, a meeting was held in Colusa on July 15, and Dr. F. Z. Pirkey, L. L. Hicok, J. C. Mogk, J. H. Balsdon, and M. J. Boggs were appointed a committee to see the highway commission at Sacramento and, if possible, have the lateral built at once. A week later a delegation of about fifty citizens of the county went to Sacramento to urge that the Colusa-Williams lateral be built without delay. The highway commission promised to do all it could in the matter; but it was 1915 before the work on the lateral was started, and 1916 before it was finished. In the meantime the

main line had been completed through the county from north to south; so that, early in 1916, Colusa, Arbuckle, Williams and Maxwell were all connected by concrete highway—the beginning, it is earnestly hoped, of a system that will unite all sections of the county. Plans for an extension of the system, to connect Princeton, Grimes, and all the towns of the county, are even now under way.

During the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, many of the wooden bridges of the county were replaced with modern concrete structures, the largest and most important of these being the bridges across the Trough on the Colusa-Maxwell, Colusa-Williams, and Grimes-Arbuckle roads.

Stage Lines

We have seen that the founders of Colusa intended that it should be a steamboat terminus and distributing point for Northern California, and that for a few years after they got a line of boats running regularly their hopes were realized and a great deal of merchandise passed through the town. Naturally, as the surrounding country became populated, stage lines were established for the carrying of mail and passengers. Baxter & Company operated the first and leading stage line out of Colusa, but a man named Johnson soon put on an opposition line. They ran from Colusa to Shasta, and made the trip in one day. The rivalry between them was fierce, and very hard on horse flesh; but the speed they made soon diverted most of the travel to and from the northern mines from the Marysville to the Colusa route. In 1869 a tri-weekly express service was put on between Colusa and Princeton, and that year also an opposition stage line was put on between Colusa and Marysville, with the result that the fare was reduced to two dollars. In November of 1872 the Marysville stages reduced the fare to twenty-five cents; and the daily trips became horse races, so fierce was the competition. On February 12, 1873, B. C. Epperson succeeded in having his Bartlett Springs & Bear Valley Toll Road Company organized; and the same year a stage line was put on between Colusa and Bartlett and Allen Springs. This line carried six hundred passengers that first season. The next year another line or two began business, and over two thousand passengers were hauled. On August 7, 1874, a stage line from Colusa to Chico was started; and on September 23 of that year a line was established between Colusa and Wilbur Springs. Altogether, in 1874 there were nine stage lines running out of Colusa. In 1876 a line was established between Leesville and Fouts Springs; and the next year a tri-weekly service was

put on between Colusa and Willows, via Princeton. The coming of the railroad in 1876 did away, of course, with the stages between Colusa and the mountains; but communication is still maintained between Williams and the various springs resorts, the auto stage having taken the place of the old horse stage. The coming of the Northern Electric killed the stage line to Marysville; but there are still three stage lines out of Colusa, all of them auto stages. One of them runs to Chico via Princeton; another runs to Arbuckle via Grimes, Grand Island, and College City; and the most important one connects Colusa with the Southern Pacific at Williams. All of these will probably pass out of existence when a regular passenger service is established on the Colusa & Hamilton Railroad.

The Automobile

Let me close this chapter on transportation with a brief history of the automobile in Colusa County; for the auto is having a decided effect on the history of the county. The first horseless vehicle, outside of the wheelbarrow, ever seen in the county was a velocipede, which arrived in Colusa on March 13, 1869, and drew great crowds of spectators. William Ogden brought the first steam "traction wagon" to the county on May 25, 1872. But the first real automobile ever seen in the county, and the fifth machine in the state, belonged to Dr. W. T. Rathbun, although we would hardly call it a real automobile today. It was a little steam Locomobile, of the type later referred to as a "road louse," but it was considered a wonderful machine in its day. That was in 1898. Dr. Rathbun then lived in College City, and his first trip to Colusa in his new machine was made on a visit to the county fair, which was being held here. As he and Dr. Gray drove into the fair grounds, the people lost all interest in the races and the rest of the fair, and crowded around to have a look at the "horseless carriage," the first one most of them had ever seen. In order that the crowd might see it perform, the management of the fair had Dr. Rathbun drive it around the track a few times; and this proved to be the great feature of the fair.

M. C. Dillman, now of Grimes, but in those days running a machine shop in Colusa, claims the honor of having the first gasoline car in the county. Not long after Dr. Rathbun's steamer appeared, Mr. Dillman got an Oldsmobile, a four-horse-power machine of one cylinder. It was also the object of much inspection and many remarks.

Just who got the next machine I have been unable to learn definitely. About that time Frank Wulff built a car, and also got

a Rambler from the factory; and George Showler and several others got cars. In 1900, Will S. Green, having carefully investigated Dr. Rathbun's machine, got one just like it for the use of the Colusa Sun. It was a four-horse-power steam Locomobile, and W. K. DeJarnatt received it at Sacramento and drove it home. It made the trip of seventy-five miles in five hours, fifteen miles an hour, and so pleased the owner that he gave it nearly a half-column write-up in the Sun. A modern machine would have reached Colusa about the time the Sun's Locomobile reached Woodland, but fifteen miles an hour was so much better than horses could do that the elation of the editor was entirely natural and pardonable.

Automobiles came very rapidly in this county as elsewhere, once they were introduced; and in 1905 there were twenty-seven machines in the county. In 1906 there were thirty machines in Colusa and its immediate vicinity, and after that the number increased so rapidly that they could not be kept track of. Today Colusa County has a larger number of automobiles in proportion to its population than any other county in the state, the total number being in the neighborhood of seven hundred—seven hundred twenty-eight, to be exact.

An interesting feature of the development of the use of autos in this county was the reluctance displayed in accepting the Ford. Arbuckle was the pioneer in the discovery of the Ford. In 1912, when Frank L. Crayton took the agency for the Ford in Colusa, there were only two cars of that make in the town. Several traveling representatives had been here and tried to establish an agency, but without success, although at the time, in other parts of the state, about half the cars sold were Fords. Finally the people of the county began to discover that the Ford was in a class by itself, but this county still has a greater proportion of the higher-priced cars than any other place I have visited.

The first auto hearse was brought to the county on June 24, 1914, by J. D. McNary; and today one seldom sees a horse-drawn funeral procession.

Within the past two or three years auto trucks have very largely supplanted teams for hauling on the roads, especially long-distance hauling. Cooks water and Bartlett water are now hauled by auto truck instead of the great ten- and twelve-mule freight teams, with their two or three wagons and jingling bells. Ninety per cent. of the rice crop, and a great deal of the barley crop, are hauled to the warehouses by auto trucks. The big machines have entirely supplanted teams for hauling between towns, as when a family moves from one town to another; and as tractors

are very generally supplanting horse power in farming operations, the long-looked-for holiday of the horse seems to have about arrived. We are fast passing into the age of gasoline, as far as local transportation is concerned. The change has brought many advantages; so let it be complete!

The Aeroplane

The hum of the aeroplane is as yet little known in this county. A number of exhibition flights have been planned; but for some reason or other they have all fallen through, with the exception of the one at the Grimes Odd Fellows' picnic in 1917. The aviator in that case unloaded his machine at Arbuckle, flew to Grimes, gave an exhibition, and flew back to Arbuckle to take the train.

CHAPTER IX

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Nobody knows just when a householder in Colusa County first took a shovel and threw up a few shovelfuls of earth to keep the water from his front door or out of his corrals; neither does anybody know just when the first bucketful of water was put around a cabbage plant or rose bush. So this chapter will not attempt to tell of the many private plans of individuals who have tried irrigation and reclamation on a small scale in this county, but will deal with the organized efforts of considerable magnitude.

District 67

To begin with reclamation, the first reclamation district in the county was composed of what is known as "Mormon Basin," the land between Sycamore and Dry Sloughs. Dry Slough branches off from Sycamore Slough near where Sycamore Slough branches off from the river, somewhat in the shape of a wishbone; and as each slough had, in ages past, built itself up upon a broad, flat levee, the land between them was by nature fairly well protected, except at the lower end, where the sloughs empty into the "Lower Basin." In 1867, the owners of the land in Mormon Basin, seeing that the water could be kept off their land at comparatively little expense, combined and formed a reclamation district which was called District 67. The chief work that they had to do was to build a levee across the south end of the district, between the two sloughs, which they did; and although this levee has broken on several occasions, the land in Mormon Basin has been comparatively free from flood troubles. After a few years, District 67 lapsed; but it was later renewed as District 479, which is alive and

active today. The present trustees of the district are J. H. Balsdon, president; F. W. Schutz, secretary; and J. J. Morris. Some of the best land in the county is in this district.

District 108

The greatest reclamation district in the county, although it is not entirely within the county, is District 108. It is also one of the greatest reclamation districts in the state, or in any state. It was formed in 1870, and as first organized embraced the land between the Sacramento River and the Trough from a point near Grimes southward to Knights Landing. About ten miles south of the northern boundary of the district a point of high land, called Howell Point, runs out from the river toward the Trough. In 1902 it was thought advisable to divide District 108 at Howell Point, forming the southern part into a new district called District 729. In 1911, District 108 was reorganized, taking in District 729 again, with the exception of the Great Fair Ranch near Knights Landing, which in the meantime had been formed into a district of its own. The original district contained a little over seventy-four thousand acres; the district as reorganized in 1911 contained about fifty thousand acres. Since then some additions have been made to it, so that it now contains about fifty-five thousand acres. The first trustees of the district were A. H. Rose, Charles F. Reed, and L. A. Garnett. Mr. Reed superintended the work of the district till 1879, when Robert Cosner took his place, which he held for many years.

Apparently the original intention of the organizers of the district was to gain protection from the river only; they built a levee along the river from Knights Landing to Sycamore Slough, paying little or no attention to the back water. For the first ten years the district was greatly troubled by breaks in the river levee or by back water, and in 1879 a party of men from Sutter County crossed the river and cut the levee at the mouth of Wilkins Slough, claiming that to dam the slough threw the water over on their lands. The levee was quickly repaired; and two weeks after the act was committed twenty-seven men were arrested for it and bound over for trial. The history of the district from that time to 1910 was one of alternating good and bad years. When the levees held, the lands produced a wonderful crop. When they didn't hold, which was about every other year, the crop was drowned out, and the landowners went down into their pockets for another assessment. The total sum spent in reclaiming District 108 now amounts to millions.

In 1910 plans were made for an enlargement and reorganization of the district, and for extensive protection works. Charles de

St. Maurice was the engineer in charge, and the business management of the enterprise was in the hands of Jesse Poundstone, whose name, for many years past, has been synonymous with the name of District 108. One of the chief things planned was an immense back levee, twenty-eight miles long, two hundred feet wide at the base, twenty feet wide on the crown, and twenty-two feet high. Night and day for nearly three years, beginning in 1912, from two to five monster dredgers worked on this levee, some of the dredgers, the Monterey and the Argyle, having booms one hundred eighty-five feet long and buckets weighing ten tons. It was also planned to have this levee faced with concrete, but that has not yet been done.

Another important feature of the work done on the district at this time was the pumping plant at Rough and Ready Bend. This plant consists of five fifty-inch pumps, and was at that time the largest in the world. It is capable of throwing one million five hundred thousand gallons a minute when all of its five three-hundred-horse-power motors are going. The district already had at Howell Point a pumping plant consisting of one forty-inch and one thirty-six-inch pump, the former driven by a three-hundred-horse-power electric motor and the latter driven by steam. These pumps are so arranged that in a dry year water can be pumped or siphoned backwards through them, and be distributed over the district by a system of canals that diverge from the pumps. The yield of barley has been greatly increased in this way.

The improvements of 1911 and the years following cost over a million dollars. Some of the individual landowners in the district put up ten thousand dollars a month for six months at a stretch to keep the work going. Now they have an empire worth many millions, and producing each year as much as it cost. The present trustees are Jesse Poundstone, J. H. Balsdon, and J. W. Browning.

District 124

The year following the organization of District 108, District 124 was organized. That was in 1871. It embraced fourteen thousand acres north of Sycamore Slough, in what is known as the "Upper Basin." It included what is now known as the Davis tule. The first trustees were E. A. Harris, Moses Stinchfield, and A. H. Rose. They leveed the river from Sycamore Slough to the mouth of Powell Slough. In 1880 A. H. Rose, T. C. King, and Howell Davis were elected trustees. Some years later the district lapsed, and it is now a thing of the past.

Other Projects

One of the most active advocates of irrigation and reclamation in the early days was Colonel L. F. Moulton, who owned most of what is now Colusa County east of the river. His ranch comprised twenty-two thousand acres, most of it overflow land, and he spent several princely fortunes on levees, ditches, and other more or less experimental work. His land lay between Butte Creek and the river, and overflowed very readily; and when District 70 built its levees to the south of him, forcing the flood waters to pass to the east and go down Butte Slough between the district and the Buttes, Colonel Moulton's troubles were multiplied. But the final and worst blow came when J. W. Parks, a large landowner in the Sutter Basin, built a levee or dam across the slough from District 70 to the Buttes. Mr. Parks' intention was to stop the flow of the water through Butte Slough, force it to go back into the river at the mouth of the slough, and thus protect his lands below the dam. The effect of the dam was to put Colonel Moulton and his east side neighbors on the bottom of a great artificial lake. The result of all these circumstances was a stormy career for the dam while it lasted. Meetings of protest were held, resolutions against it were passed, the legislature was invoked, the dam was washed out by floods several times, and on several occasions it was surreptitiously cut at periods of high water. It was first built in 1871, and in 1876 Colonel Moulton secured from the state supreme court an injunction restraining Mr. Parks from maintaining the dam.

In 1905 the Crocker Estate Company, a party of San Francisco capitalists, bought most of the Moulton ranch. They at once put three hundred men and one thousand head of stock to building a great levee around that part of the ranch just south of the Moulton "break." The waves from the back water washed much of the new levee away the following winter, and no good was ever gotten from it, although it had cost over one hundred thousand dollars.

In 1913, following an act of the state legislature, the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District was promulgated. It was a comprehensive scheme for draining the flood waters from the entire Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, one of the features of the scheme being a great drainage canal to follow the Trough down through the Colusa and Yolo Basins to the Bay, a plan that had been dreamed and talked of for years by reclamationists. Another feature of the scheme was a similar canal beginning at the Moulton break, about twelve miles above Colusa on the east side, and following the low land of the east side down to the Feather River. The preliminary work on this latter canal has been authorized, the cost to be fifteen million dollars. The

lands of the entire district, reaching as far north as Chico, were to be assessed to pay the cost of these canals and the other works necessary for the district; and at once a number of landowners of Colusa County, especially the northern part of it, protested against having to pay for draining the swamp lands farther down the valley. A meeting was held in Colusa on March 19, 1913, to organize the opposition; and the result was that the original plan of the district was modified, and lands that could not be benefited by the district were left out of it.

In 1915 the Sacramento Valley West Side Levee District was created by the legislature, its object being to form the west side of the valley, from the river on the east to the Trough on the west, and from Colusa on the north to Knights Landing on the south, into a great protection district which should have charge of and keep up the levee on the west side of the river from Knights Landing to Colusa. At first it was provided that all lands in this district should be assessed alike; but this aroused so much opposition from those whose lands would receive little or no benefit from the district, that a new plan of assessment had to be adopted, namely, that of assessing the lands in proportion to benefits received. This district includes District 108, and will hereafter have charge of the river levee of the latter district.

If this chapter were to include all the reclamation plans and projects that have been promulgated but have never materialized, it would fill the entire book. One of these projects, however, is of sufficient importance to Colusa County to deserve mention here. I refer to the Iron Canyon Project, which is a scheme, partially fostered by the state and the United States government, to dam the Sacramento River at Iron Canyon, seven miles above Red Bluff, collect the flood waters during the rainy season in an immense reservoir there, and allow them to escape gradually into the channel or into irrigating canals in the summer. This scheme, if it works, will keep the river from getting too high in winter and too low in summer, two consummations devoutly to be wished. So much for reclamation, which I have taken up ahead of irrigation because the people of the county did the same.

Irrigation

This is not a personal history of Will S. Green; but he was so intimately connected with many of the early affairs of the county, that one cannot investigate them far without encountering his influence. Irrigation was the great hobby of Will S. Green. As long as the breath of life was in him he talked irrigation, wrote irrigation, urged irrigation, and worked for irrigation. He hoped to see every level acre in the county under irrigation; but such is

the irony of fate that, when he was called to his reward in 1905, only a few acres had been irrigated, while, in the twelve years since, thousands upon thousands of acres have been brought under water. The project to which Mr. Green devoted much of his time, for many years, was the Central Irrigation District, by far the most important attempt at irrigation made in this county, and one of the most important ever made anywhere.

In 1864, Mr. Green made an examination of the river with a view to locating the intake of a canal that would irrigate the great plains of Colusa County. He was convinced that such a canal was feasible; and, securing the services of a competent engineer, he ran lines and established a route for a canal through Colusa and Yolo Counties. But by the time the canal was fully laid out, it had developed into a great shipping canal one hundred feet wide at the bottom, which would cost twelve million dollars to complete; so it was dropped, although the legislature in 1866 appropriated eight thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the survey.

Mr. Green was undaunted by this first failure, and kept talking irrigation for twenty years more. In 1883, he met at Willows with H. B. Julian, N. D. Rideout, and John Boggs, to see what could be done with the waters of Stony Creek. They found that there was water enough in that stream to irrigate nearly the whole Sacramento Valley, and a corporation was formed and the money raised to develop the project; but the opposition of men who already had riparian rights in the stream defeated the enterprise. This second failure had no chilling effect on Mr. Green's enthusiasm, for he was a natural-born booster and promoter.

Up to this time all irrigation had been done by "riparian owners" or "appropriators," who secured the right to take a certain amount of water from a stream at a certain point, and then sold it or distributed it over the land. Mr. Green had been advocating the district plan as against the plan of appropriators, and at the Fresno Irrigation Congress he succeeded in getting a committee appointed to go before the state legislature and advocate a law providing for the formation of irrigation districts. The committee was not successful in having such a law passed; but the next legislature, the session of 1887, passed what was known as the Wright Act, which gave farming communities the right to form a district with powers similar to those of a municipality. The Wright Act was approved March 7, 1887, and Central District was the fourth district to organize under it. The following history of the district, written by Frank Adams, Irrigation Manager for the United States Department of Agriculture, and published as part of a bulletin, "Irrigation Districts of California," by the State

Department of Engineering, is so brief and clear that it is here given in full:

"The district was organized November 22, 1887. Entirely feasible physically, it was still a disastrous failure because of the legal and financial troubles that beset all of the districts in the early nineties, but most of all because the forced irrigation of the great holdings included, averaging 870 acres for the entire district, and with forty owners holding an average of 2,225 acres each, could not possibly succeed under settlement conditions existing then or even now.

"The petition for the formation of Central Irrigation District was signed by sixty-four (supposed) freeholders, and was accompanied by the objections of nine non-resident landowners whose attitude in a way seems now to have forecasted the failure of the undertaking. Still engaged in the 'bonanza' grain-growing of the earlier and more remunerative period, when both yields and prices were higher, they conjured up visions of ruin with the bringing in of irrigation water. Irrigation would be bad for fruit, they said. It would even produce chills and would be a detriment to alkali lands. And besides, the irrigation of wheat and barley was not a success, anyway. All of the lands included, they averred, were not irrigable from the same source; the boundaries of the district were improperly described; and the Wright Act was unconstitutional. Further, these objectors intended in the near future to include their lands in an irrigation district of their own, which would include their residences, so that they would have a voice in the proceedings. When election time came, the opposition mustered only 51 votes out of 322, and organization prevailed.

"Unlike many of the Wright districts, Central Irrigation District started with a relatively complete engineering outline. The estimated cost was \$638,900; and to meet this cost a bond issue of \$750,000 was authorized by a vote of 189 to 36. In 1891 the estimated cost was raised by the consulting engineer to \$940,364, and an additional bond issue of \$250,000 recommended. The justification for this increase was said to lie in the omission of allowances for organization, rights of way, and litigation in connection with construction, the three items amounting to \$181,000; in an increase in the cost of excavation from 8.5 and 8.75 cents per cubic yard under the first contracts to 13.5 and 15.5 cents in 1891; and in unexpected and excessive costs of rights of way, in one case reaching as high as \$212 per acre, with the usual rates \$50 to \$70 per acre. Bonds to the amount of \$150,000 are said to have been sold for cash, and for a time the district had ample funds with which to meet contract installments. The market for bonds, however, soon became sluggish, and there were no buyers. Therefore, outside of

small blocks given for engineering and legal services, rights of way, and preliminary purposes, the balance of the issue was mainly turned over to the superintendent of construction by nominal sale, and by him disposed of to contractors on the best terms he could get. In these various ways a total of about \$570,000 of the bonds were put out. While the method of financing construction that was adopted carried the work forward for a few years, the time came when contractors would no longer accept the bonds, and in order to bolster up the market a special report on the project was made in 1891 by a consulting engineer of wide reputation, who was then largely engaged in reporting favorably on California irrigation districts. The district still remained, however, in financial distress, the opposition continuing their fight against it. In October, 1893, in order to clear up legal uncertainties and thus to stimulate bond sales, the district board brought confirmation proceedings under the then recently enacted statute permitting such proceedings. The superior court granted the confirmation sought by the directors; but the old opposition, now ninety-one strong, appealed to the supreme court and finally succeeded in obtaining a decision that the organization proceedings of the district were illegal and null and void. In a previous case, Central Irrigation District had been upheld, but on other grounds, the correctness of which was not questioned in the later case. The main points of the later decision were that the organization petition of 1887 was not properly signed, and that the signers of an organization petition must be bona fide owners of agricultural lands desiring to improve their lands by irrigation, and not merely the owners of town property and lots, as was the case with many of the signers of the Central Irrigation District petition. While holding that bond sales made subsequent to this decision would be null and void, the validity of bonds already issued was not considered. In conformity with the decision, the matter went back to the lower court; and the new decree of the lower court, rendered March 1, 1902, was never appealed.

"The adverse decision of the supreme court above cited put an end for all time to any thought of continuing the old undertaking; and outside of a brief formal activity in 1902 and 1903, for the purpose of leasing Central Canal, no effort has been made to revive the old organization. Work on the system had practically ceased by 1891. At that time, while about forty miles out of a total of sixty-one and thirty-five hundredths miles of main canal planned had been built, the system was not continuous, and so could not be utilized; nor had any headworks been constructed, thus preventing the running of water in the portion of the canal that was ready to receive it. The leasing of Central Canal, Jan-

uary 6, 1903, had for its purpose the placing of the old district system in the hands of interests that proposed to utilize a portion of it for conveying water to lands along Sacramento River wholly or largely lying outside of the old district. This lease was made to W. M. Sheldon, and was for a term of fifty years. Some years previously, but after the failure of the district, B. D. Beckwith had made filings on Sacramento River, and had planned to utilize a portion of Central Canal in connection with his appropriation. Lacking capital, he interested Sheldon; and these two, after the execution of the lease of the canal, formed the Sacramento Canal Company, which later was taken over by the Central Canal and Irrigation Company, and finally by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company. From this point forward the history of Central Irrigation District becomes merged with the history of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company and of its subsidiary, the Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Company. When these companies were organized, it was supposed that Central Irrigation District was finally entirely eliminated, in so far as its legal existence was concerned. The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company gathered up most of the widely scattered bonds at a cost to it of thirty-five cents on the dollar, including accrued interest; and as one of the conditions of options secured on a large acreage of land in the old district, it agreed to guarantee lands not purchased under such options against any lien for these bonds. Later, a compromise was sought to be entered into with the landowners by which certain concessions should be made to the company in rights of way and certain other matters, in return for the destruction by the company of all of the old bonds held by it. Litigation brought on by those opposing this compromise, however, has entirely upset previous theories as to the existence of the old district and as to obligations incurred by the new company in taking over the old Sheldon lease from the district and a Congressional grant of a right to divert nine hundred cubic feet of water per second from the Sacramento River, obtained by the Central Canal and Irrigation Company, April 16, 1906. The final decision in this litigation, rendered by the supreme court, April 29, 1915, held among other things that lands within the old Central Irrigation District constitute the primary territory to which the original public use contemplated by the district and by the grant of Congress extends and continues, and that when demanded such lands must be served with water from the new system before it can lawfully be taken for use on outside lands. Through the agency of these two companies, Central Canal has been reconstructed and extended, water has been made available to approximately one hundred thousand acres of land, and a considerable irrigation devel-

opment, including irrigation by pumping from wells, has taken place. Thus, at this late date the old district comes in to complicated operations of the new companies that were organized on the theory that the old district was no longer of moment, and could not in any way limit the delivery of water to the lands outside of it, purchased, and later largely sold, by the various companies succeeding Sheldon and Beckwith. An even later decision of the California Railroad Commission, rendered June 14, 1915, that holds the Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Company to be engaged in public service, while not in any way affecting the old district, so changes the basis of water distribution by the new companies that ultimate entire reorganization, probably under one or more new districts, now seems altogether probable."

From the above history of Central District, it will be seen that this perfectly justifiable and praiseworthy attempt to better the condition of the farmers of the plains resulted chiefly in litigation, bitterness and strife that lasted for twenty-five years. It may be said that no one was to blame. Some of the men who had to do with the project may have been mistaken, but the chief difficulty was in getting all who were interested to cooperate. Another disadvantage was the newness of the law under which the district was formed. The Wright Act was approved on March 7, 1887; and on March 26, 1887, a meeting was held at Maxwell to discuss the formation of a district under it. George M. Sutton was chairman of that meeting and H. P. Eakle, J. P. Rathbun and R. DeLappe were appointed a committee to get the sentiment of the people affected. The sentiment seemed to be favorable; and on April 22 a second meeting was held at Maxwell to take further steps in the formation of a district. G. M. Sutton, H. P. Eakle, P. R. Garnett, G. F. Packer, G. B. Harden, and W. P. Harrington were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a survey and the necessary petition to the supervisors. The vote, both on the district and on the bonds, was decisive enough on the face of it to warrant the further prosecution of the matter; but it was a mistake to accept on the petition the names of those who did not own agricultural lands, and probably also a mistake to allow them to vote at the election. Moreover, a mistake in the mechanical part of the work was made when the ditch itself was commenced on some of its lower reaches instead of at the intake. Of course, it is easy to point out mistakes in some other man's work; and one of the troubles with Central District was that it had too many people doing that.

One beneficent result of the Central District affair was the bringing of water to Princeton. When the Central Canal and

Irrigation Company took over the system in 1903, it extended the river branch to a point three miles south of Princeton, with the result that one of the very finest communities of small farmers in the county gathered there. Incidentally, a great injustice was done these people, for they bought their lands with a water right included, and then, by the decision of the supreme court in 1915, were deprived of the water right. They are now forming a district of their own, and will pump water from the river.

The Central Canal itself is sixty feet wide on the bottom, and is made to carry six feet of water. The original contractor was the San Francisco Bridge Company, which had a special excavating machine built to dig the canal. The machine weighed two hundred seventy-five tons and cost fifty thousand dollars. It worked night and day, employing a crew of thirty men during the day and twelve at night, and doing the work of four hundred men. In twenty-two hours it excavated about four thousand cubic yards of earth.

On September 26, 1906, the Central Canal and Irrigation Company, having completed the canal to its intake, began to install a pump to put water into it. The capacity decided upon was one hundred cubic feet a second, capable of irrigating twenty thousand acres. The original district contained one hundred fifty-six thousand five hundred acres.

For several years the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company has been in financial straits, and has been selling off its lands. Thus the lands are passing back into the hands of individual owners, where they should be, and the strife and turmoil caused by the old Central Irrigation District are almost at an end.

In the year 1888, the year after the passage of the Wright Act, two efforts were made to form districts under that act, in the vicinity of Arbuckle and College City. Both attempts failed, and Arbuckle and College City are yet without irrigation.

For over ten years after Central District was launched, the question of irrigation lay dormant in this county; but in 1902 a number of farmers living just northwest of Colusa united and formed the Amos Roberts Ditch Company. They put in a pump and a system of ditches capable of irrigating the fifteen hundred acres in the district. This district was not organized under the Wright Act, but was a cooperative corporation, all profits being absorbed in the shape of lower water rates. The moving spirit in this enterprise, which has been eminently successful from the beginning, was L. L. Hicok, who has been the president of the company since its organization. The first directors, besides Mr. Hicok, were W. C. Roberts, A. E. Potter, W. R. Merrill, and J.

Grover. The present directors are L. L. Hicok, A. E. Potter, J. C. Mogk, George Stafford, and J. S. O'Rourke. Some of the finest fruit and alfalfa in the state are grown under irrigation from this ditch, and the Roberts Ditch Company deserves great credit for the improvement it has made in the appearance of the country about Colusa.

On September 23, 1907, work was begun on the Colusa Irrigation Company's ditch, which is located on the east and south of Colusa, just across the town from the Roberts ditch; and when it was finished, Colusa was entirely surrounded by irrigated lands, except on the north, where it fronts on the river. This system covered at first one thousand acres; but it has since been enlarged to nearly twice that size, furnishing water last year for about five hundred acres of rice southwest of the town. The company first installed a twenty-inch pump, and claimed that it could put a foot of water on an acre of land for thirty-two cents. The first directors were M. J. Boggs, J. W. Goad, J. C. Mogk, C. J. Wescott, and J. R. Tennant. The present directors are C. J. Wescott, Phil B. Arnold, U. W. Brown, George Ahlf, and J. C. Mogk.

Two or three small systems for using the waters of Stony Creek for irrigation were installed about the year 1890; and they make the region about Stonyford look like a paradise in summer, with its beautiful green fields of alfalfa and its thrifty, wide-spreading shade trees.

In 1890, Colonel Moulton put in a pumping plant; and that year the barge Merritt went up and down the river pumping water for the farmers who wanted it. The charge was one hundred sixty dollars for twenty-four hours, the farmer to furnish the fuel. The outfit pumped twenty-three thousand gallons a minute, which would cover eighty-eight acres a foot deep in twenty-four hours.

A number of private pumps had been installed along the river by John Boggs, George F. Packer, J. B. DeJarnatt, J. W. Browning, and others; but no other irrigation districts were formed till the introduction of rice-growing, about the year 1912. That year the Moulton Irrigated Lands Company put seventy-five acres under water, and the next year they increased it to eight hundred acres. Their ditches, or rather the ditches of their successors, the Colusa Delta Lands Company, now cover twelve thousand acres, with about seventy-five users, or tenants.

In 1914, James F. Mallon and R. E. Blevins formed a partnership under the name of Mallon & Blevins, leased forty-four hundred acres of the Compton and Wohlfrom ranches near Princeton, and put in a ditch system for the growing of rice. They sublet the land to the actual rice-growers, and the enterprise proved to be eminently successful. They sold out this project, and

the next year leased fourteen hundred acres of the Clara Packer ranch and installed another ditch system for rice-growing. In 1916 they added twenty-one hundred acres to this system; and they are now contemplating raising it to ten thousand acres.

In 1915, Phil B. Arnold promoted the Cheney Slough Irrigation Company, and a ditch system was built to cover ten thousand acres of rice land with water. The company installed one thirty-six-inch and two twenty-six-inch pumps on the river at the north line of the Mitchell ranch, and the first crop under this ditch was raised in 1916. It was not entirely successful, because the ditch was not ready in time for early planting; but this season (1917) an immense crop was raised. The directors of the company are W. H. Ash, president; Phil B. Arnold, secretary; R. M. Hardin, J. P. O'Sullivan, and W. F. Klewe.

Numerous small projects have been established for rice-growing, and the industry is growing at such a rate that it is safe to predict that all the Trough land and much of the other low land in the county will be under irrigation within the next five years.

On October 15, 1881, a meeting was held at Maxwell to take the preliminary steps in having the county tested for artesian water. Canvassers were appointed to solicit funds, but little success attended the venture. About 1914, however, a couple of artesian wells were developed on the Melone, formerly the Knutzen, ranch on the Colusa-Williams road; pumps were placed in sumps dug at the mouths of the wells; and about fifty acres of rice was irrigated from them. The experiment was not wholly successful, and has not been repeated. Well water is too cold for rice.

CHAPTER X

AGRICULTURE

Grain-raising in Colusa County

Agriculture has meant in Colusa County, during most of its existence, the raising of grain, or, more specifically, the raising of wheat and barley; and the county has no reason to be ashamed to base its claims for fame on its achievements along this line. This is essentially an agricultural county. In fact, it is one of the great "cow counties" of the state. (For the benefit of future generations, let me here explain that "cow counties" was the name applied by the San Francisco delegation in the state legislature a few years ago to the agricultural or rural counties, when

said counties failed to line up with said delegation to put over some particularly raw piece of pilfering. Those who knew the San Francisco delegation in those days will understand that "cow counties" is distinctly an appellation of honor.) This county once held the honor of being the greatest wheat-raising county of the world. It held a similar record for barley.

Wheat

In 1880 this county produced, with the help of what is now Glenn County, two per cent. of all the wheat raised in the United States. This county also had the honor of having the greatest wheat ranch in the world, Dr. H. J. Glenn's fifty-eight-thousand-acre ranch, which the vagaries of fate later gave to Glenn County. Dr. Glenn made one sale of eighteen thousand tons of wheat in 1876 that brought him \$594,000, and which, at present prices, would have brought him \$1,400,000. This county has one farmer who raised fifty-seven thousand sacks of barley this year. This county has been, and is, the scene of so many stupendous farming operations that they excite no comment here. For this is essentially an agricultural county.

The cultivation of wheat and barley began in 1851, the year after the county was started, though in a small way. A year or two later, however, as I have said before, the need of grain for the freight teams that were hauling supplies to the mines gave a great stimulus to agriculture, and the acreage sown to grain increased very rapidly. But a number of dry years in the decade ending in 1864 held farming back and discouraged many of the settlers, so that they left the country. On November 25, 1864, however, after two years of exceedingly dry weather, a two-weeks rain began to fall, and the farmers went to work with great energy. Only seventy-five hundred acres of wheat and twenty thousand acres of barley had been sown the year before, and it had been mostly lost; but that year the acreage was quadrupled, and the farmers were well repaid, for it turned out to be a wonderful year. Many new warehouses had to be built, and times were prosperous. In 1866 one Sacramento firm sold twenty thousand dollars' worth of farming implements in the county. Wheat was especially profitable, and for many years it was the leading crop.

Good and bad years followed along for ten years, till in 1874 another exceptionally big crop was harvested, and the warehouses had to be increased in size and number. The year 1878 was the best crop season the county had ever had up to that time, and in 1879 the wheat crop was sold for \$3,000,000. In 1880 the north wind whipped out \$1,000,000 worth of wheat; yet the yield

was 2,900,000 sacks. In 1884 there were ninety threshing machines at work in the county, turning out an average of eight hundred sacks per day each; and they continued to work from the beginning of harvest in June till the end of August. The yield of wheat and barley that year was 11,000,000 bushels. The next four years were also good for the grain farmer, but it was in 1889 that he reached the high-water mark of prosperity. In that year the first harvester pulled by a tractor came to the county, 403,008 acres were sown, and the yield of wheat was 10,000,000 bushels, the largest the county had ever seen. The next year was also a fine one. Good rains, good crops and good prices, owing to a scarcity in Europe, enabled many a farmer to lift the mortgage on his ranch.

Barley

But the climax of wheat-growing had been reached. For forty years the lands had been sown to this crop, and now the yield began to fall off. As a consequence more and more barley was sown, and less and less wheat, till it finally came to a time when there was hardly a thousand acres of wheat in the whole county. The war has stimulated the raising of wheat the past two years, but barley is still the leading crop.

Barley, although not so high-priced a crop as wheat, is more profitable in this county, because it produces more sacks per acre, and is not so liable to damage by the north wind. There is never a perfect crop, and, on the other hand, there is never an absolute failure. There cannot be a perfect season for all parts of the county; for a dry season is bad for the plains lands, and a wet season is bad for the tule lands. Every season starts out either too wet or too dry, too hot or too cold, or too something, according to the prophets, and winds up "much better than expected"; and that will probably continue to be the program. In 1896 the barley crop was good; but on May 12, 1898, ten car loads of corn arrived at Williams from Kansas "to distribute among needy farmers," which shows that crops were not good that year. Most years have been fairly good, however, and this year of 1917 capped the climax for good crops and high prices at the same time. This has undoubtedly been the best year Colusa County farmers have ever had. It started out too dry; but the weather remained cool till the grain was matured, and then, as if ordered by the farmers themselves, turned hot to make the barley harvest well, mature the rice, and sweeten the prunes. War prices were received for all products, and many farmers made a fortune this single year. Barley, which has been sold here as low as eighty cents a hundredweight, went up to two dollars and fifty-five cents



SCENE AT COLUSA. SHIPPING RICE BY BOAT

this year, or possibly a little higher for small lots. I don't mean to say that all the farmers got two dollars and fifty-five cents or more for their barley. Many of them were holding for three cents, and held till they had to sell at about two cents. But they all made money.

Orchards, vineyards, alfalfa, rice and other crops are making great inroads upon the barley acreage; and it is safe to say that this crop, too, has reached its maximum limit in this county, although it will be many years before it will cease to be an important factor in the prosperity of the people.

Rice

The sudden rise and marvelous growth of the rice industry in this county reads like an Arabian Nights tale. Prior to 1911 there wasn't an acre of rice in the county. Years ago, Colonel Moulton made some experiments with rice; and just prior to 1911 some experiments had been made at the government experiment station at Chico, with the result that those in charge were convinced that rice could be profitably raised in this climate. W. K. Brown, of the Moulton Irrigated Lands Company, which had bought the Moulton ranch from the Central California Investment Company in 1907, was watching the experiments carefully, for the Moulton ranch contained a great deal of land that was apparently well adapted to rice, but hadn't been of much use for anything else up to that time. In 1911 Mr. Brown planted seventy-five acres to rice, and to him and that seventy-five-acre patch belongs the credit for bringing rice to Colusa County. It would have come later, of course, if there had been no Brown; but it wouldn't have come when it did, and might not have come for many years. In 1912 Mr. Brown increased the acreage on the Moulton lands to eight hundred acres, and this crop was so successful as to leave no doubt as to the future of the industry. The year 1913 saw an increased acreage on the Moulton ranch, and an average crop of seventy-three and one-half sacks per acre, a yield unheard of in the older rice-growing communities. In 1914 there were twenty-nine hundred forty acres in rice on the Moulton ranch, and some of it yielded eighty sacks per acre. The average yield was sixty-five sacks, and the price that year was from one dollar and eighty cents to two dollars per hundredweight. The total yield on the ranch that year was 150,000 sacks.

Mallon & Blevins started their first rice project in 1914. They leased forty-four hundred acres west of I. L. Compton's residence, put in a ditch system with the pumping plant on the river bank just back of the Packer schoolhouse, and subleased the land to rice-growers. That was the first rice project on the

west side of the river. In 1915 the rice acreage of the county had increased to twelve thousand acres. On January 23 of that year a twenty-three-car train loaded with rice was sent out of Colusa, with large banners on it announcing its identity; and it gave the county great prominence as a rice-growing center. San Francisco and the rest of the state were greatly excited over the marvelous stories of rice profits, and dozens of men came every week to Colusa to investigate the new industry. The Moulton people had taken the rice prizes the year before at the Butte County Rice Exposition at Gridley, and that fact had its effect. Land that could have been bought the year before for fifteen or twenty dollars an acre jumped to eighty dollars an acre, and today there are many owners of "goose land" who wouldn't take one hundred dollars an acre for land which they would have been glad to sell in 1912 for eight dollars an acre.

The one great drawback in the rice business was the uncertainty in getting the crop harvested ahead of the rains. Up to this time the varieties planted had been of a slow-maturing kind that did not ripen till late in October or in November. The fall rains in an ordinary season were apt to catch much of the rice uncut. Efforts were being made to find or develop earlier varieties; and in 1915, with this object in view, the Moulton people planted one hundred acres of Italian rice. They finished harvesting it on September 23 that year; and there was much joy among the rice men, for they felt that the industry would soon be relieved of its greatest handicap, a late-maturing crop. Much progress has been made along this line since then. A total of 450,000 bags of rice was produced by the Moulton Irrigated Lands Company and the California Rice Company in 1915. The latter company had twenty-six hundred acres planted, and got from fifty to sixty-five sacks per acre. In the fall of 1915 Mallon & Blevins sold thirty-two hundred acres of their first project to the Rice Land & Products Company for \$250,000, and that winter developed a new project on fourteen hundred acres at the west end of Mrs. Clara Packer's ranch. Last year they added twenty-one hundred acres to this project, and now they are making preparations to add sixty-five hundred acres more to it, making it ten thousand acres in all.

Another great rice project is that of the Cheney Slough Irrigation Company, organized in December, 1915, through the efforts of Phil B. Arnold. This project covers ten thousand acres, and is supplied with water by three pumps located at the river, about six miles north of Colusa. The ditches extend to the O'Hair ranch, south of the Colusa-Williams highway. The direc-

tors of the company are W. H. Ash, Phil B. Arnold, R. M. Hardin, J. P. O'Sullivan and W. F. Klewe.

There were many smaller projects and many individual growers in the county this year and last, but not all of these can be mentioned. A considerable acreage under the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company's ditch in the vicinity of Maxwell has been planted to rice during the past two years, and that little town has become quite a rice center. The total acreage planted in the county this year was about thirty thousand acres. Today the demand for rice land is tremendous. One can hardly walk a block on the street without being asked for rice land. Every owner of suitable land has from a dozen to fifty applications for it. Land that was rented for a dollar an acre three years ago now brings ten dollars an acre. The industry seems to be only in its embryonic state as yet. What the future will bring, no man can tell with accuracy.

Alfalfa

The great forage crop of this county is alfalfa. I have been unable to learn definitely just when and how it got into the county; but it came many years ago, at least forty years. The acreage has kept steadily increasing since its introduction, so that today there are about twenty thousand acres in the county devoted to alfalfa. The alfalfa fields of the county may be divided into two classes: those under irrigation, which grow only hay and pasture; and those not irrigated, which grow a crop of seed each year, in addition to hay and pasture. Five or six crops of alfalfa are cut from irrigated lands, each crop making from a ton to a ton and a half per acre. Unirrigated lands produce three or four crops, the last of these being threshed for seed. It was reported that the alfalfa on the Sherer ranch near College City produced two tons of hay and six hundred pounds of seed per acre in 1912. The hay sold for eleven dollars per ton, and the seed for sixteen cents per pound, making the total returns one hundred eighteen dollars per acre. The hay from this same ranch sold this year for twenty-seven dollars per ton, which would make the income one hundred fifty dollars an acre if other conditions were the same as in 1912. Most of the alfalfa grown in the county is fed to dairy cows and other stock. Up till the year 1912 irrigation meant alfalfa; but now rice takes much more water in this county than alfalfa does, although alfalfa will probably always be the main standby of the small farmer and home-maker.

Corn

Four kinds of corn are grown in the county, Indian corn, Egyptian corn, broom corn and sorghum. There isn't enough of the last-named, however, to bother about. It was first grown in the fifties by a settler who wanted some syrup for his own use, and it has been grown to about that extent ever since. Indian corn has never been raised to any great extent either. The plains are too dry for it, but it grows luxuriantly along the river. Because it takes some rather tedious cultivating and hoeing by hand, it has never become popular with the farmers of this county, who like to spread their efforts over wide areas. Egyptian corn, used for stock and poultry food, is grown principally on the overflow lands along the river. It is a summer crop; and where irrigation can be had, it is sometimes planted after a crop of barley has been harvested. Broom corn is also grown chiefly on overflow lands, and both it and Egyptian corn are largely grown by Chinese and Japanese. There was a fortune in broom corn this year; for the crop was good and the price went up to two hundred seventy-five dollars a ton, whereas there is a good profit in it at sixty-five dollars a ton, the usual price in the past. In 1914, George F. McKenzie, a broom corn grower from Illinois, came to this county, rented some land from the Moulton Irrigated Lands Company, and put out a crop of corn. He cured it in the shade instead of in the sun, and got one hundred seventy-five dollars a ton for it instead of sixty-five dollars, as the Chinamen had been getting. Since that time the quality of broom corn produced hereabouts has greatly improved, and the acreage has more than doubled; but the industry is still largely in the hands of Japanese and Chinamen.

Beans

Beans follow the American wherever he goes, or, more properly, go with him. There probably wasn't an immigrant wagon to California without a liberal supply of beans among its stores. My guess, therefore, is that beans first came to Colusa County in 1850, the year the county was first settled, although their coming was not recorded, because there was no newspaper in the county at that time, nor for thirteen years thereafter, to record the event. For years beans were grown in this county only for home consumption; but after a time it was found that the sandy, friable lands along the river were ideal bean lands, because they were easily cultivated and because they held moisture remarkably well. Overflow land that is of such character that it can be worked into a fine mulch on top cannot be beaten for beans; and

thus land that is useless for most other purposes becomes the most valuable land in the county when devoted to this crop. In Monterey County, from eight to ten sacks is regarded as a good bean crop. There are hundreds of acres of bean land in this county that produce forty sacks or more per acre. The center of the bean industry in this county is on the lower end of the Moulton ranch, where there are some of the most productive bean fields in the world. When beans were from two to five cents a pound, their production made no great commotion in Colusa County agricultural circles. But when, three or four years ago, they went up to ten and fifteen cents a pound, bean land came into great demand. Today hardly an acre of good bean land can be had for love or money. A man told me a few days ago that he had canvassed the territory along the river from Knights Landing to Red Bluff, and he couldn't get a piece of bean land of any kind. Of course this situation is natural, in view of the enormous profits that have been made in the last three or four years. Among the varieties most commonly planted in this county are the Lady Washington, or small white, the pink, and the blackeye. In 1913 Lady Washingtons were selling for three cents a pound, pinks for two dollars and sixty-five cents a hundredweight, and blackeyes for two dollars a hundredweight. In 1915 whites sold for six dollars and seventy-five cents and pinks for four dollars and seventy-five cents. Within the past year the small whites have sold for fifteen cents a pound, wholesale, with the other varieties two or three cents lower. Here again, as with corn, a great deal of land is farmed by Orientals; and thousands of dollars of Colusa County's bean money are now in China and Japan. Of course, prices cannot always stay up as they are now, making fabulous profits possible; but there will always be money in beans along the Sacramento River.

Beets

The sugar beet is not by any means a stranger to Colusa County, but it has never succeeded in becoming a leading crop. Many efforts have been made to get it established, but most of them have failed. In 1895 an effort was made to establish a beet sugar factory at Colusa, but it came to nothing. In April of that year John Boggs planted forty acres to beets as an experiment, and they did well, but not well enough to convince farmers in sufficient numbers to supply a sugar factory with beets. The next year the Spreckels Sugar Company agreed to erect a sugar factory if the farmers would plant even one thousand acres to beets. The farmers wouldn't, and Spreckels kept his factory or

put it somewhere else, and the matter rested for ten years. But in 1905 another earnest, even desperate, effort was made to get a sugar factory for Colusa. One hundred thousand dollars was subscribed toward the enterprise; but again the farmers were reticent about the beets, and the factory eluded us. The next move toward beets was made in 1911. On January 31 of that year a group of men connected with the sugar factory at Hamilton City met with a number of farmers in Colusa to try to induce them to plant three thousand acres of beets, which, they said, would insure the building of the Colusa & Hamilton Railroad. The required acreage was fully, or nearly, subscribed, and work on the road was started a year or two later; but it isn't finished yet, and the beet industry is still in a languishing condition. The sugar company itself leased several hundred acres from J. W. Browning at Grimes about that time, and has raised several crops of beets on it; but aside from that, not a great deal has been done at growing beets. The delay in getting the Colusa & Hamilton Railroad into operation to Hamilton City and the temporary suspension of activities at the sugar factory, said to be due to tariff uncertainties, have conspired to retard the spread of beet-growing in this county, but it seems to be about to take on new life. An agent of the sugar company was in the county last year signing up acreage, and the next few years will no doubt find Colusa County with several thousands of acres of sugar beets.

Other Crops

Potatoes have, of course, been grown here since the beginning, but never in sufficient quantities to disturb the potato markets of the world. In fact, most of the potatoes that are eaten in the county today are shipped in. Some of the lands along the river are well adapted to potato-growing, when the season is favorable; but small patches have been the rule, and not many even of them. Twenty-four years ago D. H. Arnold raised fifty tons of potatoes near Colusa, and that is the largest crop of which I have found any record.

The year 1874 was a cotton year in Colusa County. A widespread discussion of the merits and possibilities of the crop was going on at that time. W. S. Green sent for fifty sacks of seed to be distributed among the farmers, and offered a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best bag of cotton raised in the county. The most enthusiastic grower was Andrew Rutland, of the east side. He brought in the first sample of cotton, grown on the McConnell farm on the east side. He had fifty acres planted to cotton, and figured his profits at six hundred eighty-two dollars.

He said that if there had been no overflow and two weeks more of good weather, his profits would have been doubled. For two or three years more he experimented further with cotton, but finally gave it up. About 1890, J. W. Bowden was experimenting for several years with cotton. He finally came to the conclusion that cotton could not be grown at a profit on land worth one hundred dollars an acre; but that on low-priced land, with cheap labor, it would pay about thirty dollars an acre, gross. Apparently that wasn't enough profit to tempt the agricultural fortune-hunters of Colusa County, for cotton-growing never got beyond the infant stage.

Sweet potatoes and peanuts are both grown to a very limited extent on the sandy lands along the river, but not in sufficient quantity to supply the home demand.

A novel agricultural product has been furnished by the lowlands along the Trough for several years past. It is grandelia robusta, or rosin weed, which grows in a wild state, is cut and baled like hay, and shipped to an Eastern drug-manufacturing concern to be made into some sort of drug or medicine. It brings the shipper thirty-five dollars a ton usually, and affords a good profit at that price, as two men can gather a ton of the weed a day. One firm ships from twenty-five to fifty tons of rosin weed from Colusa each season.

I have made no attempt to make a complete list of the agricultural products of the county, but have mentioned some of the more important ones, and especially those that have had an influence on the development of the county, and on the industrial life of the people.

CHAPTER XI

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, according to Webster, means the culture of gardens and orchards. In Colusa County it means the growing of fruits and nuts. Commercially, as applied to this county, its meaning may be even more restricted; it means the growing of prunes, raisins and almonds, for these are the only fruits and nuts that are grown in the county on such a scale as to be considered commercial products. By that I do not mean to say that prunes, raisins and almonds are the only Colusa County products that those unfortunate enough not to live here ever have a chance to taste. Not by any means! Oranges, lemons, apples, pears, figs,

plums, table grapes and walnuts are shipped to a very limited extent; but there are less than a half dozen growers of each of these products, so that they add no great burden to the channels of commerce.

Fruit-growing for Domestic Purposes

Fruit-growing in this county began, of course, as a domestic proposition, many of the settlers planting out orchards of many varieties of fruits for family use. And what an opportunity for variety they had! I am sure there isn't another section of the whole wide world where the husbandman could have "his own vine and fig tree" in so many different shapes and forms as here. Oranges, lemons, grape fruit, limes, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, plums, prunes, nectarines, grapes of a dozen kinds, cherries, figs, pomegranates, quinces, almonds, English and black walnuts, pecans, olives and many kinds of berries can be had in rich abundance and with a minimum of effort. But notice that I said in the first sentence of this paragraph that "many of the settlers" planted orchards. That is true; but it is also true, sad to say, that many others did not. Many of the early settlers gave no time to the minor comforts of life, and many of the later settlers have followed closely in the footsteps of these improvident ones in this respect, with the lamentable result that today there are not a few ranches in the county without a fruit tree or a vine growing on them. This class of farmers, raising barley, raised nothing but barley; raising wheat, they raised nothing but wheat; raising hay, they bought the vegetables for their tables; raising cattle, they raised nothing but beef cattle, and bought their butter. Consequently the people of the county ship in more fruit of many of the varieties than they ship out. This is true of apples, grape fruit, limes, peaches, apricots, cherries, pecans, olives and berries of all kinds. But this chapter is concerned with fruit-growing as a commercial industry rather than fruit-growing for home consumption.

Grapes

College City has the honor of being the pioneer community in the matter of producing fruit for shipment. College City specializes in raisin grapes, and did so from the beginning. It is now one of the raisin centers of the state, with a raisin history going back almost to 1874. In that year I. N. Cain, father of T. D. Cain (present county clerk and recorder) and a pioneer who had come to Grand Island in 1851, moved to College City, and shortly thereafter set out one thousand Muscat grapevines. They

thrived and bore well, and became the nucleus of the raisin industry of College City. At first Mr. Cain had no idea of marketing them, but gave them away to all the neighbors for miles around. This would have been a convenient way of disposing of them if there had been enough neighbors; but there weren't, for one thousand vines in the College City section will produce an amazing quantity of grapes. So Mr. Cain was compelled to dry some of them, making the first raisins in Colusa County. His neighbors followed his example, and soon made the College City country famous for its raisins. In 1891 William Calmes, of College City, got fifty cents more per box for his raisins than any other man in the state. His returns that year from a twenty-seven-acre vineyard were five thousand dollars. The same high quality has always been maintained.

Throughout the eighties there was a steady growth in vineyard acreage, not only at College City but also in some other sections of the county. Colonel Moulton, for example, set out a vineyard, and on January 7, 1891, sold thirty thousand pounds of raisins to J. K. Armsby. Vineyards were planted at Williams and Maxwell also. The industry has never made much headway at those towns, although one of the finest vineyards in the county is the Brim vineyard, located about six miles west of Williams. The raisin industry has made a greater growth in the last ten years than it did in all the years of its existence before. The county statistician gave the acreage for 1905 as three hundred fifty acres. Today there are one thousand four hundred thirty acres in raisin grapes, the greater part about College City. Most of the bearing vineyards are in Muscats, but last year nearly everybody planted the Thompson Seedless. There are also one hundred sixty acres in wine grapes; but this industry is not in a very flourishing condition at present, owing to the threatened destruction of the liquor traffic in the state.

The Arbuckle-College City section also grows a few table grapes, principally Tokays. Arbuckle has had the honor for the past several years of sending East the first car load of Tokay grapes to leave the state; but the territory planted to Tokays is small, probably not over seventy acres in the whole county.

The net returns from raisins have averaged high. There have been seasons, of course, when slender crops and sluggish markets have reduced profits almost to the vanishing point; but for the past two or three years it has been no uncommon thing for growers to realize three hundred dollars an acre, gross, from their grapes, especially the Thompson Seedless. One hundred and fifty dollars an acre may be said to be a fair average return.

There are thousands of acres in the county now devoted to barley that would make as fine grape land as there is in the state; and if prices remain high, as at present, there will be a great development in grape-growing in the next few years.

Prunes

Prune-growing as an industry in Colusa County began in 1884, when J. B. DeJarnatt set out a small prune orchard on his Brentwood farm north of Colusa. California was just finding itself as a fruit-growing state, and the air was full of excitement over the possibilities. Scattered trees in family orchards here and there along the river had demonstrated that this valley is the natural home for the prune, and a number of progressive farmers were ready to try their luck growing the fruit. A. S. McWilliams, who at that time owned the land adjoining Colusa on the northwest, closely followed Mr. DeJarnatt with a small orchard. In 1888 Colonel Moulton set out the orchard at the north end of the Colusa bridge; and therein he acted wisely, for that orchard has returned many thousands of dollars to its owners since then. P. V. Berkey, Henry Ahlf, D. H. Arnold, Richard Bayne and Dr. Gray were among the early prune orchardists; and not long afterwards John Boggs set out forty acres on his ranch south of Princeton. The Poirier orchard, on the east side, was also among the early ones set out.

In the ten years following 1884, there was great interest in the county in fruit-growing in general, and in prune-growing in particular. In 1888 the Colusa County Horticultural Society was formed, with Colonel Moulton as president and Frank Willis as secretary. A board of horticultural commissioners was appointed, with J. R. Totman, Sr., as president and Frank Willis as secretary. F. M. Johnson was the other member. These bodies were both active, and in 1891 the horticultural society received a premium of five hundred dollars for its exhibit at the State Fair. Many orchards and vineyards were set out in various parts of the county, and many experiments were made along horticultural lines. Prunes proved to be the most certain and the most profitable crop, and they outdistanced all other fruits in acreage, as well as in record of profits.

In the spring of 1894, P. V. Berkey, J. W. Bowden, J. C. Bedell and Joseph Boedefeld set out forty thousand prune trees on the east side of the river. Take the Boedefeld orchard as an example of what these orchards have done and are doing. It consists of forty acres situated on the overflow lands two miles back from the river. It ordinarily produces about one hundred forty tons of

prunes, which this year sold for seven cents a pound, on an average, or one hundred forty dollars a ton. The Berkey orchard did as well or better. In 1911, W. C. Roberts got eight hundred eighty-five dollars and five cents from two acres of prunes. The same year six thousand three hundred eighty pounds of prunes from a half acre on the Laux place on the east side sold for three hundred dollars. Last year the Strickland prune orchard of six acres produced three thousand one hundred dollars' worth of fruit, which explains why the Strickland ten-acre ranch recently sold for eight thousand dollars. These figures also explain why four hundred fifty thousand prune trees have been set out in the county in the past four years. In 1914, W. A. Yerxa imported two hundred fifty thousand young prune trees from France, and had them all sold before they arrived. The prune industry seems to have "arrived" in this county. There are a number of orchards in the county containing from two hundred to three hundred acres each.

Almonds

Of all of its horticultural products, Colusa County is best known for its almonds. And speaking of almonds, one thinks of Arbuckle; not because Arbuckle produces all the almonds grown in the county, or produced the first ones, but because it is an almond center, and because it advertises. The way Arbuckle got started in the almond business reads something like this: C. H. Locke was a Montana miner transplanted to Arbuckle. His periscope and other observation apparatus being of good quality and in good working order, he observed that the oak trees about Arbuckle bore immense crops of nuts, sometimes known as acorns. From this he reasoned that the Arbuckle country must be a good nut country. In fact, it was he who discovered that Arbuckle is the home of the nut, a discovery that his successors in interest have made much of. In 1892, Mr. Locke, acting upon the above-mentioned theory, planted twenty-one acres to almonds, which grew and thrived and bore heavily. Under such circumstances the neighbors generally follow suit, sometimes so quickly that some of them think they did it first, and claim the credit. But Mr. Locke's neighbors didn't rush matters. In the next fifteen years after he showed them how, they put out only seventy-five acres of trees, including his twenty-one acres. Then 1907 came, and the Reddington ranch was subdivided and put on the market. The next year fifty acres of trees were set out, and the almond boom was on. In 1910, D. S. Nelson struck the town, and the almond boom at once increased its speed. Mr. Nelson organized the Superior California Fruit Lands Company, and proceeded to make almond history. The

Hyman tract was subdivided, and in 1911 forty thousand trees were set out, besides a lot of vines. That same year the Arbuckle Almond Growers' Association was organized, and the marketing end of the business was put on a business basis. From that day to this the industry has been steadily growing, and today there are five thousand two hundred acres in almonds in the Arbuckle district, with forty thousand trees, or eight hundred acres, to be planted next spring.

A. M. Newland, residing three miles north of Colusa, was the pioneer almond-grower of the county. Mr. Newland came to this county as a small boy in 1853. Ten years later they set out a few almond trees, and later added to these till there was quite an orchard. In the course of time the trees got old and were dug up, and the present orchard was planted in the year 1889. Mr. Newland's orchard, being along the river, of course suffers considerably from frost. In the twenty-eight years of its life, at least half of the crops have been thus destroyed; but Mr. Newland says that if he gets a crop only once in every three or four years it pays better than to sow the land to barley. The Newland orchard contains forty acres; and when the frost does not catch it, the yield is heavier than from any other orchard in the county.

Mr. Newland is the originator of the Eureka almond, a species that has the size and flavor of the Jordan combined with a soft shell. It has not been planted as widely as it deserves, because it is not adapted to all conditions and has not been advertised; but it bids fair to be one of the leading varieties of the state.

A. Fendt, whose land adjoins that of Mr. Newland, followed the example of the latter and set out an orchard of almonds about the year 1905; and the trees have made a wonderfully thrifty growth. Being near the river, it, too, has suffered from frost; but worse than that, it has been attacked by the root knot and Mr. Fendt is digging up many of the trees.

Oranges

There is little more to be said of commercial fruit-growing in the county, because there is little more fruit grown on a commercial scale. There are two orange orchards of nine acres each, both on the edge of Colusa, one belonging to Col. John T. Harrington and the other to District Attorney Alva A. King. Part of Colonel Harrington's trees are thirty-five years old, and he has a few seedlings forty years old, planted at the same time as those in the court-house yard. From this orchard as many as two thousand boxes of fruit have been taken in a year, some of the older trees producing four hundred boxes per acre. For many years Colonel Harrington's entire crop was taken by the Palace Hotel in San Fran-

cisco, because it was superior to any other oranges produced in the state. Another significant fact is, that Colusa County oranges took the prize at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco in 1894. Mr. King's orchard, better known as the Cooke orchard, was planted by the late J. B. Cooke about fifteen years ago. The trees are hardly in full bearing yet, but have produced twenty-five hundred boxes in a year. These are the only orchards in the county that ship oranges; and the present prospects are that they will be the only orchards for some time, as there seems to be but little interest in oranges just now.

Lemons

Although not known at all as a producer of lemons, Colusa County is said to have the largest lemon orchard in the world. In 1912 James Mills, an extensive fruit-grower of the South, bought the Houx ranch, four miles west of Maxwell, and proceeded to establish a lemon principality. He had concrete pipe made on the premises and laid so as to carry water to the tops of all the rolling hills, of which the ranch is largely composed, leaving openings at convenient points for bringing the water to the surface and conducting it through contour ditches to the roots of the trees. A tract of four hundred acres was planted to lemons that first year, and that acreage has been added to since, until there are seven hundred twenty-four acres in all. The older trees have begun to bear, and Colusa County has been, for the past year or two, a shipper of a car load or two of lemons. The Mills orchard also contains forty acres of oranges, two hundred forty acres of almonds, and twenty acres of pomeloes, all non-bearing.

Peaches and Apricots

In the year 1880, W. L. Cotter planted four acres of peaches and apricots on his ranch four miles south of Arbuckle. They thrived wonderfully, and for a time created some excitement over the fruit prospects in that neighborhood. For some reason or other, however, Mr. Cotter's example was not widely followed, and the Arbuckle district is not yet famous as a peach or apricot district, although there are about fifty acres of the former and about one hundred acres of the latter in the district at present.

A. S. McWilliams planted the first apricot orchard about Colusa. That was in 1884, and for a time apricots were a "leading industry" about the county seat. But as the trees grew old they did not do so well, and the orchard was dug up about ten years ago. J. B. DeJarnatt, P. V. Berkey, H. Ahlf, and others also tried apricots; and for many years it was a familiar sight on the

streets of Colusa in apricot season to see a spring wagon loaded with the best girls in town, bound for the apricot orchards to "work in the fruit." But a change seemed to come over the spirit of the people, and it became very hard to get girls to help with the apricots; so Mr. Berkey planned to pull up the last of his apricot orchard, although the trees bore abundantly this year. The Ahlfs, however, still dry a few apricots.

So the apricot perished from the earth, as far as production commercially in most of Colusa County is concerned; and the peach has suffered the same fate. The most magnificent peaches on earth can be grown here, but many of the peaches we use are brought down from Glenn County or over from Sutter County. Why should we worry with peaches, anyway, when we can put out a patch of rice and in five months have several thousand dollars with which to buy peaches?

Pears

The history of the Bartlett pear industry has been about the same as that of peaches and apricots. Along in the eighties the business had a boom along the river, where the land and the climate are well adapted to pears. Henry Ahlf, Joseph Boedefeld, Hagar & Tuttle, P. V. Berkey, J. B. DeJarnatt, John Boggs, T. C. Hubbard, Perry Wills, and others planted pears; and for a time the returns were all that anyone could wish. In those days pears were only fifteen dollars to twenty dollars a ton, but the yields were so abundant that the growers were well satisfied. Then came the pear blight, which was epidemic in the state; and in spite of all that the growers did, their orchards were practically ruined and had to be dug up. The Ahlf, Hubbard and Boedefeld orchards were the only ones that survived; and one of those, the Hubbard orchard, was dug up a couple of years ago by J. L. Langdon, who had come into possession of it. This leaves only the Ahlf and Boedefeld orchards today. The Boedefeld orchard is out on the overflow lands and does not produce so well; but the Ahlf orchard, which is near the river, yields an average of three hundred boxes of fruit per acre. As pears have been selling for from forty to sixty dollars a ton, it will be seen that they are a profitable crop to those who take care of them.

W. G. Henneke, who lives near Cooks Springs, has about ten acres in pears and realizes well on them. F. B. Pryor has a small orchard on Grapevine Creek, which produces well; but like Mr. Henneke's orchard, it is so far back in the hills that marketing the crop is expensive.

Walnuts

J. C. Westfall is the walnut king of this county. In 1907 he got a picture in his mind of a nice twelve-acre orchard of English walnuts that he hoped to have. Then he planted a black walnut tree in each spot where an English walnut had been in the picture in his mind. Two years later he grafted English walnut buds on the black walnut trees; and then he watched them grow. The first year the grafts grew thirteen feet. The second year the nuts took a prize at the State Fair, and people began to ask Mr. Westfall how to grow walnuts. Four years after grafting, the twelve acres produced fifty sacks of nuts that took all the prizes they were entered for, and Mr. Westfall was recognized as an authority on walnuts. In 1911, Mr. Westfall grafted two acres more; and since then he has added still further to his acreage.

Hugh L. Dobbins is about the only other man in the county who is interested in the walnut as a commercial possibility. Mr. Dobbins has conducted a small walnut nursery in Colusa for several years past, and next spring will set out ten acres to walnuts on the Swinford tract east of town. Some attempt was made a few years ago to start an orchard at Arbuckle, but it never amounted to much. There may have been other attempts, but there are no other orchards. There are, however, many individual trees, or rows of trees, the product of which is sold.

Figs, Plums and Apples

There are two small fig orchards in the county. One of these is an orchard of four or five acres a mile north of Colusa. This orchard belongs to Richard Bayne, and is cultivated by Emil St. Louis. It is an orchard of black figs, and it produces well and is highly profitable. The trees were planted twenty-seven years ago, and now yield in prodigal profusion. W. C. Roberts also has one acre of figs, from which he has taken four tons of fruit in a year.

Ahlf brothers have about twenty acres in shipping plums on their ranch on the east side; and the success they have had has interested a number of others, who will plant plum trees next spring.

The other fruits that I have mentioned, and possibly still others, are grown in yards or family orchards throughout the county, but are of no especial interest to the reader of history. There are some small apple orchards in the hills in the western part of the county, but very little of their product is marketed outside of the county limits.

CHAPTER XII

MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining

Colusa County cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be called a mining county. It has some mines, and it has had some mining stampedes; but it is lucky that it does not have to depend entirely on the income from its mines for its wealth, for the mining industry in this county has been more or less of a fizzle. It is true that several compartments in the county recorder's office are filled with the articles of incorporation of mining companies; but mining companies are not mines. The fact of the matter is, there has been much more money put into the mines of this county than has ever been taken out of them, although the same thing could be said, probably, of mines in general.

Small quantities of copper, coal, quicksilver, gold, silver, oil, sulphur, salt, limestone, and chrome ore have been produced in the county; but none of these has been obtained in very profitable amounts. No better history of the early mining activities in the county could be given than that written by Julius Weyand and published in the Rogers history some years ago; and I reproduce it here:

"Copper.—About November 1, 1863, the first discovery of copper was made in township seventeen north, range six west, on south side of Little Stony Creek, by F. M. Rice and J. B. Turner, in finding a large nugget of native copper, and also rock containing considerable copper, on the grounds located by the discoverers and five of their friends as the Mary Union claim.

"The news brought within a few days many of the people from Colusa and the county at large, and also people from other parts of the state, to the locality.

"On November 4, 1863, the Commonwealth Mining District was formed. The Mary Union lode was traced in southern and northern course, and claims were located as follows: 1, Extension Copper Hill; 2, Blue Hill; 3, Colusa; 4, Little Giant; 5, Sacramento; all south of Mary Union. On the north were: 1, North Star; 2, Indian Valley; 3, Grand Island; this comprised thirty-seven thousand two hundred feet on that ledge or lode, or seven miles long in distance by six hundred feet wide. Separate lodes were found and claims located, as: The Eagle, the Blazing Star, the Wyandotte, the Lion, the Settlers' Claim and the Pioneer. A town was surveyed and laid out on the twenty-eighth section, township seventeen north, range six west, by Judge H. W. Dun-

lap and others, named Ashton, east of Little Stony, situated on lands now owned by Josh. C. Smith and Jonathan Ping, two hotels, two stores, livery stable, blacksmith shop and mining offices constituting the town.

"Further discoveries required the formation of districts as follows:

"Stony Creek District, December 24, 1863; St. John District, January 2, 1864; Snow Mountain District, January 5, 1864; Pacific Mining District, February 6, 1864; Mountain District, March 14, 1864; Lane District, also in March, 1864. In many of these locations the principals were: W. M. Rice, T. M. Rice, J. B. Turner, R. G. Burrows, James M. Berry, N. J. Greene, G. W. Keys, J. L. Howard, C. Dixon, J. Hop. Woods, Harry Peyton, J. A. Rush, H. Fairchild, W. K. Estill, G. W. Ware, Amos Roberts, J. K. Weast, J. W. Lane, Gil. Roberts, Judge H. W. Dunlap, Fred Clay, Mart Gibson, H. A. Van Dorsten, A. d'Artenay, William Johnson, J. J. Lett, H. Mitchum, W. M. Gassuway, Dav. Lett, Henry McCausland, J. C. Johns, A. N. Greene, Thomas Votaw, W. W. Greene, D. A. Greene, Jackson Hart, L. H. Baker, Joseph Whitlock, J. W. Goad, Stewart Harris, W. W. Noble, Charles Denmark, G. W. Noble, Joseph Ingram, Thomas Talbot, J. W. Brim, James Taggart, A. J. Slye, and Julius Weyand, all of Colusa County, besides many persons from adjoining counties and the state.

"The agents of Flood & O'Brien, of San Francisco, had located a claim (the Ophir) running over and into the lines of the Mary Union Company, and a dispute arose between the parties, which was adjusted by a miners' meeting on February 4, 1864, deciding that Flood & O'Brien had to abandon their location. The parties did do so at once, and left for San Francisco, and, as appeared afterwards, to the injury of the further exploration of the locality. Their instructions were to spend a large sum of money before they should give up the work.

"The ores found in all this territory were native copper, red and black oxides, blue carbonates or indigo copper, and gray ore, the red oxides always carrying a trace of gold, and the gray ore a small per cent. of silver. Assays run as high as thirty-three per cent. copper.

"Strata of ore were found all over the country, claimed to be well-defined ledges, and as such were located, though hardly ever worked to prove their value.

"All well-defined ledges ran from southeast to northwest.

"The most work was done on the Mary Union, Copper Hill, the Colusa, the Sacramento, the Pacific, the Lion; and all of them undoubtedly will develop into mines of value if worked properly.

“During the first excitement of the new discovery, there were incorporated the following claims:

Nov. 14, 1863, Mary Union Co., 1200 shares, at 10.....	\$ 48,000
Dec. 17, 1863, Colusa Co., 345 shares, at 100.....	34,500
Dec. 31, 1863, Pioneer Co., 3300 shares, at 5.....	16,500
Jan. 8, 1864, Copper Hill Co., 4500 shares, at 5.....	22,500
Jan. 25, 1864, North Star Co., 4500 shares, at 4.....	18,000
Jan. 25, 1864, Blazing Star Co., 3900 shares, at 10.....	39,000
Feb. 6, 1864, Pacific Co.....	
March 7, 1864, Sacramento Co., 5400 shares, at 5.....	27,000
June 15, 1867, Lion Co., 5400 shares, at 20.....	108,000

“The work in 1864 shows the Mary Union shaft about fifty feet and several cuts or short tunnels; the Copper Hill shaft, ninety-five feet; the North Star tunnel, sixty feet; the Lion shaft, forty-two feet, and incline about sixty-five feet. The quantity of ore was small, the quality good. In the fall of 1864 the development of the mines was not satisfactory to the stockholders, the assessments became delinquent, and a great portion of the stock had to be taken by the company, for the assessment. Outside mining speculators and prospectors paid no more attention to our mining region, from the date of the Flood & O'Brien agents leaving the locality, and our home capitalists and stockholders only offered to sell what they had, never offered to help develop the lodes.

“Work was suspended for the season, and several attempts were made in 1865 to resume work; the only company continuing work was the Lion, which took out some fine ore.

“A. d'Artenay, the principal owner, had assays made on Lion ore. These appearing satisfactory, he made preparations for erection of smelting works near the mine. In 1866, when every preparation for the enterprise was arranged, he died. His brother, T. d'Artenay, and Fred Schrieber, of Marysville, proceeded in behalf of the company. Professor Isenbeck erected a fire-clay cupola furnace, steam engine for crushing ore and blast, at a great expense of money. The taking out of ore, hauling to smelt the ore and coal, and running the smelting works, were only commenced when the furnace failed to do the work. A steady flow of the molten mass could not be accomplished; several trials were attempted, but all failed, and the furnace was declared unfit to smelt this kind of ore. Coffee & Risdon, of San Francisco, offered to put up a Haskell iron, water-lined furnace, warranting the same to smelt the Lion ore profitably and satisfactorily. The company agreed to their proposition, and the furnace was erected, and put under the management of their agents, Messrs. Johnson and Norcross, both being experienced smelters. They could run out a few copper brick in good shape; but after one or two hours' run, the metal would chill or freeze, and the furnace had to be cleared of the substance causing the failure. This proved to be

asbestos, which does not melt nor flow off, and, when completely covering the surface of the furnace, will prevent its flow.

"Mr. Norcross gave his opinion that only a reverberatory furnace of the Swansea pattern could successfully and profitably smelt this quality of ore. The Haskell furnace was shipped back to San Francisco, and other attempts to smelt this ore have not been made since; the trustees continued to develop their lode, and as their ore, assayed by State Assayer Hanks, showed twenty-one per cent. copper, they shipped several tons to San Francisco in 1876, but did not realize enough for cost of production. The company has a quantity of ore on the dump, but cannot figure out a profit to keep at work, and therefore have suspended.

"In 1877 J. W. Brim, Jackson Hart, George Heath and W. K. Aldersley took several tons of ore from the Mary Union and Copper Hill grounds and shipped it to San Francisco, but failed to pay expenses and discontinued.

"In 1880, E. A. Frenzel, H. Gehrt, G. W. Hopkins, and James W. Warwick relocated claims on the Mary Union and Copper Hill grounds, working two seasons, finding new deposits, and running a tunnel to main lode, but suspended work to await a better value of copper.

"In 1883, J. L. Jordan, of Santa Rosa, and J. W. Cook, now of Maxwell, relocated the grounds of the Colusa Company, working some time; but they suspended, and since that time nothing has been done in these mines.

"*Coal* was discovered in the foothills on the road between McMichael's, in Antelope, and G. C. Ingram's, in Bear Valley, in the spring of 1855, by Isaac Howell and son; but no developments were made.

"In 1865, J. B. Turner also found coal on the left bank of Little Stony Creek, near Ashton, of good quality, but never developed any of the seams.

"In 1882, E. S. Ashley, in Antelope Cañon, one half mile east of Sites, found coal of fine quality. A tunnel was started to examine the extent of the deposit; but this not appearing satisfactory, work was stopped.

"In 1887, John Arnett discovered a good vein on Little Stony Creek, two miles southeast of Smithville. Not considering it profitable, no further exploration was made by him. As coal exists in many places in the western part of the county, the discovery of large deposits will depend on the prospector of a future day.

"*Gold and Silver.*—In 1864, J. W. Brim, J. K. Weast and others found quartz containing both metals on Trout Creek, at the foot of Snow Mountain, situated a few miles west of Fouts

Springs. They put up an arrastra and worked a few months; but returns not being satisfactory, they suspended.

"About the same time the Manzanita mine, at Sulphur Creek, was worked by Woodruff Clark and William Cherry, for gold, paying fairly well. There were other silver claims prospected, namely, the Foolecatcher, by San Francisco parties, but only to a very small extent.

"*Quicksilver* was discovered in 1865, in the western part of Bear Valley, and across the line in Lake County.

"The Abbot mine for several years paid well. The Ingram, Buckeye and Sulphur Creek were developed and beginning to pay a profit, when the price of the metal fell to fifty per cent. of former values, and the production was not profitable. J. Furth, J. W. Brim, J. Hart, W. S. Green, G. C. Ingram and others were prominent in that industry. Their works were closed and have never been reopened.

"*Sulphur* exists in large deposits at Sulphur Creek, whence Johnson, of Sulphur Creek, shipped a great quantity in 1866 and 1867. The shipment is now discontinued.

"*Petroleum* was found in many places in Antelope and Bear Valley in February, 1865. The Lane Mining District was organized at that time. Quite an excitement was created by the news, and people came rushing to the hills to locate claims, and to bore for oil. Louis Lewis bored with hand-drills, on what is known as the Glotzbach place, on Freshwater, a well about four hundred feet deep, the same now being a flowing well emitting a strong inflammable gas, burning freely if conducted through a funnel and set afire. The oil was not in sufficient quantity, and the gas could not be used profitably; so the place was deserted by Lewis.

"Hughes and Mrs. Warner, of Sacramento, used a steam engine in boring for oil at Mr. Lane's, now McMichael's place. They never succeeded in finding oil worth mentioning.

"Taylor, of Virginia City, bored at the Gilmore ranch, in Bear Valley; and several others bored in different places in the foothills. Not being successful, they suspended work, and no new effort has been made since to prospect for oil.

"*Chrome Ore*.—This ore was discovered in township nineteen north, range six west, on Big Stony Creek, by J. P. Rathbun, William Needham and others, several years ago.

"Several shipments of the ore were made; its quality was reported to be good, but the work was discontinued from some cause not known. A mine is now being opened southwest of Newville.

"*Limestone* was also found by Rathbun Brothers, in township sixteen north, range five west, two miles north of Leesville,



THE STONE CORRAL



STONE QUARRY AT SITES

on the Indian Valley road, in 1878. They erected a limekiln and burned lime of very good quality; but the limited demand in the vicinity was the cause for stopping further prosecution of work."

It will be noticed that Mr. Weyand says that after the little excitement of 1865 no new effort was made to prospect for oil. Mr. Weyand's statement was made in 1890, and was true at that time; but ten years later the western part of the county was in the midst of one of the greatest oil excitements it had ever known. In 1901 nineteen oil companies filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk, and there were dozens of individual prospectors and locators of claims. Somebody had found a little pool of oil seeping through the ground at the edge of Bear Creek, between the lower end of Bear Valley and the mouth of Sulphur Creek. At once the theory was developed that this was boiling up from an immense reservoir of oil down beneath the surface of the earth, and men made haste to be among those who would share in the tapping of this great reservoir of oil and wealth. Borings were made, not only in the vicinity of the first discovery, but as far away as the Mountain House; and it took four or five years to discourage the prospectors. One company kept on for nearly ten years, but finally gave it up. This was the Williams Oil Company, which had between six hundred and seven hundred acres of land leased, and drilled at least three wells.

A deposit of mineral paint was found on Little Stony Creek, near Cooks Springs, in 1909, and the Ruby King Mining, Town-site & Improvement Company was formed to develop it. Owing to inadequate transportation facilities, the mine has never been developed to any great extent; but it may yet prove to be a paying investment.

When the war sent prices soaring in 1914, interest was revived in the cinnabar mines of Sulphur Creek, and work was resumed in some of the mines there. An account of the Manzanita and Cherry mines will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Quarrying

In 1892, six years after the railroad was completed to Sites, a quarry was opened up a half mile east of the town; and from there some of the finest building stone ever seen in the state has been shipped. The Colusa Sandstone Company was the first to operate; but a few years later John D. McGilvray, the man who put up the buildings at Stanford University, opened up a second quarry and shipped hundreds of tons of Colusa sandstone to San Francisco, where it was used in some of the finest buildings in the city, or any city. The Ferry Building, the Spreckels Building,

the Emporium Building, and the Kohl Building are some of those in which Colusa sandstone was used; and it was found at the time of the great fire in 1906 that this stone resisted heat better than any other stone used in the city.

In 1905 the quarries produced 118,054 cubic yards of sandstone, worth \$289,454. For some years before the Colusa & Lake Railroad suspended operations, the quarries had not been doing much, as concrete had largely taken the place of stone in building; and when the railroad quit, the quarries were of course put entirely out of business.

CHAPTER XIII

MANUFACTURING

Local Economic Conditions Unfavorable to Manufacturing

This chapter will necessarily have to be short. I am not sure but that it would have been more appropriately headed "Attempts at Manufacturing"; for it must be admitted that Colusa is not a manufacturing county. We produce immense quantities of raw material; but it is shipped as raw material, and the finished product is manufactured elsewhere. Continually we hear the cry, "What this town needs is a pay roll"; and every town in the county has answered the cry by establishing, or trying to establish, a factory of some sort. Most of the attempts made, however, have met with failure. We have tried to turn our broom straw into brooms, but a larger town took the factory out of the county. We have tried to turn our timber into lumber, but the timber supply gave out. We have tried to turn our water into ice, but the trust gobbled us. We have tried to turn our paddy into rice, but capital avoided us. We have tried to turn our beets into sugar, our barley into beer, our fruit into cans; but something always happened, and kept happening, to thwart our desires. And so we've seen our fondest hopes decay, and again decay, with apparently no economic formaldehyde at hand to prevent or check the disintegration. A number of reasons might be cited in explanation of this state of affairs; but one reason overshadows all the rest: We haven't time to waste with manufacturing.

Let me explain. Manufacturing requires a constant and plentiful supply of labor. Labor necessarily works for wages. But how are you going to get a man to work for wages when he can go to the edge of his home town, put in a crop, and for every grain he sows get a hundred grains a few months later? For I want to submit this: Farming, under ideal conditions, is the most profit-

able legitimate business on earth—except manufacturing Ford cars; and farming conditions, along many lines, are so nearly ideal in Colusa County that nobody wants to fool away time and capital in a manufacturing concern that may, perhaps, pay six per cent. a year, when he can put in a crop and make five hundred per cent. on his investment in six months. To illustrate my point, take the rice business. It costs about thirty dollars an acre to plant and harvest a rice crop. An acre will produce, under good conditions, and has produced in this county many a time, sixty sacks of rice, worth at present three dollars per sack. That makes one hundred eighty dollars per acre, or six hundred per cent. on the investment. You have there the big reason why factories haven't made much headway in this county. There aren't enough poor people to work in them.

Sawmills and Flouring Mills

The history of manufacturing in Colusa County goes back to 1852, when a man named Morrison built a combination grist and saw mill on the bank of the river about a mile below Sycamore. The sawmill made lumber out of the oak trees that grew in the neighborhood. But it wasn't good lumber; it warped badly, and when dry was so hard that you couldn't drive a nail into it. Moreover, the oak trees were very hard to work; and as the supply was limited, they had to be brought from an increasingly long distance each year. So the sawmill part of the enterprise was abandoned after two or three years. The grist-mill, however, continued to run for over thirty years; but it now is also abandoned.

And now that I have begun the discussion of grist-mills, or flouring mills, as they are more commonly called today, let me treat the subject in detail. Colusa has the honor of having the second flouring mill in the county. By the end of 1852 the lands along the river had been pretty well settled up; and there soon came to be a considerable production of wheat, as well as a growing demand for flour. Dunlap & Turner built a sawmill in Colusa in 1853; but, seeing that wheat was more plentiful than timber, and was becoming more plentiful while timber was becoming scarcer, they soon took out the saws and changed their mill to a grist-mill. They made a brand of flour that captured the premium at the State Fair in 1867, and commanded a higher price than any other flour in the Marysville or Sacramento markets. The mill was often forced to run night and day to keep up with the demand. Charles Spaulding operated this mill for many years, but in 1874 J. D. Gage and Gil Jones bought it. Gage & Jones erected a new building, put in new machinery, and increased the already wide reputation of the Colusa mill; but the mill became

worn out and obsolete, competition from more modern mills in neighboring towns pressed it closely, and it was finally abandoned and torn down. The lot where it stood has gone down the river, for it was located about one hundred feet northwest of the present foot of Sixth Street, where the middle of the river now is.

Some time in the sixties, but just when, I have been unable to learn, a flour mill was built at Princeton, which continued to operate for over twenty years. It was run by steam and was what was called a burr mill; that is, one in which the grain is ground between revolving stones. By 1885 the old mill was about worn out; and as its business was being absorbed by more modern mills, it was closed and later torn down.

In 1863 John L. Smith settled near the junction of Big Stony Creek with Little Stony Creek, and laid out a town which he called Smithville. Evidently Mr. Smith came to share the general belief that every town needs a pay roll, for in 1878, fifteen years after his town was born, he built a flour mill, which was run by water from the Big Stony. This he operated till 1890, when he sold it, with the rest of his holdings, to the Stony Creek Improvement Company. The company moved the mill to a better location, rebuilt it, and put in modern machinery; but as the boom they had planned for the town did not fully materialize, the mill was closed down after a few years. Lack of wheat was also responsible in part for the closing of the mill.

The next community to tackle the flouring-mill business was Williams. In 1879, a year after Mr. Smith built his mill at Stonyford, a company was formed at Williams to build a flouring mill. It was called the Williams Flouring Mill, and the capital stock was twenty-five thousand dollars. The directors were J. C. Stovall, H. P. Eakle, W. H. Williams, John Stanley and J. O. Zumwalt. The business was highly successful, and would no doubt have continued to this day had not the mill burned down, leaving Williams without a mill for many years.

The building of the Colusa & Lake Railroad in 1886 stimulated business in Colusa, and in the fall of that year a second flouring mill was begun in the town. It was called "Sunset Flouring Mills," and was ready for the installation of machinery in January, 1887. It turned out its first flour on April 5, 1887. On August 1, 1889, the Colusa Milling Company was incorporated with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, and the Sunset Mills were bought of W. E. Browning & Company. The officers of the company were W. P. Harrington, president; George Hagar, vice-president; E. C. Barrell, secretary; and J. C. Bedell, superintendent. The Colusa Milling Company continued to grow and prosper for twenty-seven years. In 1916 they sold out to the

Colusa Milling & Grain Company, of which E. H. Weekbaugh is president and general manager. The mill is doing a very prosperous business at present.

In 1916 Williams decided to try the milling business again. The Williams Farmer had been repeatedly calling attention to the fact that Williams, although in the center of a great wheat-growing district, was buying its flour from outside. Finally the Williams Milling Company was formed, and a mill was built adjoining the Southern Pacific tracks in the southeast part of town. It is a modernly equipped mill, with every facility for doing good work, and has established a good business. The directors who launched the project were H. W. Wakefield, Roy Welch, B. L. Fouch, W. W. Percival and W. C. Percival.

Manufacture of Salt

In the account of his exploring trip to Colusa County in 1844, John Bidwell mentions a salt lake which he found in the hills north of where the town of Sites now stands. The water was so salt that neither men nor horses could drink it, although they were almost famished for water. Peter Peterson afterward acquired the land about there and called it "Salt Lake Ranch." The possibilities for making money from its saline water very early excited the imagination of those who saw the lake. Salt was made there as early as 1860, but only in small quantity. In 1889 J. P. Rathbun took up the work in earnest, and made several tons of salt; and the next year he made ten tons more. The water contained from fifteen to forty per cent. salt, and Mr. Rathbun was enthusiastic over the prospects. In 1892 the Antelope Crystal Salt Company was formed with fifty thousand dollars capital stock, and plans were made to manufacture salt on a large scale. The directors of the company were J. P. Rathbun, Peter Peterson, W. P. Harrington, W. S. Green, G. B. Harden, P. H. Graham and R. DeLappe. The company did not get very far till it discovered that it could not make salt in competition with ocean-water salt, and the enterprise was therefore abandoned.

Projects for a Sugar Factory

I have told something of the attempts to establish a sugar factory in this county. The first attempt was made in 1895, and the second in 1896. Then the matter rested till 1905, when it was taken up with renewed vigor and one hundred thousand dollars was subscribed toward building a factory; but this attempt also resulted in failure. After that the factory was built at Hamilton City; and as it will furnish a market for all the Colusa

County beets that can be grown, this county will probably have to do without a sugar factory.

Canning and Packing

Beginning with 1884, the fruit industry about Colusa boomed. Many orchards of pears, peaches, prunes and apricots were planted up and down the river. No provision had been made for handling the fruit, however; and there was much talk of a canning factory. Several preliminary meetings were held; and in April, 1889, the Colusa Canning, Drying and Packing Company was incorporated, with W. P. Harrington, W. T. Beville, L. L. Hicok, E. A. Bridgford, J. B. DeJarnatt, F. W. Willis, and A. S. McWilliams as directors. The enterprise was launched with great enthusiasm; and that fall forty thousand five hundred sixty-six pounds of raisins, prunes and canned fruits were shipped. On August 15, 1891, the following appeared in a local paper concerning the cannery:

"Twenty tons of fruit are now in the cannery, and they expect to have fifty tons more. About sixty hands are employed at present, and one hundred more are wanted. The warehouse just now contains about forty thousand cans of fruit, and fifteen thousand cans have already been shipped East. The cannery people expect to ship about two hundred thousand cans altogether this season. They have finished with apricots and have just commenced with pears. About the nicest peaches they have gotten so far came from the Henry Ahlf place on the east side of the river."

Less than three years after the above was written, the cannery was a matter of history. It did not pay, and therefore operations were suspended. The Colusa Dried Fruit Company opened up for business in the brick building at Seventh and Market Streets in 1900, where it was operated for a few years; and then it, too, succumbed.

Creameries

So far as I know, there have been only three creameries in the county to date, although every little town ought to have one. On November 23, 1895, a representative of the Pacific Creamery Company came to Colusa to interest the dairymen in a cooperative creamery. He may have interested them, but he didn't establish a creamery at that time. On January 6, 1897, the Colusa Cream Association, headed by H. B. Turman, bought a lot on which to establish a creamery; and in March following, the Colusa Creamery Company was incorporated with H. B. Turman, H.

Morris, Frank Wilkins, E. C. Peart, and U. W. Brown as directors. A creamery was built, and was operated for a year or two; but there weren't enough cows to keep it going, and consequently it failed. Its building was on the north side of Market Street, between Third and Fourth, and is now used as an ice house.

In 1903 the Colusa Butter Company was incorporated with L. L. Hicok, E. B. Vann, D. W. George, O. J. Kilgore, and J. H. Kilgore as directors. This company built a creamery and under the careful and skillful guidance of Mr. Hicok, operated it with success and profit till 1909, when it was bought by the Western Creameries Company and went into the great creamery trust that was being organized at that time. The trust proved to be a failure, and in 1912 the Western Creameries Company sold its Colusa plant to M. A. Sickels, one of the best creamery men in the state, who is turning out every week about twelve thousand pounds of the finest butter that can be produced, butter for which the consumer has paid as high as sixty-two and a half cents a pound.

In 1913 the Stonyford Creamery was organized with A. T. Welton, F. M. Kesselring, Bruce H. Sutliff, W. E. Whiteher, and G. T. McGahan as directors. They built a fine little creamery, installed the latest machinery, and made a product that could not be improved upon. This creamery shut down for a year or two, but it has been reopened and is now in operation.

Steam Laundries

On March 20, 1895, J. R. Phillips opened a steam laundry in Colusa; but Chinese competition killed it, and it had to close for lack of patronage and competent help.

In 1911 John C. Mogk promoted and organized the Colusa Steam Laundry Association, with himself, G. A. Olson, Herman Jacobson, Wilson Scarlett, and B. C. Maves as directors. The new enterprise couldn't compete with the Orientals, however, and kept running behind each month till December, 1913, when the plant was sold to W. H. Graham. Mr. Graham has made a success of it, in spite of very poor support by people who ought to patronize it. The association assessed its members six dollars each to pay its debts, and disbanded.

Madam Bordes started a French steam laundry in 1911, but it burned down a year or two later and was not rebuilt.

Ice Plants

Colusa has also tried the ice business. In January, 1880, J. B. Cooke, of the Colusa Waterworks, began the manufacture of ice; but the venture did not pay and was discontinued.

In January, 1907, Eybel & Webber bought a lot on Market Street; and in 1908 Mr. Eybel organized the Colusa Meat & Cold Storage Company. W. C. Blean finished a ten-thousand-dollar concrete building for the company on January 1, 1909; and at once an ice and refrigerating plant was installed. The first ice was turned out on May 4, 1909; and for two years the business was apparently prosperous. Then the Union Ice Company came in, and an ice war began on May 1, 1911. The result was that in March of 1913 the Colusa Meat & Cold Storage Company leased its ice plant to the Union Ice Company, which closed it down; and a perfectly good ice plant is now rusting in the basement of the building. That was the end of homemade ice for us.

Iron and Steel Manufactures

Factories for working iron and steel have been practically limited to the blacksmith shops. In 1882 the Williams Foundry and Machine Shop was organized by J. C. Stovall, W. H. Williams, Henry Husted, J. O. Zumwalt, J. G. Moyer, J. W. Woodland and F. M. Boardman, and did a modest business.

In 1888 the people of Colusa were made to believe that their town was the proper location for a great factory for the making of farm machinery of all kinds. A firm named Gessner & Skinner were ready to undertake such an enterprise, provided the proper inducements were forthcoming. So the town got behind the project to the extent of at least a site for the building; and on February 4, 1889, the Colusa Agricultural Works was put in operation for the purpose of turning out plows, wagons, buggies, traction engines and agricultural implements. Gessner & Skinner lasted about a year, and then J. Grover had to take charge of the remains. He sold them in 1892 to Wulff & Lage; and a short time later Frank Wulff bought his partner out. For twenty-one years Mr. Wulff conducted the Colusa Foundry & Machine Shop. In 1914, after Mr. Wulff's death, Mrs. Wulff leased the works to T. E. Maroney and H. S. Hern; and they later bought it. Mr. Hern has retired from the business, and Mr. Maroney is now the sole proprietor.

The Brewery

About the year 1870 a brewery was started in Colusa. The first building was of wood, and was located near the corner of Main and Eighth Streets. Some years later a new brick building was erected at the corner of Main and Eighth. For many years, under the proprietorship of G. Kammerer, this brewery supplied much of the local demand for beer. It was sold in 1891 by the sheriff, to satisfy a mortgage; and since that time Colusa people have been compelled to drink imported beer if they drank any.

Light, Power, and Water Companies

On March 31, 1886, the town of Colusa emerged from the coal-oil era and began the manufacture of gas. The Colusa Gas Company was organized, and began operation under the following directors: J. W. Goad, D. H. Arnold, George Hagar, W. D. Dean, A. Bond and E. W. Jones. This company sold out to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company when it came to Colusa in 1900, and the town still uses gas made on the premises.

In 1909 C. K. Sweet launched the Williams Water & Electric Company, and supplied the town of Williams with light, power and water.

Manufacture of Brooms

There have been two attempts to establish a broom factory in Colusa. The first attempt was made in 1893 by William Prater, of Red Bluff; and the second, in 1909, when J. W. Van Winkle made brooms for a time in J. C. Mogk's warehouse, near the old Colusa waterworks. After being here a few months, Mr. Van Winkle moved his factory to Sacramento.

Manufacture of Poultry Supplies

In March of 1912, M. C. Rogers, George Ash, W. H. Ash, G. C. Comstock, and A. H. Burns incorporated the Rogers Manufacturing Company at Williams, for the manufacture of portable, sanitary chicken houses and other poultry supplies. The company was moved to Sacramento last year, depriving this county of one of its chief factories.

Other Projects

It would be practically impossible to mention all the factories of various kinds that almost got going in the county. There were dozens of them, and one of the most prominent was a rice mill for Colusa. This project has been agitated two or three times since the rice industry came; but the greatest effort was made in 1913, when a permit was obtained from the state authorities to sell stock. The response, however, was far from encouraging; and in 1915 the permit was revoked.

In 1895 W. W. Felts, E. F. Peart, G. F. Scott, J. K. Bartholomew, C. C. Felts, G. B. Harden, E. E. Scott, W. F. Ford, and U. W. Brown organized the Felts Electric Light & Power Company, for the purpose of making and putting on the market a wonderful new electric battery that had been invented by Editor W. W. Felts. The battery did not materialize as a commercial proposition.

In 1899 C. D. Stanton, H. H. Seaton, A. F. Shriver, G. F. Scott, and U. W. Brown organized the Western Acetylene Gas Company,

principal place of business, Arbuckle, for the purpose of manufacturing and installing acetylene gas plants. They did some business, including the fitting out of the Golden Eagle Hotel in Colusa with an acetylene plant, but not enough to keep the wolf from the door.

In 1907 A. S. Lindstrom, C. H. Glenn, C. R. Wickes, B. H. Burton, Tennent Harrington, M. J. Boggs, and H. C. Stovall organized the Snow Mountain Electric Power Company, for the purpose of putting in an electric power plant just where the north fork of Stony Creek enters the main stream. They built a fine mountain road from Fouts Springs to the site of the power house, and then abandoned the work.

This chapter will have to end somewhere, and it may as well end here. Other corporations and enterprises, not of a manufacturing nature, will be mentioned in a later chapter, under head of the various towns in which they are located.

CHAPTER XIV

NEWSPAPERS

Colusa

Colusa County worried along for twelve years, in the beginning, without a newspaper. The Colusa Sun was the first paper ever published in the county. It was founded on January 1, 1862, by Charles R. Street, who published it till some time in the summer of 1863, when he sold it to T. J. Andus. On September 26, 1863, Mr. Andus sold it to Will S. Green and John C. Addington; and in 1873 Stephen Addington bought half of his brother's half interest, and thereafter edited the paper whenever Mr. Green chanced to be away. In 1886 the Colusa Sun Publishing Company was formed, and it has since published the paper. For many years the Sun was a weekly paper; but when in 1889 the Daily Gazette appeared, the Sun was forced to meet the competition, and on November 1, 1889, its first daily edition appeared. It also issued a semi-weekly in connection with the daily, and later changed the semi-weekly to a tri-weekly, which, with the daily, it now issues. Will S. Green was editor and guiding spirit of the paper until his death in 1905, and since that time Mrs. Green has had editorial charge. Jack McCune has been in charge of the mechanical department for the past twenty-five years, and has made the paper mechanically one of the best in the state. The Sun has had a decided influence on the shaping of affairs in Colusa County in the last half century. It has always been radically Democratic in politics.

The Colusa Independent was established in 1873. It lived almost four years, passing away in 1877.

The Colusa Herald was started as a Republican weekly in July, 1886, by Jacobs & King. Mr. King sold out his interest to Frank Radcliffe, and the paper later passed to C. D. Radcliffe. S. H. Callen owned it for a short time, but in 1897 John L. Allison bought it. In 1900 the ownership was transferred to a stock company, of which J. L. Allison, G. A. Ware, James Balsdon, A. A. Thayer and G. C. Comstock were directors. On July 25, 1900, Mr. Allison made a daily of the Herald, and for a time Colusa had three dailies. On January 1, 1905, the paper was changed back to a weekly; and on June 1 of that year it was sold to C. D. McComish, who continued it as a weekly till May, 1910, when it was changed to a semi-weekly. On February 1, 1916, Mr. McComish sold the Herald to Tompkins & Harriss, who came from Lexington, Ky., to take charge of it. They still own it, and have made a tri-weekly of it, adding a telegraph news service.

The Colusa Daily Gazette was established in 1889, making its first appearance on August 23. Its editor and publisher was E. I. Fuller, and he led about as exciting a life as could be found off the melodramatic stage. Mr. Fuller's literary forte was criticism, sometimes of a very caustic nature. His wife kept a tamale parlor; and his paper was generally, almost universally, called the "Tamale Wrapper." The Herald referred to the Gazette as E. I. Fooler's blacksmith shop; and although I have never seen a copy of the Gazette, I could fill the rest of my space with stories of this eccentric editor's antics. The paper ceased publication about 1904.

Williams

The first newspaper to be established in Williams was called the Central News. It was first issued on February 20, 1882, and was edited by G. B. Henderson. It was not well supported, and didn't last long.

The Williams Farmer is the only paper that has ever made a success of the publishing business in that town. It was started by S. H. Callen on August 18, 1887, and at first was a six-column four-page paper. Later Mr. Callen got a cylinder press so small that it wouldn't print a six-column paper; so he changed the Farmer to a four-column eight-page paper. In 1890 he sold a half interest to George W. Gay, but in 1892 bought it back again. Mr. Callen died on July 24, 1911, since which time Mrs. Callen has leased the paper to various parties. R. R. Kingsley, H. M. Keene, and J. P. Hall are among those who have directed the destinies of the

Farmer at different times since 1911. Leo H. Bowen is the present lessee. Under Mr. Callen the Farmer was a Democratic paper, but of recent years it has been independent in politics.

The Williams Enterprise was established in 1911 by R. R. Kingsley, who had been an employe on the Farmer. After a few months of precarious existence, the Enterprise was throttled by its owner, who leased the Farmer for a time, and then suddenly left town. For a time afterwards there was a good deal of speculation as to what had become of him, but he finally turned up down about the bay cities.

Arbuckle

Arbuckle has had at least one newspaper ever since 1890. On April 4 of that year J. S. Taylor first issued the Arbuckle Autocrat. It was independent in politics; but in 1892 it supported the Prohibition party. Mr. Taylor some time later changed the name of the paper to the New Era; and on January 1, 1899, he leased it to J. H. Hudson, who had established the Arbuckle Independent. W. W. Felts came into possession of the paper about 1902, and changed the name to Arbuckle Planter. Mr. Felts continued as proprietor till 1909, when he sold the paper to J. P. Hall. Mr. Hall changed the name once more, this time to the Arbuckle American. He made it a very live and interesting paper, and is still the editor and publisher. The American has had a big part in making Arbuckle a widely known almond center.

Maxwell

Just when Maxwell's first paper was started I do not know; but it was some time prior to 1884, for in that year W. W. Felts, a veteran newspaper man, and James H. Hodgen bought the Maxwell Star. It continued publication only three or four years after the change of ownership, and then passed away and left the field clear for the Maxwell Mercury, which was first issued on July 14, 1888, by John G. and Charles C. Overshiner. The Mercury struggled along for a few years; and then it, too, gave up the ghost, leaving Maxwell without a paper till 1912. In January of that year Harden & Hardwicke started the Maxwell Tribune, with George B. Harden, prominent business man, capitalist and booster, in the editorial chair. Mr. Hardwicke soon dropped out of the combination, and thereafter Mr. Harden ran the paper alone for several years, making it one of the most interesting news sheets in the valley. The patronage wasn't sufficient, however, to support the kind of paper Mr. Harden was making, and the Tribune last year

suspended publication. L. H. Bowen, of the Williams Farmer, leased the plant a few months ago, and has revived the Tribune, doing the printing at the Williams Farmer office.

Grimes

Grimes has had two papers within the past seven years. On March 3, 1911, the Grimes Record was first issued, the editor and publisher being J. P. Hall, of the Arbuckle American, and the printing being done in the American office. Mr. Hall, who had also established a paper at Meridian, soon decided that one country newspaper can make all the trouble any ordinary mortal needs; and so he discontinued all his papers except the American. About six months ago, L. H. Bowen decided to try his luck in Grimes; he established the Grimes Independent, which is still being published, the work being done at the office of the Williams Farmer.

Princeton

Princeton has also had at least two newspapers. In March, 1905, the Princeton New Era was launched by Joel H. Ford. The printing of the paper was done at the Colusa Sun office. After a few months, however, the New Era died of inanition, and since then Princeton has been without a paper, except that in 1914 Seth Bailey issued, from the Colusa Herald office, a few numbers of the Princeton Journal, and then gave up the attempt.

County Editorial Association

On September 28, 1889, the editors of the county met at Maxwell and formed a County Editorial Association. This did not last long. About the year 1914, J. P. Hall again got the editors of the county together; but the association formed at that time also proved not to be permanent.

CHAPTER XV

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND LODGES

Schools

Their school system is one of the things in which the people of this county take especial pride, and on which they spend money freely. The result is, that they have the very best schools obtainable, both in material equipment and in teaching force. They pay liberal salaries, ranging from seventy-five dollars a month for the

smaller country schools to sixteen hundred dollars a year for the principalships of some of the town grammar schools; and for the high schools, from one thousand to twenty-one hundred dollars a year. Moreover, some of the best school buildings in the state are to be found in this county.

The one great drawback to the progress of the rural schools of the county has been the immense size of the landholdings. For many years there was a tendency for the ranchers to add to their holdings rather than to cut up the ranches and sell them off to small holders. This of course made farm homes few and far between; and as a result the history of some of the rural school districts has been a record of a constant series of lapses and revivals, while others have lapsed and have never been revived. In 1891, according to Will S. Green, there was a stretch of territory extending from Colusa north along the river for fifty-five miles to Tehama, containing two hundred seventy square miles, in which there were only three school children attached to the land—that is, belonging to landowners. Similar conditions have obtained in all parts of the county ever since the first settlement, and in some sections will probably continue to exist for years to come. The dislike that most people have for solitude, and the consequent tendency to move to town, where the social advantages are greater, have also been hard on the country schools. Take Bear Valley for example: For many years two flourishing schools were maintained in the valley, one near Leesville and one at the lower end of the valley. The school in the lower end lapsed about 1907, and has never been revived; and today there are hardly children enough in the entire valley to maintain the Leesville school. Many other rural sections have suffered in the same way.

For ten years after Colusa County was organized there wasn't a schoolhouse in the county, and for half that time there wasn't a school. This is not at all to be wondered at, for the early comers were grown-ups, and most of them were men. About 1855 enough children to form a school had gathered in Colusa, and a school was established in the courthouse, where it was held for five or six years. In 1861 School Trustee John H. Liening raised eight hundred dollars by public subscription, and a schoolhouse was built at Fourth and Jay Streets, the first one in the county. It was of brick, twenty-eight feet long and twenty feet wide, and served its purpose till 1871, when a ten-thousand-dollar building was erected on Webster Street, between Fourth and Fifth. This building, with an addition erected in 1875, was the one torn down this year to make room for the magnificent new building that is being erected.

During the ten years from 1861 to 1871 the number of school children in the county grew from twenty-nine to five hundred fifty-nine, and the number of schoolhouses from one to eleven; but it must be remembered that the county then included what is now Glenn County. No figures for that time for the present Colusa County are available. In 1879 the number of children was two thousand seven hundred eighty-seven, and the number of schools sixty-two. In the meantime the secret of farming the plains by summer-fallowing had been discovered, the railroad had come, and the wide stretches of territory had been peopled, at least sparsely.

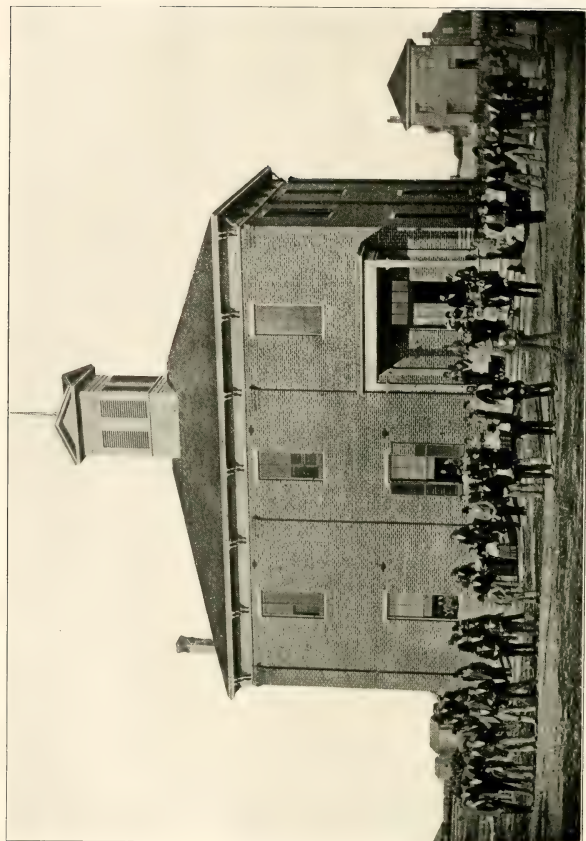
In 1892, the year after the county was divided, there were thirty-eight schools, fifty teachers, and two thousand ninety-eight school children in the county; but since that time the number of children has gradually but steadily decreased in the rural districts, so that there are now over six hundred fewer children between the ages of five and seventeen in the county than there were twenty-five years ago. Today there are fifty-three teachers in the elementary schools, besides three special music teachers and twenty-five high school teachers; and the schools, under the enthusiastic and efficient leadership of Miss Perle Sanderson, county superintendent, are keeping fully abreast of all progress in educational methods. There are one thousand two hundred sixty pupils enrolled in the elementary schools, and two hundred thirty in the high schools.

The county is particularly proud of its high schools. There are five of them, one each at Colusa, College City, Williams, Maxwell and Princeton; and in physical equipment, personnel, and character of work they rank with the very best in the state. Colusa High School, which was established in 1893, has a teaching force of six and an enrollment of seventy-nine. In 1903 a fine new building was erected, and since then manual training and domestic science have been added to the curriculum. Pierce Joint Union High School was established at College City in 1897, the buildings of Pierce Christian College being used. It has a faculty of five members and an enrollment of forty-four. Williams and Princeton High Schools were both established in 1909. The school at Williams has a faculty of five and an enrollment of forty-one. The school at Princeton is a joint union school, the district taking in part of Glenn County. It has a faculty of five and an enrollment of fifty-two. Maxwell, the youngest high school in the county, was established in 1912. Its teachers number four and its students, forty-two. Maxwell, Princeton and Williams have beautiful, modern buildings and thorough equipment. The Princeton buildings cost forty-two thousand dollars and the Maxwell buildings, twenty-four thousand dollars.

A number of private schools have been started in the county, but none has survived uninterruptedly. Only one is in existence now, St. Aloysius Convent School in Colusa. The first private school to be established was "Mrs. Clark's Select School for Young Ladies." In 1868 the first old brick school building in Colusa had been so far outgrown that all the pupils could not crowd into it. To meet the difficulty, Mrs. A. R. Clark organized her school for girls. Being unable to find quarters for it, she accepted the offer of the county supervisors to allow the use of their room in the courthouse; and her school was conducted there for two years, the supervisors holding their meetings in the county clerk's office. In 1870 Mrs. Clark bought a lot at Seventh and Jay Streets, and a building with accommodations for sixty pupils was erected for her. After a busy year in the new building, Mrs. Clark's health failed and she had to go East. The school was closed, but was later reopened in a building at First and Oak Streets, where it continued to run for ten or twelve years with varying success, finally closing permanently.

Mrs. D. B. Lowery opened a kindergarten in the old Methodist Church on Oak Street, Colusa, in September, 1879, and continued it for a few years, but finally gave it up and removed to Sacramento.

The most famous private school the county has had was Pierce Christian College, a sectarian college under the auspices of the Christian denomination, at College City. The founder of the college was Andrew Pierce, a Massachusetts Yankee who came to California in 1849. Mr. Pierce had been a shoemaker at home. In California he at first drove a freight team; but in 1855, after a trip back home, he settled down at the present site of College City and raised sheep. He was thrifty and frugal and soon became wealthy. In 1871, at the age of forty-eight, he died of consumption, leaving the bulk of his property for the founding of a college. Steps were taken to carry out his plans; and in September, 1874, classes were begun in the church, the first college building being then under construction. In January, 1875, the college was moved into the new building, and the next year another larger building was completed. For many years the institution was prosperous, the attendance ranging from one hundred to one hundred seventy-five students; but after a time the attendance began to fall off, and in 1894 the college closed its doors. The College City High School now uses the larger of the college buildings. Some of the most prominent men and women of the Sacramento Valley are alumni of Pierce Christian College, and it



PIERCE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE AT COLLEGE CITY

is a matter of genuine regret that the institution could not continue to live.

In 1882 Father Michael Wallrath, the untiring builder of the Catholic Church, secured a block of land in Colusa and began planning for a convent school. It was six years before the actual building was begun; but in 1888 ground was broken for a beautiful twenty-five-thousand-dollar building, and two years later it was opened for educational work. Its work has not been uninterrupted from then till now. Several times lack of patronage or lack of teachers has caused the convent school to suspend for a time; but it has always reopened, and is in operation today, giving promise of a vigorous existence for many years. The teachers are usually sisters or nuns of one of the various orders; those at present in charge are Sisters of the Humility of Mary. The attendance this year is about one hundred.

Churches

Colusa County people cannot be charged with an overmastering fondness for church-going. They spread their activities over a number of lines, and some of these they emphasize much more than church attendance. Most of the churches of the county are weak; but there are some that have stood for nearly sixty years, pillars of defense in the cause of righteousness, and the story of the struggles of this department of the county's activities should find place here.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has more church buildings in the county than any other denomination, and of course the chief congregation is to be found at Colusa. The following history of the Colusa church was prepared by J. W. Goad for the semi-centennial of the church in 1909:

"My friends, we are here tonight to celebrate the fiftieth year of our existence as a church, which was organized by Brother James Kelsey in the year 1859. Rev. Moses Clampit was the first presiding elder of what was then called the Marysville District; and James Kelsey was the pastor of Colusa Circuit, which embraced Grand Island, Colusa, Princeton and Marvin Chapel, then known as Davis schoolhouse.

"Brother Kelsey told me that, the first time he came to Colusa, about a mile below the town he met a man in a wagon, and he stopped him and inquired if he could tell him if there were any Christians in Colusa. The man looked at him apparently a little surprised, and said, 'Mister, you are a stranger to me, but I will bet you this jug of whiskey against five dollars that you can't find a Christian in Colusa.'

"Brother Kelsey came on a little further, when he came to a gallows where they had hanged a man a few days before. But the sainted Kelsey did not let these things move nor discourage him; he came on to town, and here he found a few faithful Christian men and women—W. F. Goad, Mrs. George F. Jones, of Chico, J. T. Marr and his good wife, and a few others. He then organized this church, and preached here once a month in the old courthouse, which was used for preaching at that time. It was the house occupied by Judge Moore as a residence until a few years ago.

"A Sunday school was then organized, and W. F. Goad was the first superintendent. In the year 1860, Rev. B. R. Johnson was our presiding elder, and J. G. Shelton preacher in charge. That year we built the parsonage now occupied by Brother Horn. In 1861 T. C. Barton was presiding elder, and J. G. Johnson preacher in charge. In 1862 O. Fisher was presiding elder, and T. C. Barton preacher in charge. In 1863 O. Fisher was presiding elder and I. G. Hopkins preacher in charge. We then had preaching and all church services in the new courthouse. In 1864 T. C. Barton was presiding elder, and T. S. Burnett was preacher in charge. Brother Burnett was the brother of the first governor of California. In 1865 T. C. Barton was presiding elder, and J. G. Shelton was preacher in charge. That year the first church choir was organized in Colusa by Mrs. Ella B. Wall. She had given a concert and purchased an organ. The choir had met several times for practice and were prepared to give good music. District court had been in session for several days, and preaching was in the court room. Judge Keyser and a number of distinguished attorneys from abroad were in the congregation. Brother Shelton arose in the judge's stand and announced the first hymn, read the first two lines, and turned to the choir and said, 'You may sing it now, after a while, or not at all, just as you please.' One of the choir said, 'We will sing it now'; and they did. This was the beginning of choir singing in Colusa.

"In 1867-1868 P. O. Clayton was presiding elder, and J. G. Shelton was preacher in charge. During these years, the little old church was built by Brother Shelton, and dedicated by Bishop Marvin, and Colusa was changed from a circuit to a station.

"In 1868, at the conference in October, P. O. Clayton was appointed presiding elder, and L. C. Renfro preacher in charge; and they were here three years, until 1871.

"In 1871-1872 T. H. B. Anderson was presiding elder, and G. W. Fleming and E. K. Miller preachers in charge. During 1873-1875 T. C. Barton was presiding elder, and E. K. Miller preacher in charge. In 1873 the Pacific Annual Conference was held in

Colusa by Bishop Doggett. On Sunday morning Bishop Doggett preached in the theater; and Brother Hoss, now Bishop Hoss, preached at night. In 1876 T. C. Barton was presiding elder, and J. C. Heyden was preacher in charge. In October, 1876, Rev. George Sim was appointed presiding elder, and T. H. B. Anderson preacher in charge. During the pastorate of the latter, this Trinity Church was built, the corner stone being laid on the 15th day of August, 1877, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of California. Hon. W. C. Belcher, of Marysville, acted as Grand Master. The day was beautiful, and all Masonic lodges in Colusa County were represented. Brothers Sim and Anderson were here two years. James Kelsey was presiding elder, and T. H. B. Anderson preacher in charge, from October, 1878, to October, 1879.

"The building committee that built this church was T. H. B. Anderson, chairman; J. W. Goad, secretary; W. R. Merrill, J. T. Marr, C. C. Crommer, Jackson Hart, George Hagar and E. W. Jones. J. B. Danner was the builder of the brick work. Rice and Beach were the carpenters, and A. A. Cook, of Sacramento, architect. The cost of the building and furniture was \$25,000, or thereabouts. It was dedicated February 20, 1881.

"The preachers that have served this congregation since then are as follows: In 1880, C. C. Chamberlain; 1881 to 1883, T. A. Atkinson; 1883 to 1887, T. H. B. Anderson; 1887 to 1890, J. C. Simmons; 1890 to 1892, R. J. Briggs; 1892, E. A. Garrison; 1893, C. E. W. Smith; 1894 to 1898, R. F. Allen; 1898 to 1900, C. M. Davenport; 1900 to 1904, J. E. Squires; 1904 to 1906, W. P. Baird; 1906, J. R. Ward; 1907 to the present date, J. W. Horn.

"This church has been a power for good in this community; its influence cannot be estimated in this town and county. Among the beautiful pictures that hang on my memory's wall is this church and its membership. When I think of Kelsey, Shelton, Miller, Barton, Fisher, Chamberlain, Simmons, Garrison, Allen, and a host of others that have labored here with us, and that have gone on before and are now walking the golden streets, I almost wish that I were there. When they meet, it may be that they wonder why it is that we, Brother Anderson, tarry here so long. My prayer is, that we may so live that when the summons comes for us to join the innumerable company, we may hear the welcome plaudit, 'Well done, good and faithful servants.'"

The preachers since 1910 have been H. V. Moore, H. M. Bruce, and J. W. Byrd, who is at present in charge. H. V. Moore, as eloquent and elegant a gentleman as ever drew the breath of life, was in charge when the present parsonage was erected. The

old one was located at Sixth and Oak Streets, and is now occupied by Mrs. George Scott as a residence.

This denomination has churches at Arbuckle, Williams, Maxwell, Sites and Princeton. The first Arbuckle church was built in 1878, and a fine new one was erected in 1913. The congregation is now in charge of Rev. R. L. Sprinkle, as preacher. The Williams, Maxwell and Sites churches are combined in one charge, and Rev. J. B. Needham is the preacher. The Williams church was organized in 1880, and the Sites church in 1889. The Princeton church is combined with the church at Marvin Chapel, in Glenn County, and Rev. L. C. Smith is the preacher. The Methodist Church, which is the only church in Princeton, was dedicated on October 4, 1874. The Methodists also had churches at Stonyford and Leesville, but these have disintegrated.

The second Protestant denomination to have a church in Colusa was the Christian Church, which built its first church in town in 1869. The present structure was erected in 1881. The congregation has been a strong one in years past, but has fallen off recently. The ministers that have been in charge are J. C. Keith, W. H. Martin, C. A. Young, W. P. Dorsey, G. T. Nesbit, Guy W. Smith, H. G. Hartley, W. F. Reagor, E. W. Seawell, R. W. Tener, W. L. Neal, H. J. Loken, J. K. Ballou and R. C. Davis. The Christian Church at Williams was incorporated in July, 1881, and for many years was a thriving institution; but since the departure of Rev. J. A. Emrich, a few months ago, the church has had no minister and no regular services. The only church in College City is a Christian church, the pastor being Rev. A. A. Doak. This church was dedicated in 1893, and has always been vigorous until the past few years, during which the membership has fallen off. A Christian church was organized at Sycamore in May, 1875, and was served by the College City pastor for a number of years. The membership was never large, and for many years there have been no regular services in the church. A Christian church was built in Maxwell in 1886. In June of that year, while the church was under construction, a heavy wind blew it down, but it was later completed and dedicated. No services have been held regularly in it for many years. The youngest Christian church in the county is the Grand Island church, located near Dry Slough, south of Sycamore. This church was dedicated on November 11, 1900, and must be regarded as a monument to the public spirit and energy of Mrs. Maria Farnsworth, one of the early and finest pioneer women of the county. The Grand Island church has no pastor, but irregular services are held by the pastor at Colusa or others.

The Catholic Church people built the first church in Colusa County. That was at Colusa, and the dedication took place on December 8, 1867. Up to this time all church services had been held in the courthouse, in schoolhouses or in private homes. On May 27, 1866, Father Crinnian held services in Colusa, and eighteen hundred dollars was subscribed for a church building; but a year and a half passed before the building was ready for dedication. Father F. C. Becker was the first resident priest. He remained eighteen months; and then Father A. O'Donnell came for two years, and Father Ed Kelly for eight months. After that came Fathers Coffey, Hagarty, Quigley, and Cassidy; and then, on March 27, 1877, came an epoch in the church's life, the arrival of Father Michael Wallrath. Father Wallrath found the church building that had been begun in 1867 still unfinished. He quickly finished it, and before he had been in charge for three years the congregation had grown so much that they were planning a new church. A little over ten years after Father Wallrath's administration began, the present fine brick building was finished. It was dedicated on October 9, 1887. From the beginning of his pastorate in 1877 to the day he was transferred to Woodland in 1911, Father Wallrath was a potent influence in the affairs of the Catholic Church, not only in this county but also in the entire Sacramento Valley. He held frequent services in the towns throughout the county, helped get a church in Maxwell in 1881, and built the Mt. St. Zachary Church near Stonyford. This church was later moved to Stonyford. It has never had a resident priest. Father Michael Hynes, of Maxwell, serves the churches at Maxwell, Stonyford, Williams and Arbuckle. Father C. C. McGrath, a genial son of old Ireland, has been pastor of the Colusa church since Father Wallrath left. Father Wallrath, who served the Colusa congregation for thirty-four years, died in 1917, and his funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever held in the state; a special train was run from this county for the occasion.

The Baptists have three active churches in the county: one at Grimes, one at Arbuckle, and one at Maxwell. The Grimes church, which cost four thousand dollars, was completed in 1875, and is the only church in the town. It is therefore more or less of a "community" church, as, indeed, many of the other churches in the small towns are and ought to be. Rev. Walter F. Grigg is the pastor at Grimes, and Rev. H. G. Jackson ministers to the congregations at Maxwell and Arbuckle. The Maxwell church was incorporated in 1883, and the Arbuckle church in 1894. Both congregations are small.

The Presbyterian Church in Colusa is the only one of that sect in the county. On Saturday, April 18, 1874, a small company of people met in the schoolhouse in Colusa and organized a Presbyterian church with fourteen members. J. D. Gage, John Cheney, Dr. C. W. Hansen, E. B. Moore, and S. P. French were chosen trustees. The next day Rev. Thomas Fraser, who had been sent to oversee the organization of the church, preached to a great crowd in the Christian Church, which had been kindly loaned for the occasion, and a number of names were added to the membership roll. Rev. J. H. Byers was secured as pastor at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, and the Odd Fellows' Hall was secured for holding services. During the summer a building committee was appointed, and it selected the lot at the corner of Fourth and Jay Streets as a site for the church. Col. George Hagar and Jonas Speet donated the site to the congregation; and in November, 1874, the contract for a three-thousand-dollar church building was let. The new building was dedicated on March 27, 1875, and before the end of the year was free of debt. A. Montgomery built the fence around the church lot at a cost of three hundred twenty-five dollars, and donated it to the congregation; and in 1888 Mr. Montgomery gave the church five thousand dollars in cash.

The first wedding in the church was that of John Henry Rowland and Miss Nellie Reed, which took place on June 6, 1875. The first funeral was that of Mrs. John Cheney, who died on May 11, 1876. Mrs. Cheney was one of the most faithful among the founders of the church, and one of the best women it has known. The first pastor was followed in 1875 by H. B. McBride, who came at a salary of one thousand dollars a year. From 1876 to 1879 W. P. Koutz was the pastor; and then came James M. Smith, A. Fairbairn, George A. Hutchinson, J. C. Eastman, George R. Bird, and H. H. Wintler. In 1900 H. T. Dobbins, one of the finest of earth's fine men, took the pastorate and held it till the end of 1917, when he resigned. His successor has not yet been selected.

There is now under construction an addition to the church that will add a Sunday school room, a choir loft, and a kitchen to the equipment, and, it is hoped, will add new life to the membership. For many years Mrs. Florence Kirk, now Mrs. Florence Alberty, was organist and had charge of the music of the church; and later Miss Elizabeth Murdock, now Mrs. C. A. Poage, was organist. For the past fifteen years Mrs. Dobbins has been organist and choir director, a position that she has filled most efficiently.

The Episcopal Church of Colusa, which is the only one of that faith in the county, was organized about twenty-five years ago.

For a time the congregation met in Odd Fellows' Hall, and later in a small building on Main Street; but in 1894 they erected a church building. This is a missionary parish, the membership being very small, and it is combined with Willows; the rector, Rev. C. H. Lake, serving both parishes. A very comfortable rectory is part of the church equipment.

The African M. E. Zion Church was incorporated on February 10, 1894. It has a church building, but no pastor or regular services.

Lodges

One who wanders along the path of lodge history in Colusa County will find the way strewn with many wrecks. As a matter of fact, of all the lodges established, more have succumbed than have survived. Out of eighteen or twenty orders that have instituted lodges in the county, not more than six or eight now have lodges in active operation. The others have all fallen by the way or are in a comatose condition. The Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Workmen, Druids, Native Sons, Native Daughters, Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps, Confederate Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, Knights of Pythias, Moose, Foresters, Eagles, Knights of Honor, Federated Brotherhood, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and perhaps some others that I cannot now recall—for I am naming them from memory—have all been represented in the county at one time or another; but the Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Native Sons, Native Daughters, Knights of Pythias, Moose, and possibly the Eagles, are all that hold regular meetings at present. New orders are organized from time to time, and now and then old ones give up the struggle, keeping the number of active orders in the county about the same. The march of time accounts for the passing of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Confederate Veterans, and their allied associations, whose ranks could not be filled from the oncoming generations; but only the natural inertia and apathy of the human race, coupled with the fact that there are more lodges than are necessary, can account for the decline and decay of most of the benevolent orders that have passed away.

The Masonic fraternity, the first one to plant a lodge in the county, now has five active lodges here, one each at Colusa, Arbuckle, Williams, Maxwell and Stonyford, with a total membership of two hundred sixty-six. These five lodges comprise the fifteenth district of the Jurisdiction of California; and Herman Jacobson, of Colusa, is Inspector.

Colusa Lodge, No. 142, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in Colusa on November 19, 1859, with seven charter members. In July, 1875, Equality Lodge was organized; and in 1880 each of these lodges had fifty-six members. On April 1, 1882, the two lodges were consolidated under the name of Colusa Lodge, with J. B. Cooke as Worthy Master, J. Furth as Senior Warden, W. N. Herd as Junior Warden, J. W. Goad as Treasurer, and W. T. Beville as Secretary. Mr. Beville has continued as Secretary ever since, with only one or two trifling breaks. He has been installed as Secretary thirty-eight times. The Masonic Temple, which stands at the corner of Fifth and Jay Streets, was begun in 1891, and was dedicated June 8, 1892. It is a frame structure, sixty-five by seventy feet in size, and cost ten thousand dollars. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, having at present eighty-five members. The officers for 1917 are W. L. Merrill, Master; W. T. Beville, Secretary; H. F. Osgood, Treasurer; Joseph Baum, Senior Warden; McPherson Montgomery, Junior Warden; J. D. McNary, Chaplain; C. J. Wescott, Senior Deacon; Frank L. Crayton, Junior Deacon; C. W. Young, Marshal; C. T. White, Senior Steward; Daryl DeJarnatt, Junior Steward; Leon F. Hicok, Tiler.

I do not have the dates of organization of the other Masonic lodges in the county, but they have all been in existence for many years. Meridian Lodge, No. 182, at Arbuckle, has fifty-one members and is officered by George C. Meckfessel, Master; S. A. Pendleton, Secretary; Douglas Cramer, Treasurer; J. R. Lindsay, Senior Warden; Milton F. Struckmeyer, Junior Warden.

Tuscan Lodge, No. 261, at Williams, has fifty-seven members and the following officers: Leroy Schaad, Master; P. H. Northey, Secretary; G. E. Franke, Treasurer; E. J. Worsley, Senior Warden; S. G. Linn, Junior Warden; G. W. Gibson, Senior Deacon; L. A. Mace, Junior Deacon; A. A. Entrican, Marshal; J. F. Abel, Senior Steward; S. S. Eakle, Junior Steward; B. F. Peters, Tiler.

Snow Mountain Lodge, No. 271, at Stonyford, has thirty-eight members and the following officers: G. L. Mason, Master; A. T. Welton, Secretary; D. J. Westapher, Treasurer; R. H. Yearnshaw, Senior Warden; Samuel E. Stites, Junior Warden; Roy L. Walkup, Senior Deacon; G. J. Westapher, Junior Deacon; W. J. Lovelady, Marshal; Charles Alexander, Senior Steward; F. M. Kesselring, Junior Steward; J. M. Morris, Tiler.

Maxwell Lodge, No. 288, at Maxwell, has thirty-five members; and the present officers are S. E. Crutcher, Master; A. J. Fouch, Secretary; F. H. Abel, Treasurer; H. J. Arvedson, Senior Warden; C. E. Brenmir, Junior Warden; J. W. Marshall, Chaplain; J. W. Danley, Senior Deacon; G. M. Clark, Junior Deacon;

G. B. Harden, Marshal; W. H. Lovelace, Senior Steward; Horace Fisher, Junior Steward; M. Mathieson, Tiler.

In March, 1884, J. B. Cooke, J. B. DeJarnatt, C. E. de St. Maurice, and Rev. T. H. B. Anderson went to Marysville to obtain permission to establish a commandery of Knights Templar in Colusa; and the organization formed as a result of that visit is in existence today. The present membership is forty-five, and the officers are W. C. Blean, Commander; C. D. Stanton, Generalissimo; B. H. Mitchell, Captain General; U. W. Brown, Prelate; Oscar Robinson, Senior Warden; Dr. E. S. Holloway, Junior Warden; F. J. Mendonsa, Warder; W. L. Merrill, Recorder; J. C. Mogk, Treasurer.

A chapter of Royal Arch Masons was also formed, and it has about forty-five members. The present officers are G. W. Moore, High Priest; F. J. Mendonsa, King; J. C. Mogk, Scribe; Oscar Robinson, Principal Sojourner; W. L. Merrill, Recorder; C. D. Stanton, Treasurer; W. C. Blean, Master of the Third Veil; U. W. Brown, Master of the Second Veil; Phil B. Arnold, Master of the First Veil.

Veritas Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized at Colusa in 1884. It has always been an exceedingly active organization. The present officers are Miss Myrtle Hicok, Worthy Matron; Herman Jacobson, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Robert Cosner, Secretary; Mrs. C. D. Stanton, Treasurer; Mrs. Lloyd Merrill, Conductress; Miss Orlean Herd, Associate Conductress.

Eowana Chapter, O. E. S., was instituted on May 30, 1914, at Stonyford, the chapter being named by Mrs. Mary Turman, daughter of Dr. Robert Semple. The first officers were Mrs. Edith McGahan, Worthy Matron; D. J. Westapher, Worthy Patron; G. T. McGahan, Secretary; J. M. Morris, Treasurer.

Loyal Chapter, of Williams, and Wild Rose Chapter, of Princeton, are also active organizations. The officers of Wild Rose Chapter are Mrs. Carrie Clapp, Worthy Matron; Oscar Steele, Worthy Patron; Minnie Noe, Secretary; Mrs. C. M. Archer, Treasurer. Mrs. Leroy Schaad is Worthy Matron of Loyal Chapter; Bert L. Fouch, Worthy Patron; Ida Entrican, Secretary; Carrie I. Fouch, Treasurer.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has five lodges in the county; and there are also five lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah. Colusa Lodge, No. 133, was organized May 2, 1867. At first it met in a room on Main Street; but later Chris Swank built a hall for the lodge on Market Street, opposite the courthouse, and it was housed there till 1892, when the present building was erected at Fifth and Market Streets. It was dedicated

on December 16, 1892, with impressive ceremonies. The charter members of the lodge were Moses Stinchfield, W. F. Goad, A. S. Culp, T. G. Shelton, Jackson Hart, W. B. Pollard, John H. Byers, O. F. Cook and Charles Spaulding. The lodge now has ninety-five members and is exceedingly prosperous. It practically owns the building now, and will soon own it entirely. Recently it installed a handsome and expensive Edison phonograph for the pleasure of the members. The present elective officers are Algernon Butler, Noble Grand; Raymond Stewart, Vice-Grand; A. H. Walworth, Secretary; George H. Hall, Treasurer. Colusa Lodge had the reputation at one time of doing the best degree work in the Sacramento Valley. For nearly twenty years, under the management of W. D. Cook, the lodge ran a steamboat excursion each spring to the Odd Fellows' picnic at Grimes; but of late the growing use of automobiles cut down the patronage of the excursions so much that they were discontinued in 1916.

Princeton Lodge was organized at Princeton on January 15, 1877. It had thirty-five members at one time; but the membership later waned to such an extent that it was merged with Colusa Lodge, about twenty years ago.

Central Lodge was instituted at Williams on March 8, 1875, and for a time it was in a flourishing condition; but for the past fifteen years it has languished considerably. It has about seventy members, and the present elective officers are L. A. Manor, Noble Grand; J. H. Forsythe, Vice-Grand; Charles Haller, Secretary; C. C. Welch, Treasurer. The Noble Grand and Vice-Grand were both called to the colors shortly after being installed, and the lodge lost a number of other members in the same way.

Probably the liveliest lodge in the county is Grand Island Lodge, No. 266, which was organized on October 10, 1877, at Grimes. It owns its own hall, gives a picnic once a year that is the great social event of the county, and sends out snappy, well-drilled degree teams. It has about one hundred five members, and the present elective officers are Robert Allison, Noble Grand; Chris Hoy, Jr., Vice-Grand; Edward Smith, Secretary; Peter Grimm, Treasurer.

Spring Valley Lodge was instituted at Arbuckle on September 4, 1884. This lodge is in a flourishing condition. The present elective officers are C. E. Arvedson, Noble Grand; W. T. Day, Vice-Grand; G. F. Weyand, Secretary; W. D. Bradford, Treasurer.

Maxwell also has a flourishing lodge of Odd Fellows. On March 23, 1912, they dedicated a magnificent new hall that cost twenty thousand dollars. The elective officers are S. F. Watt, Noble Grand; Forest Danley, Vice-Grand; S. A. Hinline, Secretary; J. P. Nelson, Treasurer.

Colusa Encampment, I. O. O. F., was organized in Colusa in 1876; but it has long since lapsed.

Deborah Rebekah Lodge, of Colusa, was instituted in 1893, and has always been an institution in which its members take great pride. Its elective officers at present are Mrs. Raymond Manville, Noble Grand; Miss Lorena Newland, Vice-Grand; Miss Hattie Bell Caswell, Secretary; Miss Ladye Edith Cartmell, Treasurer.

Valley Rose Rebekah Lodge, of Grimes, was organized in 1909, and now has about eighty members. The present elective officers are Mrs. Peter Grimm, Noble Grand; Mrs. Andrew Clark, Vice-Grand; Miss Irene Brown, Secretary; Mrs. Henry Houchins, Treasurer.

There are also Rebekah lodges at Arbuckle, Williams and Maxwell. The officers of the Williams lodge are Viola Forsythe, Noble Grand; Kate Kissling, Vice-Grand; Ada Schaad, Secretary; Mary Graser, Treasurer. The officers of the Maxwell lodge are Myrtle Himeline, Noble Grand; Irma Jacobson, Vice-Grand; Elizabeth Nelson, Secretary; Elizabeth Nissen, Treasurer.

A parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West was organized in Colusa on October 5, 1885, with forty-one charter members; but it failed to endure. Colusa Parlor, No. 69, was organized in 1903, with J. W. Kaerth, President; Fred Watson, Past President; Phil B. Arnold, First Vice-President; W. B. DeJarnatt, Second Vice-President; Parker L. Jackson, Third Vice-President; J. M. Jones, Treasurer; W. C. Spaulding, Recording Secretary; J. S. O'Rourke, Financial Secretary. This lodge is still alive and healthy, and has done a number of things toward the improvement of the community, among them the restoration of the historic old stone corral in the foothills west of Maxwell. The present officers are J. Deter McNary, Past President; Warren Davison, President; J. E. Roderick, First Vice-President; Grover Power, Second Vice-President; George Martin, Jr., Third Vice-President; Phil Humburg, Jr., Marshal; M. W. Burrows, Recording Secretary; George Fromhertz, Financial Secretary; G. L. Messick, Treasurer; Bert Smith, Ben Ragain and Fred Muttersbach, Trustees; William Duncan, Inside Sentinel; J. R. Manville, Outside Sentinel.

Williams Parlor, No. 164, of Native Sons was organized on November 4, 1907, with twenty-six charter members. Julian Levy is the President now.

The first parlor of Native Daughters of the Golden West was organized in Colusa on June 24, 1887; but it lapsed. On January 30, 1912, a second parlor was organized by District Deputy Grand President Mrs. Mae Hartsock, with the following officers: Past President, Mrs. W. J. King; President, Miss Revella Burrows; First Vice-President, Miss Loga Sartain; Second Vice-President,

Miss Hazel Webber; Third Vice-President, Miss Florine Poirier; Marshal, Mrs. E. P. Jones; Inside Sentinel, Miss Genevieve Faughman; Outside Sentinel, Miss Lulu May Roche; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alva King; Financial Secretary, Miss Mabel Kurtz; Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Brooks; Trustees, Misses Rhett Green, Kathryn Hankins and Ladye Edith Cartmell; Organist, Miss Eva Joseph. The present officers are Miss Eva Joseph, Past President; Miss Elzie Lopez, President; Mrs. A. M. Hampton, First Vice-President; Mrs. Max South, Second Vice-President; Mrs. George St. Louis, Third Vice-President; Miss Ladye Edith Cartmell, Treasurer; Miss Orlean Herd, Recording Secretary; Miss Loma Cartmell, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Frank Fogalsang, Marshal; Miss Ruth St. Louis, Mrs. Alva King, and Miss Myrtle Davis, Trustees; Mrs. G. W. Hougland, Inside Sentinel; Mrs. J. V. Stanton, Outside Sentinel; Mrs. E. P. Jones, Organist.

On December 1, 1869, a lodge of the Knights of Pythias was instituted in Colusa. This was Oriental Lodge, No. 10; and O. S. Mason, E. W. Jones, and A. P. Spaulding were among the first officers. It lapsed after some years; and the county was thereafter without a Pythian lodge till October 9, 1909, when a second lodge was organized with twenty charter members. The present officers are George Mannee, Chancellor Commander; M. P. Montgomery, Vice-Chancellor; C. C. Johnson, Keeper of Records and Seals; A. P. Staple, Master of Finance; Val Carson, Master of the Exchequer; H. D. Braly, Master of Works; F. W. Farnsworth, Inside Guardian; John Hanlon, Outside Guardian.

The largest regular lodge ever started in the county was Colusa Lodge No. 834, Loyal Order of Moose, organized on December 13, 1911, with two hundred three members. Ninety were initiated in one night. The first officers were O. R. Mason, Past Dictator; F. W. Farnsworth, Dictator; F. M. Fogalsang, Vice-Dictator; W. E. Lewis, Prelate; Albert Farnsworth, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. S. Brooks, Secretary; J. O. Mason, Treasurer; H. D. Braly, Inside Guardian; George South, Outside Guardian; John Hanlon, J. T. Ward, and Fred Roche, Directors. This is the only Moose lodge in the county.

There is one lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in the county. This is Colusa Aerie, No. 675; and it was instituted in June, 1904, with fifty-one members. For a time the lodge was in a very apathetic condition, and on February 2, 1912, E. J. Sanford arrived here to revive it. His efforts were successful, and the lodge is still in existence, but not very active. The present officers are Emil St. Louis, President; George St. Louis, Vice-President; Percy J. Cooke, Secretary; E. P. Jones, Treasurer.

Court Sioc, of the Independent Order of Foresters, was organized in May, 1892, with J. D. McNary as Chief Ranger and A. H.

Caswell as Vice Chief Ranger. It was an insurance order, and greatly increased assessments drove many of the members out and worked a great hardship on those who stayed in. The present officers are G. W. Moore, Chief Ranger; J. P. Mutersbach, Vice Chief Ranger; C. C. Johnson, Secretary; J. F. Rich, Treasurer. The lodge does not hold regular meetings, and probably will soon be a matter of history.

The greatest fiasco in the lodge history of the county was furnished by the Ancient Order of United Workmen. This order, from 1871 to 1885, placed six lodges in the county; but there isn't a vestige of one left. On March 15, 1871, a lodge was organized at Colusa; but it lapsed. O. S. Mason was the Master. On November 26, 1878, a second lodge was organized at Colusa, with W. H. Belton as Master. In 1879 a lodge was organized at Grand Island; and in 1881 a lodge was organized at Princeton, with twenty-six members. Arbuckle got a lodge in 1885, and Maxwell also had a lodge. They are all gone. A Degree of Honor, the allied feminine order of the Workmen, was also organized at Colusa, in 1893; but it, too, has passed away.

General John A. Miller Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Colusa on March 31, 1886. A. E. Potter, A. B. Cooper, Ed Riley, W. G. Henneke, and W. F. Landers are about the only members of this organization left. The Women's Relief Corps, the affiliated organization, established a branch here in 1891, with Mrs. S. R. Murdock as president; but most of its members have also passed away. The only ones living that I know of are Mrs. G. W. White, Mrs. G. G. Brooks, Mrs. Alphonsine Poirier, Mrs. A. B. Cooper and Mrs. A. E. Potter.

Camp Pap Price, of the Confederate Veterans, was organized in Colusa on August 6, 1901; and at one time it had fifty-five members, although not all of them were from Colusa County. Major J. B. Moore has been Commander ever since the camp was started, and W. T. Beville is Adjutant. John L. Jackson, John T. Harrington, T. B. McCollum, J. P. Smart, M. R. Blevins, and Luther Hoy are among the members of the camp who are still living. Winnie Davis Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, also flourished at Colusa for a time; but death has greatly thinned the ranks of its members. Mrs. W. S. Green is the president; Mrs. H. M. Albery, vice-president; and Mrs. C. O. Jordan, secretary.

A lodge of the Ancient Order of Druids was organized in Colusa on May 28, 1875; but it lapsed after a few years. The Knights of Honor went by the same route. The latter was organized in Colusa in 1879. It was to pay the widow or orphans two thousand dollars upon the death of a member, an undertaking too big to be carried out. The Fraternal Brotherhood organized a

were at all optimistic; but in November, 1864, a copious rain fell, and for several years thereafter the county was untroubled by drought. Of course there were seasons when a little more rainfall wouldn't have hurt, and other seasons when the rainfall was poorly distributed from the farmer's standpoint; but since 1864 the county has suffered much more from floods than from droughts. In the twenty years following 1864 the driest one was the season of 1876-1877, when the rainfall was a little over eleven inches; but it was so distributed that a good crop was raised. The rainfall for the season of 1850-1851 was 7.42 inches; but the only season since which approaches that one in paucity of rainfall was the season of 1897-1898, when 9.38 inches fell. The spring of 1913 was also dry; and the spring of 1917 gave promise of being a bad one for the farmers because of scarcity of rain, but the weather remained so cool till harvest time that an excellent crop was matured. The normal rainfall is eighteen inches. In the sixty-seven years since 1850 it has fallen short of this amount fifteen times and exceeded it fifty-two times.

On going through the newspaper files, one would be led to believe that the seasons had been growing increasingly wet ever since the foundation of the county. No less than a dozen times I ran across the statement, "Highest water ever known in the county," or "Rains the worst in history," or some similar statement. This can be accounted for partly by the license which the newspaper man sometimes takes with the facts, and partly also by the fact that as the river was more and more confined by levees it did rise higher and higher, and as improvements became more plentiful floods became more damaging. The average rainfall has not increased at all.

The heavy rainfall of the winter of 1867 made the roads of the county impassable for two or three months, and greatly decreased the acreage of grain sown. On the night of December 10 of that year the river rose three and one half feet, and "Colusa and its environs became an island in a yellow waste of water. Between here and the Coast Range the county presented the appearance of an inland sea." The spring of 1878 holds the record for heavy and continuous rainfall. Beginning January 13 of that year, it rained 10.73 inches in three days and four nights; and from the 14th to the 30th the rainfall was 12.65 inches. Thousands of sheep were drowned and much other damage resulted. The "greatest flood ever known" occurred on February 5 and 6, 1881. The Feather River came across the valley past the Buttes, and rushed up Butte Slough to its junction with the Sacramento River in such volume that the current was carried clear across the river and washed out the levee on the west side. In 1884 another

"highest water" came, breaking the levees in many places and flooding thousands of acres of land. The year 1889 was another flood year. On March 17, 1893, it rained an inch in four hours. Heavy wind and heavy damage accompanied the rain. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 there were floods in January, and since then there have been a number of floods that have broken the levees. On March 6, 1911, it rained 3.12 inches, and on April 5, twenty-six thousand acres of grain went under water in District 108. The floods of February, 1915, were probably the most damaging in the history of the county. The river levee on the west side broke eight miles north of Colusa, two miles north, a mile south, at the Meridian bridge, and a mile above Grimes. The Northern Electric bridge at Meridian was wrecked, two miles of track between Colusa and Meridian were washed away or damaged, several miles of the Colusa and Hamilton Railroad were washed out, the power lines were broken, and Colusa was for a time cut off from all communication in any direction except by boat, and was without light or power for a week. No serious flood has occurred since then. Up to 1884, the latest date on which the heavy rains had begun was January 13. That year no heavy rains came till January 26, but there were floods in April.

The hottest spell the county ever knew was in 1879, when for forty-four consecutive days the thermometer went above one hundred degrees. The hottest summer of recent years was 1913, which had twelve days, not consecutive, with the thermometer over 100. The past ten years haven't averaged five days on which the temperature was over one hundred. There are two respects in which the climate has changed, or been modified. One is in regard to the heat of summer, and the other is in regard to north winds. The summers are cooler and do not have the long periods of hot north wind that used to be so disastrous. The change is due, no doubt, to the increased planting of alfalfa, and rice, and trees, which prevent the surface of the earth from becoming so hot. The most disagreeable element in the climate is the north wind, scorching hot in summer and cold in winter. In the early days the north wind sometimes blew for three weeks at a stretch, doing frightful damage to the grain if it came at the right time. But as I have said, orchards, alfalfa and rice seem to have moderated the wind, and it is seldom, of recent years, that we get more than three days of it at a time.

In the valley part of the county the thermometer has never gone below twenty-two degrees above zero, and seldom as low as that. In January, 1888, there was more suffering from cold than at any other time on record. With the thermometer at twenty-two above, a strong wind sprang up, and the people of the county had

were at all optimistic; but in November, 1864, a copious rain fell, and for several years thereafter the county was untroubled by drought. Of course there were seasons when a little more rainfall wouldn't have hurt, and other seasons when the rainfall was poorly distributed from the farmer's standpoint; but since 1864 the county has suffered much more from floods than from droughts. In the twenty years following 1864 the driest one was the season of 1876-1877, when the rainfall was a little over eleven inches; but it was so distributed that a good crop was raised. The rainfall for the season of 1850-1851 was 7.42 inches; but the only season since which approaches that one in paucity of rainfall was the season of 1897-1898, when 9.38 inches fell. The spring of 1913 was also dry; and the spring of 1917 gave promise of being a bad one for the farmers because of scarcity of rain, but the weather remained so cool till harvest time that an excellent crop was matured. The normal rainfall is eighteen inches. In the sixty-seven years since 1850 it has fallen short of this amount fifteen times and exceeded it fifty-two times.

On going through the newspaper files, one would be led to believe that the seasons had been growing increasingly wet ever since the foundation of the county. No less than a dozen times I ran across the statement, "Highest water ever known in the county," or "Rains the worst in history," or some similar statement. This can be accounted for partly by the license which the newspaper man sometimes takes with the facts, and partly also by the fact that as the river was more and more confined by levees it did rise higher and higher, and as improvements became more plentiful floods became more damaging. The average rainfall has not increased at all.

The heavy rainfall of the winter of 1867 made the roads of the county impassable for two or three months, and greatly decreased the acreage of grain sown. On the night of December 10 of that year the river rose three and one half feet, and "Colusa and its environs became an island in a yellow waste of water. Between here and the Coast Range the county presented the appearance of an inland sea." The spring of 1878 holds the record for heavy and continuous rainfall. Beginning January 13 of that year, it rained 10.73 inches in three days and four nights; and from the 14th to the 30th the rainfall was 12.65 inches. Thousands of sheep were drowned and much other damage resulted. The "greatest flood ever known" occurred on February 5 and 6, 1881. The Feather River came across the valley past the Buttes, and rushed up Butte Slough to its junction with the Sacramento River in such volume that the current was carried clear across the river and washed out the levee on the west side. In 1884 another

"highest water" came, breaking the levees in many places and flooding thousands of acres of land. The year 1889 was another flood year. On March 17, 1893, it rained an inch in four hours. Heavy wind and heavy damage accompanied the rain. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 there were floods in January, and since then there have been a number of floods that have broken the levees. On March 6, 1911, it rained 3.12 inches, and on April 5, twenty-six thousand acres of grain went under water in District 108. The floods of February, 1915, were probably the most damaging in the history of the county. The river levee on the west side broke eight miles north of Colusa, two miles north, a mile south, at the Meridian bridge, and a mile above Grimes. The Northern Electric bridge at Meridian was wrecked, two miles of track between Colusa and Meridian were washed away or damaged, several miles of the Colusa and Hamilton Railroad were washed out, the power lines were broken, and Colusa was for a time cut off from all communication in any direction except by boat, and was without light or power for a week. No serious flood has occurred since then. Up to 1884, the latest date on which the heavy rains had begun was January 13. That year no heavy rains came till January 26, but there were floods in April.

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an experience that they have remembered. Ripe oranges were frozen on the trees, an occurrence that is so rare as to be remarkable. The fall of last year was also an exceptionally cold one, and the orange trees were considerably damaged.

The normal climate of Colusa County is made up of three months of ideal weather in March, April and May; a warm June; fairly hot weather in July and August; a mixture of warm weather and cool, with possibly a little rain, in September; a beautiful October, with some rain; cool weather, and more rain, in November; colder weather, with occasional rain-storms, in December and January; and warmer weather, with showers, in February. Of course, there are many variations of this program. There have to be, or it would become monotonous. Sometimes there is rain in June or July or August, when the schedule calls for absolutely clear weather. For example, in four days, beginning June 12, 1875, it rained 1.31 inches and did a great deal of damage. Lighter showers have frequently come in the summer, always causing inconvenience, if not damage. In June, 1905, it rained and hailed both. Summer rain is generally accompanied by thunder and lightning, another unusual weather phenomenon in the Sacramento Valley. The county has been visited by a number of hail-storms, notably on March 16, 1864, when five inches of hail fell along Sycamore Slough; on February 17, 1873, when a terrific fall of hail occurred; and on June 24, 1890, when the "severest hail-storm ever seen" passed over Sites, Maxwell and Colusa, and the hailstones were "an inch in diameter and covered the ground a foot deep." On April 13, 1895, a heavy hail-storm struck Maxwell, killing small chickens and doing other damage. Other lighter hail-storms have come, but they are rare.

Snow comes on an average of every four or five years. On July 12, 1865, a little snow fell in Antelope Valley. On December 3, 1873, a foot of it fell in Colusa, and from twelve to eighteen inches on the plains, causing hundreds of sheep to die. On January 11, 1898, snow fell to the depth of four inches, and again in 1907 there was a heavy snow. About five inches fell on January 8, 1913; and on January 1 last year there were five inches of snow, and on the 28th, four inches more, making nine inches for the month. Anywhere from a trace to an inch or so has fallen on numerous other occasions.

The county has also felt a number of earthquake shocks, but none severe enough to do any damage or cause any alarm.

The foregoing discussion applies only to the valley part of the county. In the mountains there are snow and cold weather every winter.

CHAPTER XVII

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

I find, as I near the end of my work, that I have a large assortment of notes on subjects that didn't seem to fit in anywhere in the regular chapters of the history. I do not pretend that the list is at all complete, and I have made no attempt to weave them into a connected story; but they are undoubtedly interesting, and possibly valuable, and so I shall set some of them down here.

Picnics, Celebrations, and Public Gatherings

Colusa County has had several famous celebrations, some of them in series. For twenty years or more it has been the custom of the Grand Island Lodge, I. O. O. F., to hold a picnic near Grimes, to which practically the entire county goes. The event is always held on some Friday in May.

Since 1910 College City has held an annual barbecue and old-fashioned reunion about October 1.

Arbuckle has held an Almond Day annually for the past three years, and has gotten much permanent good from these events.

Stonyford holds a picnic every year, and the entire mountain population attends, together with hundreds of people from Colusa, Willows, Maxwell, Williams, and other valley towns.

Princeton held a celebration on March 18, 1893, because Governor Markham had signed the bill changing the boundary line so as to throw the Boggs ranch and the town entirely within Colusa County. Princeton also celebrated on April 30, 1910, the occasion being the presentation to the town of a drinking fountain by the widow and children of the famous pioneer, Hon. John Boggs. The celebration took the form of a rose carnival and barbecue; and the rose carnival has been an annual event ever since, the one this year being held at Williams in conjunction with the people of that town.

Colusa held its first water carnival on June 18, 19 and 20, 1909. The attendance was five thousand. The second was held on May 28, 29 and 30, 1910. The crowd was not so large and the carnival was not so good as the first one, and those who hoped to see the water carnival an annual event realized that two events of the kind were all that would interest a Colusa County crowd.

The students of Colusa High School held a baking contest and pure food show on April 11 and 12, 1913, in Colusa Theater. Mrs. R. M. Liening captured three first prizes for bread.

Colusa celebrated the coming of the Northern Electric with a carnival on June 13 and 14, 1913. About three thousand guests were present.

Colusa held its first, last and only municipal Christmas tree in 1914. Ernest Weyand acted as Santa Claus.

March 27, 1915, was Colusa County Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition; and a special train was run from Maxwell to San Francisco, carrying about one hundred people from Colusa and as many more from other points in the county. The county donated \$17,000 to the exposition, and the commissioners to see that it was spent properly were J. W. Kaerth, H. H. Schutz, J. J. Morris, G. B. Harden and G. C. Comstock. The manager of Colusa County's exhibit was F. B. Pryor.

Colusa County's first Chautauqua opened on June 6, 1915, and has been an annual event since then.

Williams celebrated the coming of the state highway on May 6, 1916, and entertained an enormous crowd.

Colusa held her first goose stew on October 31, 1914, to celebrate the laying of the corner stone of the new Hall of Records. Thirteen fifty-gallon kettles of stew, containing, among other things, eight hundred sixty wild geese, were served in the park to a crowd of three thousand people from all over the valley.

Public Works and Public Buildings

On March 16, 1883, a new Hall of Records was completed in Colusa at a cost of \$25,000. On May 6, 1914, the contract for the present Hall of Records was let for \$45,585.

A free reading room was opened in Colusa on July 3, 1890. The new Carnegie Library at Sixth and Jay Streets was first occupied on October 1, 1906.

The contract for a wooden bridge across the river at Colusa was let on September 2, 1881, at a cost of \$16,500. The bridge was completed and accepted on December 28, 1881. A celebration marked the event. The present iron bridge was built in 1900 at a cost of \$42,800, but the approaches and other extras brought the total cost up to \$50,000.

Public Utilities

The telephone was first introduced into the county in 1878. In 1901 the Home Telephone Company was organized to build a line to Sycamore and Grimes. In 1906 the Colusa County Telephone Company was organized with C. L. Schaad, Oscar Robinson, W. T. Rathbun, P. R. Peterson and G. C. Comstock as directors; and for two years the county suffered the inconvenience of two telephone systems. In 1909 the two systems were combined.

Telephone rates were raised in Colusa County in 1911, and many citizens signed a protest to the company, but without avail.

Grimes Lighting District was established in July, 1912; Princeton Lighting District, in 1915.

Postal Dates and Postal Data

Colusa was made a money-order post office in 1866.

Colusa was connected with the postal telegraph system on May 5, 1887, by a wire from the main line at Williams.

The largest mail that ever came to Colusa arrived on December 19, 1915, when fifty-nine sacks were unloaded.

In 1870 the people of Bear Valley, Sulphur Creek and Stonyford came to Colusa for their mail.

The post office at Arbuckle was established on September 11, 1876, with T. R. Arbuckle as postmaster. The post office at Maxwell was established on April 5, 1877.

Companies and Corporations

On February 3, 1894, the Colusa County Cooperative Company was formed for the purpose of attracting settlers to the county.

The Sacramento Valley Development Association was organized on April 27, 1900, largely through the efforts of W. S. Green.

The College City Rochdale Company was organized in 1901; the Arbuckle and the Grimes Rochdale Companies in 1903; the Colusa Rochdale Company in 1906; and the Maxwell Rochdale Company in 1907. The Colusa Rochdale Company filed a petition to be dissolved on December 11, 1911, after the shareholders had been assessed heavily to pay up its debts.

The Central California Investment Company bought the Moulton ranch on the east side in 1904, and sold it to the Moulton Irrigated Lands Company in 1910. The Moulton Company, under the direction of W. K. Brown, made some extensive improvements and sold the ranch a few months ago to the Colusa Delta Lands Company.

A party of ten Chicago business men bought the Hubbard ranch, three miles south of Princeton, in 1911, and under the management of one of them, H. J. Stegemann, proceeded to lay out a community settlement, which they called "Thousand Acres." They devoted forty acres in the center of the tract to village purposes, laying out a large oval around which their homes were to be built, and each was to have a share of the rest of the land as his own property. After about eighty dollars an acre, in addition to the cost of the land, had been spent in developing the land, the members of the party became dissatisfied. Mr. Stegemann died

in 1913, and after his death the land of the settlement reverted to the previous owners.

On March 11, 1912, the Yolo Land Company bought thirteen thousand five hundred acres of the Tubbs-Tuttle land south of Grimes and began a colonization project.

The Colusa County Bank was organized in 1870, and ever since that time it has been one of the strongest financial institutions in the state. Its building, which at first was a two-story one, was remodeled in 1910 into its present form. B. H. Burton is now president; and Tennent Harrington, cashier.

The Farmers Bank opened for business on July 20, 1874; but it was not successful, and on February 20, 1876, the stockholders voted to disincorporate.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized in 1902. Owing to the failure of its San Francisco correspondent, the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and the defalcations of J. Dalzell Brown, manager of the San Francisco bank and president of the local bank, the latter was compelled to suspend business on December 10, 1907. It reopened on March 2, 1908, and prospered thereafter. It became a national bank in 1911, and changed its name to The First National Bank of Colusa, organizing at the same time a savings department, The First Savings Bank of Colusa. In 1912 the two banks, which are under one management, moved from the Odd Fellows building to their own new stone building across the street, where they do an immense business. U. W. Brown is president; H. F. Osgood, cashier; and Everett Bowes, assistant cashier.

The Colusa County Bank established a branch at Maxwell in 1911, one at Princeton in 1912, and one at Grimes in 1913.

Various Organizations

The enrollment of Company B, National Guard of California, was completed on June 16, 1887. B. H. Mitchell was Captain; F. C. Radcliff, First Lieutenant; and James Moore, Second Lieutenant. The company was called to Sacramento on July 20, 1894, to help quell the railroad strike, and returned on August 4, 1894. The company was also called out for the Spanish-American War in 1898, but got only as far as Oakland. Interest in the company waned, and it was mustered out on September 24, 1910.

The Colusa County Chamber of Commerce, better known as the C. C. C. C., was organized in 1906, and hired John H. Hartog as professional booster, at a salary of two hundred fifty dollars a month.

The Colusa County Humane Society was organized in 1911 under the presidency of Mrs. Tennent Harrington, who has been at the head of it ever since.

The Colusa Gun Club, owning one thousand acres of tule land on Butte Creek, decided in 1893 to build a boat-house on the creek. The shares, or memberships in the club, with a par value of \$100, have been for many years worth \$500, and recently advanced to \$1,000 each.

The Trolley League of baseball clubs was first organized in 1913. It survived for three or four years, W. M. Harrington being its guiding star; and then the Great War took its place in the limelight.

It was in 1913 that the swimming craze struck Colusa. A swimming club was formed; and everybody in town and the surrounding country, that had any sporting blood at all, bought a bathing suit and went down to the beach on the east side of the river, below the bridge, every afternoon and evening, and swam or tried to learn to swim. By the next summer the enthusiasm had dwindled amazingly, and the third summer and thereafter swimming was confined to the youngsters and a very few enthusiasts. For the past year or two there has been great enthusiasm for swimming at Arbuckle, where a fine bath house with swimming tank has been erected by A. J. Strong.

Resorts

Fouts Springs was opened up on March 17, 1874, by John F. Fouts. The resort has been owned for many years by Charles H. Glenn, of Willows, who has spent thousands of dollars in improvements.

Cooks Springs resort was bought in 1899 by the Cooks Springs Company, the present owners, who created a wide market for the bottled water.

A. A. Gibson bought Wilbur Springs in 1907, and sold it to J. W. Cuthbert and others in 1908. Mr. Cuthbert bought Jones' Springs from J. A. Ryan in 1914, and consolidated the two resorts.

Personals

Cleaton Grimes, one of the county's first settlers, died in 1913, at the age of ninety-seven years.

Sallie McGinley Greely, the first girl born in Colusa, died in Vermilion, Mont., on January 16, 1890.

James Yates, one of the first men to settle in the county, died September 1, 1907.

Col. L. F. Moulton died on December 8, 1906, as the result of a runaway accident.

In 1891 Hon. John Boggs offered to sell one thousand acres of his best land along the river for forty dollars an acre.

W. S. Green was appointed Surveyor-General of California on March 24, 1894, by President Grover Cleveland.

On February 20, 1874, Henry Booksin, of Freshwater Township, sold 5,858 acres of land for \$70,303.

In January, 1884, F. T. Mann and Ed Harrington presented every widow in Colusa with a sack of flour. It took forty-seven sacks.

On February 17, 1894, E. C. Peart and Andy Bond started soliciting funds for a District Fair at Colusa. They raised \$2,385.50.

Miss Marcia Daly eloped with Rev. J. R. Ward on October 23, 1907, and, so far as the public knows, has never been heard of since.

In the spring of 1890 Colonel Moulton gave everybody in Colusa who wished them, walnut trees to replace the locust trees along the streets.

The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company in 1910 offered a five-hundred-dollar registered Holstein cow as a prize for the most successful intensive farming. The prize was won by W. F. Burt, of Princeton. Mr. Burt showed that he put \$1,500 in the bank each year from his seven-acre farm, besides educating a family of five children. Mr. Burt's returns were received from the following: Pears, \$25; peaches, \$105.15; apricots, \$18.40; grapes, \$25.15; berries, including strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and loganberries, \$45.09; melons, \$100.60; cows, \$900; hogs, \$200; chickens and turkeys, \$175; onions, \$7.80; cabbage, \$8.25; string beans, \$9; cucumbers, \$8; sugar corn, \$41.30; tomatoes, \$69.84; potatoes, \$19.35; green peppers, \$106.70; honey, \$100; total, \$2,064.72. Besides the foregoing, Mr. Burt raised oranges, lemons, pomeloes, figs, olives, plums, prunes, alfalfa, bees and sheep.

A company of about fifty I. W. W.'s struck Colusa County in March, 1914. There was much excitement and some trepidation, as they were reported to be desperate men, but they committed no acts of violence. Williams gave them their breakfast and sixty dollars for cleaning up the cemetery; but Arbuckle and Colusa gave them nothing but hostile looks and good advice. So they went on over into Sutter County, where they disbanded.

John L. Jackson, W. A. Vann and George N. Farnsworth were appointed by President Wilson in 1917 as Colusa County's Exemption Board to handle the draft of soldiers for the war. Colusa County's first quota of soldiers under the draft numbered eighty-two; and they were sent to Camp Lewis, near Tacoma, Wash., in four contingents.

Facts and Figures

The Colusa Theater was dedicated on June 19, 1873.

A company was formed in Colusa in 1866 to go to Texas to settle.

An epidemic of a sort of pneumonia in January and February of 1868 carried off many babies.

Colusa had its first moving picture show in 1908. The Criterion Theater was opened on April 1, of that year.

On July 8, 1893, Bowden & Berkey shipped one thousand pounds of blackberries from Colusa to Williams and Arbuckle.

Three hundred and ninety-five oranges were picked from one tree in Colusa on January 20, 1894.

Bert Manville caught thirty-seven swarms of bees in the spring of 1914. One colony made seven dollars and fifty cents worth of honey in a season.

A ton of fish a week was shipped from Colusa in February, 1913. They were mostly salmon, although there were many bass and catfish among them.

The first shad was put into the Sacramento River on June 25, 1871. E. T. Niebling brought some carp down from Julius Weyand's place near Stonyford in 1883 and put them in the river, but these were probably not the first carp in the river.

In June, 1881, ten merchants and saloon-keepers of Maxwell were arrested for keeping their places of business open on Sunday.

In 1873 there were twenty-nine people in the county owning over five thousand acres each. Col. L. F. Moulton was first, with 30,429 acres.

In 1850 the population of the county was 115; in 1860 it was 2,274; in 1870 it was 5,088; in 1880, 9,750; in 1890, 14,640; in 1900, after county division, 7,364; and in 1910, 7,732.

The town of Sites was laid out on July 21, 1886. The shutting down of the quarries about 1910 hit it a lick that almost laid it out again, and the decease of the Colusa & Lake Railroad in 1915 practically finished the job.

CHAPTER XVIII

COLUSA COUNTY TODAY

General Features

Colusa County today is indeed a prosperous land. It is not the closely populated territory, with a home on every twenty acres and a village every three or four miles, that the early settlers who had come from such conditions back East thought it would be long before this time. In some respects it is in certain sections much as the pioneers found it, with broad expanses of level land, and a house or a fence only here and there to break the view to the horizon. Of course these great expanses now grow barley, where once they grew wild flowers and wild oats; but the people who inhabit them have much the same freedom as pioneers. The fact that the county is not thickly populated makes more room and more freedom and more wealth for those who are here, and they like it.

Roughly speaking, the county today is a vast barley field, with an orchard or a patch of alfalfa interspersed here and there, a section of almonds and grapes about Arbuckle and College City, a fringe of fruit trees and alfalfa along the river on the east, a fringe of mountains on the west, and a streak of green rice fields along the Trough and extending out onto the plains in the Maxwell country. One incorporated city of the sixth class, Colusa, and seven unincorporated towns or villages contain that part of the population which is inclined to be urban in its tastes. These towns are Princeton, Grimes, College City, Arbuckle, Williams, Maxwell and Stonyford; and I shall take them up more in detail a little later on. Sites, Lodoga, Leesville, Sulphur Creek, Venado, Berlin, Colusa Junction, Delevan and Sycamore are very small places, all of which, except Colusa Junction and Sulphur Creek, have post offices, and most of which were at one time more prosperous than they are today. The winds of fate, which blow business and population from one town to another, and sometimes play strange pranks with bustling communities, have left these little places to one side of the current of life, where they dream in quiet somnolence. This may not be altogether true at present of Sulphur Creek, which is undergoing a boom just now, owing to the greatly increased price of quicksilver.

General Statistics

Colusa County contains 1080 square miles of territory, or 691,200 acres, divided into 750 farms averaging 920 acres to a farm. Of this land, 450,000 acres is well adapted to agriculture, 30,000 acres is rather rough foothill grain land, and the balance is grazing or mountain land. There are 1140 miles of public road, 40 miles of which is paved with concrete. In 1905 there were six miles of irrigating ditches watering 500 acres. Now there are 150 miles of ditches watering 35,000 acres.

The assessed valuation in the county is \$15,594,796. There are in the county 19,732 cattle, 12,744 hogs, 3,244 mules, 4,459 horses, 28,084 sheep, 147 goats, and 1,116 dozen poultry; and there are 34 veterans exempt from part of their taxes. (I am giving the statistics as I find them on the assessor's rolls.) I have given the statistics on the various industries in their proper chapters, and they need not be repeated here.

County Officials

This county is blessed with as fine a set of county officers as could be found anywhere. It is many years since we have had any kind of scandal arising from malfeasance in office, and from present appearances it will be many more years before we have any. The present officers are Ernest Weyand, Superior Judge; T. D. Cain, County Clerk and Recorder; C. D. Stanton, Sheriff; E. R. Graham, Treasurer; J. F. Rich, Auditor; Adam Sutton, Assessor; Miss Perle Sanderson, Superintendent of Schools; J. W. Kaerth, Surveyor; Alva A. King, District Attorney; Ed. W. Tennant, Tax Collector; J. D. McNary, Coroner and Public Administrator; P. H. Northey, Sealer of Weights and Measures; C. J. Wescott, P. V. Berkey, G. B. Pence, Roscoe Rahm and W. W. Boardman, Supervisors; Dr. C. A. Poage, County Physician; Dr. G. W. Desrosier, County Health Officer; Dr. Norman Neilson, County Veterinarian; Luke R. Boedefeld, County Horticultural Commissioner; Mrs. Edna White, Superintendent of the County Hospital; Miss Louise Jammé, County Librarian; and S. J. Carpenter, Deputy Game Warden.

The justices of the peace of the county are John B. Moore, Colusa; C. K. Atran, Arbuckle; J. W. Crutcher, Williams; J. H. Lovelace, Maxwell; G. T. McGahan, Stonyford; Mrs. Edna Keeran, Princeton; and O. M. Durham, Grimes. The constables are W. W. Walker, Colusa; Oscar Hoernlein, Arbuckle; H. A. Christopher, Williams; W. J. Ortner, Maxwell; G. S. Mason, Stonyford; C. M. Archer, Princeton; and George Ainger, Grimes.

Colusa

Colusa, the county seat, is the only incorporated city in the county. It is situated on the river about midway of the eastern border of the county, and has a population of 1,582, according to the census of 1910; and it has grown but little since then. The extensions, Goads and Coopers, one at either end of the town, bring the population up to about 2,000.

Colusa was established in 1850, as we have seen in a preceding chapter. It grew slowly but steadily for the first forty years of its existence; but more recently it has not grown much, having added only about two hundred fifty to its population in the past twenty-seven years. The town was incorporated in 1876, and got electric lights in 1900; but there was no other marked change in its existence till 1909, when it woke up and made progress in strides that must have startled its old inhabitants. On August 31, 1909, the electors of the town voted bonds in the sum of \$50,000 for a new water-works, and a like amount for a sewer system; and then the town got caught in the wave of progress that swept over the state in 1910 and the years immediately following, and improvements came so rapidly that it was hard to keep up with them. The water-works and sewer system were finished in 1910 and began operation; the steam laundry, which had been fighting shy of the town because there was no sewer system, came in 1910, and a second steam laundry came at about the same time; the Colusa Business Men's Association was organized in 1910, and for a time was very active; a second picture show, the Gem Theater, was opened in 1910; and the Colusa County Bank remodeled its building that year. In 1911 the First National Bank building and the O'Rourke building were put up, and the town trustees ordered sidewalks down in all parts of town included in the "fire limits." In 1912 the Gamewell fire alarm system was installed, and J. M. Phillips began in June to sign up contracts for street paving. Market Street was paved up as far as Eighth that fall, the work beginning on October 23. The next year, 1913, the paving on Market Street was completed, Fifth Street and parts of Sixth and Jay were paved, a swat-the-fly campaign and general sanitary cleaning up was begun and vigorously carried on, and the old Cooke water-works, built in 1870, was bought by the town and put out of business. In 1914 electroliers were placed on Market and Fifth Streets, and preliminary steps in the paving of Tenth Street were taken. All this time sidewalks were being laid in different parts of town, and moral conditions were being greatly improved, so that by the time the five years from 1910 to 1915 were past,

Colusa was a different town. In 1917 the people voted \$65,000 bonds for a new grammar school, and then decided that that wasn't enough and voted \$20,000 more. Principally under the direction of Dr. E. S. Holloway, one of the finest school buildings in the state has been erected. This year the fire department got a new auto chemical engine and placed itself in the ranks of the best-equipped fire departments in the state.

Colusa today has three good banks, the Colusa County, the First National and the First Savings; three general stores, J. J. O'Rourke, H. D. Braly & Company, and Mrs. J. S. Malsbary; a woman's store, the Scoggins-Sartain Company; three groceries, the Hankins Estate, Stowe & Padgitt, and H. R. Putman & Sons; two lumber companies, the Colusa Lumber Company and the Grenfell Lumber Company; an art and china store, B. A. Pryor; a harness store, the Colusa Harness Company, owned by Mrs. J. O. Mason; a furniture store, the Jacobson Furniture Company; three hardware stores, Messick & Kirkpatrick, G. W. Tibbetts, and B. H. Mitchell; a farm machinery agency, the Colusa Implement Company; a men's clothing and furnishing store, Brown & Company, of Marysville; two drug stores, Oscar Robinson and J. R. Cajacob; a millinery store, Miss Hattie Boggs; three ice-cream parlors and candy stores, George W. South, Miss Fannie Burrows, and J. R. Joseph; a stationery and candy store, George A. Finch; three cigar stores, G. J. Kammerer, Baum & Minasian, and Moore & Severson; a bakery, Montgomery & Walker; a plumbing establishment, the James Roche Estate; an electric store, Doren Russell; two butcher shops, Comfort & Hougland and Johnsen & Richter; a tailor, S. Edmands; fifteen saloons, E. P. Jones, J. H. Busch, L. A. Moore, B. H. Probst, Milde & Class, Goldsmith & Gurnsey, Fred Watson, Wing Sing & Company, Roche Bros., Tozai Company, J. L. Erisey, R. L. Welch, W. S. Brooks, John Osterle, and James O'Leary; two second-hand stores, A. Weiss and John Klein; seven garages, Merrifield & Preston, Westcamp & Sparks, Colusa County Garage, Overland Garage, Frank L. Crayton, the Service Garage, and Fred Martin; six barber shops, Ward & South, George St. Louis, J. D. Lopez, Moore & Severson, Nick Churas, and Doc Cramer; six grain-buyers, John L. Jackson, A. B. Jackson, H. H. Hick & Son, H. G. Monsen, E. P. McNeal, and Scott Bros.; one rice broker, J. W. Sperry; five real estate dealers, F. B. Pryor, John C. Mogk, J. B. DeJarnatt, B. D. Beckwith, and Campbell & Barlow; two groceterias, one kept by the Scoggins-Sartain Company and the other by the bakery; a tamale parlor, Mrs. A. Pinales; two pool-rooms, G. J. Kammerer and Moore & Severson; a creamery, the Colusa Butter Company; a

soda works, Mrs. T. F. Phillips; two shoemakers, A. B. Cooper and V. Marovitch; three restaurants, Mrs. L. A. Moore, Kufolias Bros., and the Colusa Cafe and Grill; two cleaning works, H. S. Saladin and J. R. Manville; two hotels, the Riverside and the National-Eureka; four rooming houses, the Commercial, the Eagle, the Shasta, and the Cooper; a photographer, W. A. Gillett; a foundry and machine shop, T. E. Maroney; a flouring mill, the Colusa Milling and Grain Company; two undertakers, J. D. McNary & Son and Sullivan Bros.; four contractors, W. C. Blean, Henry Von Dorsten, A. P. Staple, and L. S. Lewis; two moving picture shows, the Gem by C. C. Kaufman and the Star by Hildebrand & Lucientes; three warehouse companies, the Colusa Warehouse Company, the Farmers Storage Company, and the Sacramento River Warehouse Company; three blacksmiths, C. W. Young, Anthony & Son, and Martin Thim; two wagon-makers, J. P. Muttersbach and J. R. Totman; a taxi service, W. A. Gillett; two painting firms, L. H. Fitch & Sons and White Bros.; a bicycle repair shop, Clifford D. Brown; two gasoline service stations, J. C. Ohrt and Royal Kenny; a steam laundry, W. H. Graham; an express and delivery service, Ed. Butler; four draying firms, Totman & Cleveland, S. A. Ottenwalter, George Ross, and C. M. Jackson; the Union Ice Company; the Standard Oil Company and the Union Oil Company; two newspapers, the Sun and the Herald; three doctors, Dr. C. A. Poage, Dr. W. T. Rathbun, and Dr. G. W. Desrosier; an osteopath, Dr. F. H. McCormack; a veterinarian, Dr. Norman Neilson; four dentists, Dr. E. S. Holloway, Dr. F. Z. Pirkey, Dr. P. J. Wilkins, and Dr. E. L. Hicok; an architect, Robert L. Holt; ten lawyers, Thomas Rutledge, U. W. Brown, Harmon Albery, W. J. King, A. A. King, Ben Ragain, I. G. Zumwalt, Seth Millington, Sr., Seth Millington, Jr., and Clifford Rutledge. There are also two lawyers who do not practice their profession, John T. Harrington and Phil B. Arnold. The town has schools, churches, and lodges, a Carnegie library, a telephone system and telegraph connection. It had two livery stables, but the encroachments of the auto caused both to quit business within the past year.

Williams

Williams is the second town in size in the county, having about 1,000 people. It was laid out by W. H. Williams in 1876; and as the railroad reached it shortly thereafter, it was soon a thriving village. Its churches, lodges, schools and newspaper have already been mentioned in these pages. In addition, it has a substantial bank, electric lights, a water-works, a modern high school, more paved streets than any other town of its size in California,

a branch station of the Standard Oil Company, two blacksmiths, and a fruit store.

One of the largest department stores in the county is located at Williams, that of the George C. Comstock Company, Incorporated. Entrican & George have a grocery; J. F. Fouch & Son, a drug store; E. J. Worsley, a harness store; J. E. Mitchell, a butcher shop; and T. G. Anson and Joe Lanouette, cigar stores. Ed. Gimblin is a plumber; the A. F. Webster Company handle real estate; H. H. Rathbun and Mrs. R. V. Lynch sell candy and soft drinks; Al. Hausman has a bakery; and A. B. Levy is a grain-buyer. There are three garages in town, Quigley's, the City Garage, and the Central Garage. Its flouring mill was mentioned in a former chapter. It has two doctors, Dr. A. W. Kimball and Dr. Ney M. Salter.

Arbuckle

Arbuckle, "the home of the almond," has been mentioned a number of times in these pages. It was laid out in 1875 by T. R. Arbuckle, who stimulated its growth by giving town lots to those who would build on them. It is now the metropolis of the southern part of the county, having a population of about 700. It is the town that put the "am" in almond, and it reaps a lot of cash from the transaction. It is the home of D. S. Nelson, the almond king; but he is seldom at home, being generally "over at Esparto," "out in the orchard," or "gone to Hershey." It has three blocks of paved streets and two blocks of paved sidewalks, and is a "fine town for a dentist, but can't get any," according to the report sent me.

Arbuckle has three general stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two plumbers and tinnerns, two restaurants, two real estate dealers, three garages, two grain-buyers, one lawyer, a hotel, a bank, a harness store, a furniture store, a butcher shop, a candy and soft-drink emporium, a bakery, a newspaper, an electric shop, a tailor shop, a feed and seed store, a jewelry store, a lumber yard, a branch station of the Union Oil Company, and a sanitarium. It is the only town in the county having a rural free delivery mail route, an advantage due to the closely settled community lying about the town. In other places the real estate men do all the lying about the town. Owing to the great success of the almond and raisin industries in its vicinity, Arbuckle will undoubtedly grow rapidly and substantially in the next few years.

Maxwell

Maxwell was started in 1878, about the time the railroad went through that territory. It was first called Occident; but the name

was afterward changed to honor an early resident, George Maxwell. It has a population of 550. It has a fine new Odd Fellows' hall, a modern town hall, a bank, a hotel, fine school buildings, four blocks of paved streets, and nearly all the conveniences of modern life. Benjamin Smith and the Rochdale Company have general stores; Kaerth & Lausten, a hardware store; Arthur J. Fouch, a drug store; Dave Schwenk, a harness store; Lee Brown, a furniture store; W. R. Yarbrough, a butcher shop; G. I. Storrmer, a cigar store; James H. Ellis, a creamery; Mrs. Susie Hall, a millinery store; and J. A. Graham, a shoe shop. George L. Harden is a real estate dealer; Henry Kraft and A. J. Reckers are blacksmiths; J. A. Constable, a well-driller; and Lee Brown, a building contractor. There are two garages in the town, conducted by Eli Triplett and George B. Brown. The Tribune keeps the people informed on the news of the day.

Princeton

Princeton was a road house in 1851, and if that could be called the beginning of the town it is probably the second oldest town in the county. Its population is 250, but it is destined to take a boom as soon as the Colusa & Hamilton Railroad gets well established. It has river transportation and a railroad with a daily freight service, but no passenger trains; a ferry across the river; a great hope for a bridge, and a fixed determination to have one; and four daily auto stage lines. It has a good bank, housed in a fine building of its own, branches of the Standard Oil Company and Union Oil Company, a public drinking fountain, a church, a good public school, a fine high school with gymnasium and manual training shop, and a tireless booster for the town in the person of Mrs. C. W. Cockerill.

Ed Barham and the Hocker-Cannon Company keep general stores; E. L. Hemstreet has a grocery; Johnsen & Richter, a butcher shop; D. S. Baker and W. A. Boyes, candy and soft drinks; Melvin Weaver, a bakery; P. W. Feeny, a garage; and D. A. Newton, a hotel. The Colusa Lumber Company has a branch at Princeton. Mallon & Blevins and L. L. Grieve deal in real estate.

Grimes

Grimes is a strong competitor of Princeton for the honor of being the second oldest town in the county—that is, if one house could be called the beginnings of a town. Both towns trace their origin back to 1851, but whether Helphenstine's house at Princeton or Grimes' house at Grimes was built first I do not know. Grimes, which was named for Cleaton Grimes and his brother,

who built on the site of the town in 1851, has a population of 250. It has rail and river transportation; and as it is the center of a very rich territory, it ships a great deal of produce. It has a bank, telephone connection, two warehouse companies, Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges, a church, and schools.

General stores are kept by Smith & Company and George D. Megonigal; a hardware store, by W. F. Howell; a drug store, by L. V. Nanscawen; a harness store, by Peter Krohn; a butcher shop, by H. L. Houchins & Son; a cigar and candy store, by J. S. Woods; and garages, by M. C. Dillman and Clipp Bros. J. M. Dixon and A. A. Thayer, Jr., are grain-buyers; and J. W. Ask is a plumber and tinner; and there are two blacksmith shops, three building contractors, the Florindale creamery, and the Grimes bakery. Grimes is at present the center of the sugar-beet industry in the county. The town leads all the other towns in the county, and probably in the United States, in the amount of money per capita that it put up for the Y. M. C. A. war fund, having subscribed \$5,339 in one evening, and considerable since that meeting. Colusa raised \$6,200 at its meeting for the same purpose; Arbuckle-College City, \$4,200; and Williams, \$4,000.

College City

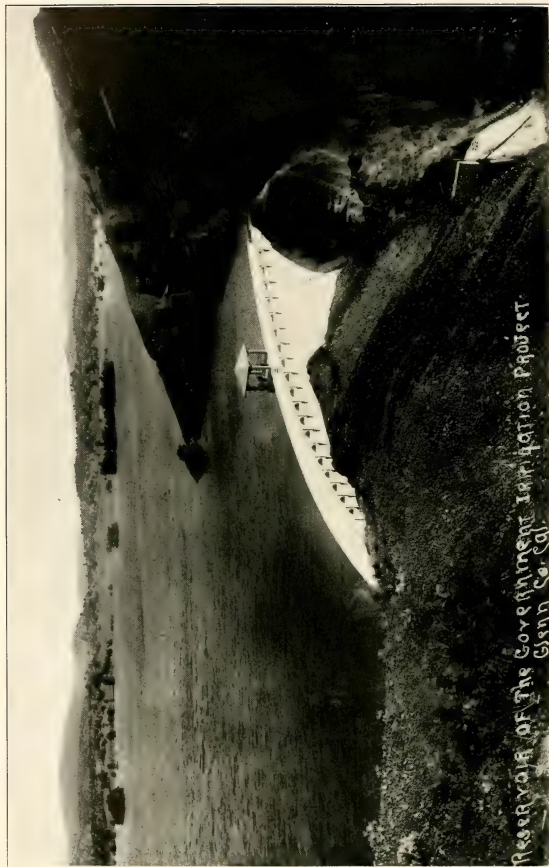
College City had its beginning in 1871, when Andrew Pierce died and left his land and money for the founding of Pierce Christian College, from which the town takes its name. The first college building was erected in 1874; and from that time on, for about twenty years, College City was a very lively place. By "lively" I do not mean what is usually meant when towns are spoken of as lively; namely, factories, and a pay roll with a lot of it spent in carousing, bright lights and much noise at night, constant shifting of the population, and that sort of thing. College City had none of that. It had a life of its own. By the terms of his will, Mr. Pierce had forbidden for all time the sale of liquor on the premises; and College City has never had a saloon. Consequently it has never had the "life" that has flowed abundantly in other communities; but it was a community of high ideals, and a place to which its people were devotedly attached. When the college closed its doors, about 1894, the town suffered a severe blow; but it has continued to exist, even with the handicap that has killed so many towns: a railroad passing near by and bringing a competing town. Today the population of College City is about 150. It has a good high school, a church, a general store, a harness store, an ice-cream parlor, and a blacksmith shop. It is on the Colusa & Hamilton branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and may take on new life when that road gets fully into operation.

Stonyford

Stonyford is the only important mountain town in the county. It was started by a man with the good old American name, John Smith, and was called Smithville—an equally standard name. In the summer of 1890 the Stony Creek Improvement Company bought the town, moved it half a mile to higher ground, and renamed it Stonyford. The town at that time consisted chiefly of a good flouring mill and a commodious hotel, both of which were greatly improved by the company, which had visions of a great metropolis in the little mountain valley with its enchanting summer climate and its magnificent views. The village now has a population of about 90, and does a considerable business in summer with campers, hunters, fishermen and other pleasure-seekers. It is surrounded by beautiful green alfalfa fields watered from Big Stony Creek, and is an ideal spot in summer. It has a town hall, two churches, a Masonic hall, a hotel, and telephone communication. D. J. Westapher and A. R. Bickford & Company keep general stores, and the latter firm handles fresh meat. There are a restaurant, a candy and soft drink establishment, a creamery, a blacksmith shop, and a feed stable.

In Conclusion

To those who have had the patience to follow thus far the story herein set down, let me say that no attempt has been made to give this work any particular literary flavor. I have tried to confine myself to a plain statement of facts, especially those facts that would help the reader to understand the tendencies of the times, and appreciate the changes that have taken place in the past, and that are today taking place, in this county of ours. I realize that this is only a fragmentary work. A dozen volumes like this could not hold the history of Colusa County, if it were all written. But I have tried to touch the "high spots," the important points, to the end that those who may in the future wish to know how the foundations of their civilization were laid, and who were the builders of the superstructure, may find some help from the perusal of these pages.



Reservoir of the Government Irrigation Project
Glen Co. Cal.

HISTORY OF GLENN COUNTY

By Mrs. Rebecca T. Lambert

INTRODUCTION

TOPOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL INDUSTRIAL FEATURES

Glenn County lies in the heart of the great Sacramento Valley, midway between San Francisco Bay on the south and Mt. Shasta on the north. From the river westward there is a gradual slope for a distance of twenty miles to the first low range of foothills. For an equal distance the ascent then becomes more rapid, over each succeeding range of hills, to the summit of the Coast Range mountains which form the western boundary of the county, terminating at Mt. Hull on the north and Snow Mountain on the south. The southern boundary follows the township line between townships seventeen and eighteen; and the northern, the one intersecting the river a short distance above its confluence with Stony Creek. Stony Creek has its source in the Coast Range mountains in Colusa County, and flows in a general northerly direction, increasing in volume as the drainage creeks, Briscoe, Elk and Grindstone, enter from the west. Near the north line of the county it breaks through the low range of foothills near the Miller Buttes, west of Orland, and flows in an easterly direction across the plains to its confluence with the Sacramento River. Geologists claim that what is now Stony Creek Valley was, during a recent era of world development, a lake having its outlet to the south into Clear Lake in Lake County, and then through Cache Creek to the Sacramento River. Stony Creek is the only stream of any importance in California that flows for any great distance in a direction opposite to the river which it finally joins. Willow, Walker and Hambright Creeks have their sources in the foothills separating Stony Creek Valley from the plains, and are only drainage creeks carrying a flow of water during the winter and spring months. Willow and Walker Creeks do not reach the river, but empty their flood waters into a slight depression a few miles west of the river, known as "the Trough."

Glenn County contains eight hundred fifty thousand acres of land, approximately four hundred thousand acres of which is level or valley land. Nearly all of this area is irrigable, either by

gravity flow from the Orland Project canal and the Central Canal, or from pumping wells. Just west of the plains the low range of foothills is mainly farmed to grain, and contains many wide valleys of wonderful fertility. Continuing westward the hills become steeper and slightly wooded, and the valleys much narrower. This section of wooded hills contains about one hundred fifty thousand acres, and forms the divide between the Stony Creek Valley and the plains. Grazing is the chief industry here. On the bottom lands of the Stony Creek Valley alfalfa is raised extensively, and dairying is very profitable. Poultry, cattle, sheep and hogs are raised in large numbers. From the creek bottom the bench land or high plateau continues westward to the foot of the Coast Range mountains. Nestled close to the base of these mountains is a narrow strip of land known as the Thermal Belt, where severe frosts are unknown and both almonds and fruit do well. The Coast Range mountains which form the western boundary are covered with pine timber and form a great recreation ground for the people of the county, as well as affording valuable summer pasturage for stock. Lumbering is carried on on a small scale, but the greater part of the district is included in the California National Forest and is under the control of the Federal government. This mountainous portion of the county contains close to two hundred thousand acres. Since the time of the early settlements, conditions in the hills have never undergone any radical change. It is in the varying industries of the plains—from the advent of the hunter and trapper, creeping stealthily down the river, setting snares and pitfalls for the happy denizens of the forests on its banks; through the eras of the early stockmen, whose countless herds roamed the plains at will, and the great grain farmers, with their thousands of acres of wheat and barley; to the vanishing of these before the conjuror, Water, by whose wizard touch the plains were dotted with those garden spots, the alfalfa fields and orchards of the intensive farmer—that the economic history of the county is writ.

CHAPTER I

THE PATHFINDERS

In the early times in California, all the traffic between San Francisco and Oregon was by boat; and the only people who attempted a trip on land were the hunters and trappers who followed the hills and streams, where game was more abundant.

The first trapper about whom there is any authentic information was Jedediah S. Smith, who was a pathfinder in reality, if not in title, for he was the first man to make the journey to California from the United States overland. From the post of a fur company on Great Salt Lake, Smith was sent out in 1826 on an exploring trip for the mapping out of a future field of operations. He traveled southward to the Colorado, came into California by the Southern Pass, and crossed the Mojave Desert to San Gabriel. In May, with only two companions, he returned to Salt Lake, accomplishing in this trip the first crossing of the Sierras. It is not with the details of this trip that a history of this county is concerned, as his activities were confined to the southern part of the state. Soon after his return to Salt Lake, however, he started on his second journey to California, arriving with eight companions in October, 1827. Falling under the suspicion of the Mexican authorities, who looked upon his comings and goings with great disfavor, on issue of orders Smith was brought before them at San Jose. Here he was released on a bond signed by his countryman, Captain Cooper of Monterey, who became responsible with his person and property for the good behavior of one Jedediah S. Smith. Smith, with his party now increased to nineteen, left San Francisco in the winter of 1827-1828 and proceeded northward by a coast route. While fording the Umpqua River, they were attacked by hostile Indians, who killed fifteen of the party and stole all their belongings. Smith, Turner and two others escaped to Fort Vancouver, one of the Hudson Bay Company's posts, whence McLoughlin, the agent, despatched a party southward to avenge the murder of Smith's companions and recover their stolen goods. This party was under the command of a man named McLeod, and, guided by Turner, not only recovered Smith's stolen property from the Indians but also had a most successful hunting trip down the Sacramento Valley. Thus, although Smith himself never set foot in the Sacramento Valley, he was directly responsible for its exploration by the trappers of the Hudson Bay Company, who, until this time, had always turned their attention northward. McLeod, on his return to Fort Vancouver, was caught in a hard snowstorm in the Pitt River country. He lost most of his animals and was forced to leave his furs, which were ruined by the melting snows. Tradition has it that the McCloud River derives its appellation from a corruption of the name McLeod.

The next man sent out by the Hudson Bay Company was Ogden. He entered the Sacramento Valley about the time McLeod left it. For eight months he trapped the length and breadth of the valley, obtaining a great stock of furs, and finally returned northward by McLeod's trail.

In 1832 Ewing Young and J. J. Warner made a trip up the valley to the head waters of the Sacramento River, returning in 1833. Few details of this trip are obtainable except those concerning the great pestilence, which almost decimated the Indian population of the valley. During the next decade permanent settlements began to push their way northward along the paths broken by the hunter and trapper. Sutter's colony at New Helvetia was established; and in 1839 Sutter was appointed representative of the Mexican government on the Sacramento frontier, with the official Mexican title of Encargado de justicia y representante del gobierno en las fronteras del Río del Sacramento, and was given full authority to enforce justice among the settlers and suppress insurrection by hostile Indians. By wise and careful exercise of this power, he made friends of most of the Indians and commanded the respect of the unfriendly tribes. His lieutenants were frequently compelled to make long journeys northward in the enforcement of his commands. It was on one such trip, when trying to recover some stolen horses, that John Bidwell, the most famous pioneer of Butte County, first saw the land on which he located the grant afterwards known as the Rancho Chico. The following description, quoted from Bidwell's journal, gives a vivid account of the impression produced upon him by that portion of the Sacramento Valley, in its pristine loveliness:

"The plains were dotted with scattering groves of spreading oaks; while the clover and wild grasses, three or four feet high, were most luxuriant. The fertility of the soil was beyond question. The water of Chico Creek was cold, clear and sparkling; the mountains, flower-covered and lovely. In my chase for stolen horses I had come across a country that was to me a revelation; and as I proceeded up the valley, through what was later Colusa County and beyond it, I was struck with wonder and delight at this almost interminable land of promise."

Far-reaching Influence of Thomas O. Larkin

Probably few readers of the local press, when they see in the daily paper items concerning the Larkin School, or Larkin Farm Center, or find mention in the title records of Larkin's Children's Grant, realize the application of the name or connect it with that of the first United States Consul in California. When thirty years of age, Thomas O. Larkin came out to California, in 1832, at the request of his half-brother, Captain Cooper, who was a merchant at Monterey. One of his fellow passengers on board the New-castle, the vessel on which he made the trip, was Mrs. John C. Holmes, the first American woman to come to California. She was

coming out to join her husband; but on her arrival, after a long and tedious voyage by way of Honolulu, she found herself a widow in a strange land. Captain Holmes had died soon after she started on the voyage. The next year Mrs. Holmes was married to Thomas O. Larkin, the ceremony being performed by Consul Jones of Honolulu on board the ship Volunteer, at Santa Barbara. Six children were born of this union, the oldest son, Thomas O. Larkin, Jr., being the first child of American parentage born in California. Larkin engaged in a general merchandise business in Monterey, adding as side lines lumbering, flour milling, and various other branches as time and occasion seemed to warrant, all of which prospered under his management. Lack of early opportunity had deprived him of educational advantages; but his native ability, combined with tact and unimpeachable integrity, gradually raised him to the position of one of the most influential men in California at that period. He was unfailingly kind in helping emigrants and his compatriots, but held himself aloof from siding with any faction or set of filibusters. In 1843 he was appointed United States Consul at Monterey; and during 1845-46 he acted as confidential agent for the United States in endeavoring to forestall the efforts of those who wished to establish an English protectorate over California. In fulfilling this mission, Larkin was unselfishly devoted to the interests of his government, turning his private business over to a subordinate and giving his entire time to maintaining friendly relations with the native Californians, and to overcoming as much as possible the bitterness engendered by the premature activities of the Bear Flag leaders. All historians of the period agree that Larkin was far superior in statesmanship to most of the other actors in the drama of winning California for the United States; and the closest scrutiny of all his acts fails to reveal anything not in accord with the best ideals of American diplomacy. Bancroft says of Larkin that he was a man to whom nothing like just credit has been given for his services during 1845-1846.

Bidwell's Exploration

Larkin wished to obtain from the Mexican government a grant of ten or twelve square leagues for his children, and engaged John Bidwell to find a level tract for him suitable for that purpose. In the summer of 1844 Bidwell set out on an exploring trip up the west side of the Sacramento Valley. He took with him only one man, an Indian, who was to act as interpreter. A little way north of Colusa, wishing to know something of the soil

conditions, they turned west from the river to explore the plain. That summer was a very hot one, following a dry winter, and in their travels they observed many deserted Indian villages where the springs had dried up. Not having found any drinking water during the day, Bidwell decided to strike into the hills to the west, feeling certain of finding water there sooner than by returning to the river. The next morning they came in sight of Stony Creek, or Capay, as the Indians called it. Large numbers of Indians who were camped along the creek fled at their approach, a white man being an unaccountable phenomenon to them. Gradually, curiosity overcoming their fear, the Indians returned in such numbers that Bidwell and his companion became alarmed; but the savages manifested no hostile intentions, merely attempting to talk to him in a dialect which neither he nor his guide understood. Bidwell's guide tried to explain to the Indians why they were there; but only one very, very old Indian could make out what the guide was trying to tell them.

Knowing that such a large stream must make its way to the river, Bidwell decided to follow its course. To his great surprise the number of Indians increased by many hundreds as he proceeded. Apparently the dry season had caused them to form temporary villages along the creek. By nightfall the number of Indians seemed so alarming that, believing discretion to be the better part of valor, Bidwell pitched his camp on top of the high hill just opposite the present town of Elk Creek, and made the Indians understand as best he could that they must not approach it after dark. Then, barricading the top with rocks, he and his guide divided the watches of the night between them. The next day was July 4, 1844. During the day, Bidwell passed the largest permanent Indian village he had yet seen. From his description of its location this must have been on the Brownell ranch, west of Orland. Here the Indians held a big dance attired in their gayest regalia, consisting chiefly of beads and feathers. Finally, on the sixth of the month, after making a complete circuit of the present county of Glenn, Bidwell mapped out the Larkin's Children's Grant, extending from Fairview schoolhouse on the west to a point due east on the Sacramento River, and thence south to the south line of the Boggs ranch, in Colusa County. In 1846 the grant was settled on by John S. Williams, who was employed by Larkin for that purpose; and the place was stocked with cattle and horses. Williams is said to have built the first house in Colusa County.

CHAPTER II

THE INDIANS

Their Number and Their Origin

Owing to their nomadic habits, it was impossible to obtain accurate information as to the number of Indians in Colusa County at the time of its first settlement by white men. General John Bidwell, who was probably more familiar with all the county than any other man at that time, estimated the number in 1844 as somewhere near ten thousand. This estimate was for the territory afterward embraced in the first proclamation of Colusa County, when the northern boundary extended to Red Bluff. Nature, so prodigal in her gifts of soil and climate to the valley, proved a too indulgent mother to her children, for she robbed them of all incentive to help themselves by supplying all their needs herself.

The Digger Indians of the interior valleys of California lack the picturesque qualities and noble bearing of the other red men of North America; and our interest centers around them and their manners and customs chiefly because they were the immediate predecessors of the pioneers in the possession of this beautiful valley. They were a lethargic race of people, whose chief vice was laziness and—paradoxical as it may sound—most of whose virtues were the result of that vice. Some ethnologists claim that the Indians of North America are a branch of the yellow race, and are of Asiatic origin; that centuries ago there was a land connection across Behring Strait between Asia and North America, and that across this erstwhile isthmus, members of the yellow race made their way to a new continent, where, amid different surroundings, they gradually developed new racial characteristics. Some corroboration of this theory might be found in the physical appearance of the Diggers, whose broad faces and comparatively flat noses would seem to indicate an Asiatic origin.

Their Mode of Living

The Diggers were the least advanced of any of the North American Indians, their mode of living being extremely primitive. Some of their food was cooked, as their cakes or tortillas, which were made from acorn meal; but by far the greater portion was eaten directly from Nature's table. Fish, small game, insects, acorns, and wild oats and various other seeds, formed their principal diet. The seeds of a small blue flowering plant which grew wild on the plains was considered an especial delicacy by them.

The squaws performed the harvesting and threshing in one operation, by shaking the seed-laden heads over the edge of a basket.

When the salmon were running plentifully during the spring and fall, great numbers of the Indians camped along the river near Colusa. Some miles north of Colusa, at the location of a wide sand bar, after the spring floods were over, they constructed a fish weir across the river by driving in willow poles close together, and in this way were able to catch large numbers of fish, which would not return to salt water until after they had spawned. In preparing the willow poles for the weir, they rounded and sharpened them by burning. To these, cross sticks were lashed with thongs of wild grape vine. The structure, when completed, was not less than eight feet wide, and served also as a bridge across the river. This is the only instance where the Indians evinced any ingenuity, or put forth any effort to turn existing conditions to their advantage.

Their game was such as could be easily captured by the setting of snares and pitfalls, the indolent bucks preferring to lie stretched out at ease while their quarry walked into their traps, rather than to exert themselves in the more arduous and exciting pleasure of the chase.

Manners and Customs

The squaws generally wore short aprons made of tules or rushes tied around the waist; but the men and children went naked. In winter, the skin of a deer or antelope, thrown over the shoulders, afforded some degree of protection against the elements; and on very cold days this was supplemented by a liberal coating of mud over the body, which was washed off when the temperature changed. Shells and feathers, particularly the feathers of the woodpecker and the eagle, were very highly prized as ornaments by both sexes.

In winter the Indians lived in rude huts or shelters called wikiups. These were conical-shaped structures about ten feet in diameter, and were thatched with leaves, grass or rushes. A number of wikiups together on the bank of a stream formed what was called a rancheria.

There was no central or tribal government. Each rancheria had its own chief, its own dialect, and its own burying ground. Each rancheria had likewise one permanent building, called by the white men a "sweat-house." This was also conical in shape, the roof being formed of tree trunks; and except for an outlet in the center, for smoke, it was plastered over with mud and dirt to make it air-tight. A low opening in the side gave egress and ingress. In this house all their ceremonial dances were

held. The bucks formed a circle, leaping and dancing around the fire in the center; while back of them the squaws stood shifting their weight from one foot to the other, in time with the weird, monotonous chant. Between them and the outer walls the onlookers were crowded in, the more the merrier. When one of the bucks became so overheated that he could endure the dance no longer, he rushed from the building and plunged into the waters of the creek or river, as the case might be; for the sweat-house was always built on the banks of some stream large enough to afford a convenient plunge.

Opinions differ as to the significance of this custom, which was common to all Indians of the Pacific Coast. Various theories have been advanced, to the effect that it was a religious ceremony, a harvest festival, a species of recreation, or a sanitary measure. If it was intended for the latter, it failed most woefully of fulfilling its purpose, particularly during smallpox epidemics, of which there were at least three, in the years 1829, 1833 and 1856 respectively. Ewing Young, a trapper, who made a trip up and down this valley in 1833, said that he saw hundreds lying dead in the larger rancherias, due, no doubt, to the rapid spread of the contagion in the overheated air of the sweat-house.

Little is definitely known concerning the religious beliefs of the Indians, as they had no written characters or symbols with which to record them. The Mission Fathers were too zealous in supplying the Southern Indians with a new creed to inquire much into what they were replacing; and the pioneers were too intent on their own affairs to bother their heads about what moral or religious belief governed the conduct of the Indians, so long as they were good Indians, from their point of view—that is, refrained from stealing their property, and from going on the warpath. A tradition of a flood in which only two creatures survived was common among all the Indians of California, the identity of these two varying according to locality. Some held it was a hawk and a mud turtle, others a coyote and an eagle, which, as the waters receded, created Indians to people the hills and the valleys. Whether they believed in a future state, or whether, in their view, rewards and punishments applied to this present existence, is not known. In support of the latter theory, may be cited their belief that grizzly bears were wicked men turned into beasts as a punishment for a tendency to eat human flesh.

Until the advent of the white man, the Indians were a fairly moral race of people. Chastity was greatly prized among them; and although marriage was easily contracted and dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties, they were faithful to its

bonds while it lasted. Having little ambition to accumulate belongings, they were honest with each other. That they were not avaricious or calculating is shown by their manner of disposal of the effects of the dead, which were all buried with the corpse. There are people now living in the county who can remember playing as children on Stony Creek, north of Orland, and there discovering beads and relics from what was once an old Indian burying ground.

The valley Indians were never hostile to the whites. They were too impassive even to attempt actively to resist the encroachment of the settlers. Some of the hill and mountain Indians, however, showed more spirit in this regard; and as a result there were two or three quite serious outbreaks.

Removal to the Noma Lacka Reservation

In 1854 the Government made a reservation of land near Paskenta, called the Noma Lacka Reservation, for the Indians who were scattered over the hills and mountains, and who had been the source of considerable annoyance to the settlers. In June, 1855, the task of collecting and removing the Indians to the reservation began. Captain Williams and Joseph James went to a rancheria on Salt Creek, west of Elk Creek, to try to persuade the Indians there to move on to the reservation. The Indians surrounded and attacked them with arrows, killing Williams' mule and dangerously wounding James in the breast. The two men fought for their lives and finally succeeded in escaping, leaving several of their assailants dead on the field of battle. Even after the Indians had been placed on the reservation, they continued to make raids on the settlers.

Later Depredations

In 1860, a band of Indians from the reservation came over into the Elk Creek country and killed stock belonging to William Watson on Grindstone Creek. This offense was allowed to pass without punishment, and the next spring they repeated their raids, increasing their field of depredations. They robbed the ranch of Anderson and Briscoe, and drove off the friendly Indians who were working for them.

In 1862, incited by a squaw named "Hatereek Lize," one of the Pitt River tribe, about thirty Indians made another raid into the Stony Creek Valley, this time killing William Watson, a Grindstone settler, and an Indian boy who was herding sheep for Mr. Darling, besides numberless head of cattle. Fully aroused by these audacious crimes, the settlers determined on vengeance.

Fifteen men, led by Jack Lett of Stonyford, started in pursuit of the savages. On the way they were reinforced by an equal number of men under the leadership of Rufus Burrows, of Newville. The pursuing party followed the Indians for a day and a half, finally overtaking them where they had pitched camp to rest, believing themselves safe from pursuit by that time. A battle ensued, which lasted an hour and a half before the Indians retreated, leaving fifteen of their number dead. The pursuers had suffered two casualties during the engagement, S. W. Shannon and S. R. Ford both receiving mortal wounds.

The Legend of "Bloody Rock"

There is an interesting legend of how "Bloody Rock" received its name, which no doubt originated in this pursuit of the Indians by the settlers; and although there is nothing in history to authenticate it in any way, the story, on account of its appeal to the imagination, will probably continue to live, though the true facts of the case are forgotten. "Bloody Rock" is a precipice on the west bank of Eel River, near the western boundary of Glenn County. The slope of the mountain from the north is quite gradual, as of a low hill whose brow is comparatively level. Then, without warning, there is a sheer drop to the river bed three hundred feet below, as though the other half of the mountain had been sliced off with a great knife in prehistoric times. In early days, so the story runs, on account of some unusually daring crime, the settlers started out in pursuit of the Indians. Closing in on them from all sides, they drove some twenty or thirty Indians up this gradual ascent, until they were brought to bay at the brink of the cliff. Here they were given their choice by the settlers of being shot or going over the precipice. After a little parley among themselves, the chief, with a war-whoop, leaped over the edge, and was instantly followed by the rest of his party. As a result of this action, this spot has from that day to this borne the gruesome appellation of "Bloody Rock."

Attack at the Rancheria on the Millsaps Place

There was a little trouble later in 1862, with some local Indians on the rancheria on the Millsaps place on Stony Creek. The Indians had plundered Mr. Wilson's home during his absence; and when, on his return, he went to the rancheria to demand the return of his property, both squaws and bucks attacked him with stones and arrows. He was rescued by Mr. Millsaps, who heard the noise of the affray. Next morning, the settlers again arose in their wrath. Four of the Indians were

killed during the fight that followed; and a day or so later, "Pete," who had wounded Mr. Wilson, was caught near the reservation and hanged by friendly Indians.

Such summary punishment had a very salutary effect upon the Indians, instilling in them a wholesome respect for the lives and property of the white men. The settlers suffered no more from raids; and save for isolated cases where some buck grew quarrelsome and courageous under the influence of liquor, they had very little further trouble.

Results of Their Contact with Civilization

The Indians' primitive mode of living had ill fitted them to resist the encroachments of a more virile race, and it was inevitable that the coming of the hardy pioneers should mark the beginning of their decline. At the close of the Mexican War, the United States government had not deemed it necessary to recognize the possessory rights of the peaceful California Indians to their hunting grounds, and took no more account of their tenancy than of the herds of wild game which pastured the land. It is not surprising, therefore, with the example set by the government before them, that many of the more aggressive pioneers regarded the Indian as having few rights which a white man was bound to respect, and that these same pioneers settled without a qualm of conscience on land which the Indians had occupied for centuries.

Clinging to their tribal relationships and primitive manner of living, the Indians gradually receded before the advance of the settlers, seeking shelter and freedom in the valleys and canyons in the hills. In the later fifties, when the stockmen began to settle in the hills, the Indians were a source of great annoyance to them; and the government then set apart a reservation for the Indians and persuaded many of them to move on to it. Those who remained in the county, when they worked at all, served as laborers for the early settlers; and where they were treated kindly, they often manifested a great deal of loyalty to their employers.

One of the laws passed by the first legislature of the state decreed that the Indians should clothe themselves, and that their labor should belong to any one who furnished them with clothing, until all arrears were paid. While this law accomplished its purpose in making the Indians conform to the standards of civilization by wearing what the law required, it frequently placed them in an economic condition little better than involuntary servitude. Born hedonists, the Indians spent the greater part of what they earned for beads and feathers, for personal

adornment, or for "fire water" for inner refreshment; and this improvidence on their part rendered them easy subjects for exploitation by the unscrupulous.

From their contact with the whites, the Indians contracted the habit of intemperance. This, with its resultant vices, together with their inability to adapt themselves to changed economic conditions, spelled their doom. Of the many thousands who roamed the hills and plains upon the advent of the white men, there remain but a handful—some fifty or sixty, in a small rancheria upon Grindstone Creek. Too lazy and improvident to thrive, and too peaceful to struggle, the Indians as a race have passed away from the county, without enriching the civilization which succeeded them by so much as the legacy of a single picturesque legend, song or story.

CHAPTER III

THE MISSIONS. CALIFORNIA WINS HER INDEPENDENCE

The Missions

The Spanish Californians, with the lack of ambition and enterprise born of a contented mind, never seemed to realize the vast possibilities of the great interior valley of Northern California; and it is doubtful if any Missions would ever have been established north of San Francisco Bay, had it not been for the activity of the Russians at Fort Ross, on the northern coast, which aroused the jealousy of Spain. The fear that the Russian colonists might further extend their occupation of the territory was largely responsible for the founding of the Mission at San Rafael, and of the one at Sonoma also. These Missions were regarded by Spain as having a strategic and military significance, as well as a religious purpose.

The Russians, however, were never very prosperous; and in 1839 they gave up their colony, and sold all their personal property, consisting of live stock, ordnance, and a vessel of twenty-five tons, to General John A. Sutter, who had just been granted an immense tract of land at the juncture of the Sacramento and American Rivers.

Sutter's Hospitality

General Sutter was a kind and generous-hearted man; and his open-handed hospitality soon made his colony a Mecca for all immigrants coming across the plains from the United States. Each year they came in increasing numbers, and each year more

and more of them settled in the Sacramento Valley, under Sutter's protection, until in 1846 the settlements extended from Sutter's Fort northward to Peter Lassen's farm, at the head of Deer Creek, in the northeastern part of what is now Tehama County.

The native Californians viewed with increasing suspicion and alarm the growing power of the settlers from the United States. During the early forties there were vague, uneasy rumors afloat that the Californians were planning an uprising to drive out the land-grasping Gringos, as the Americans were called. In 1846, Captain John C. Fremont, who was sent out by the United States Government to explore the most direct routes to the Coast, and to do topographical work in California, made a surveying trip up the Sacramento Valley with sixty men and two hundred horses. Near the boundary line between Oregon and California, he was overtaken by Lieut. Archibald Gillespie, the bearer of secret despatches from Washington. What instructions these despatches contained has never been made public; but upon their receipt Fremont immediately turned back southward into the valley, and established camp near the Marysville Buttes. This unexpected move on the part of Fremont excited wide-spread curiosity among the northern settlers, and convinced many of them that the rumors of an uprising against them were true. They flocked to Fremont's camp; but what they learned there appears to have been a bit conflicting and confusing, as very few had the same understanding of the situation. Some were told that the Californians were about to attack them; others, that it was necessary for them to make the first move.

The Capture of Arce's Horses

In speaking of Fremont's part in instigating the Bear Flag Revolt, John Bidwell says:

"It so happened that Castro had sent Lieutenant Arce to the north side of San Francisco Bay to collect scattered government horses. Arce had secured about a hundred and fifty, and was taking them to the south side of the Bay, via Sutter's Fort, and to the San Joaquin Valley. . . . Fremont, hearing that the horses were passing, sent a party . . . and captured them. This, of course, was done before he had orders or any positive news that war was declared. . . . Thus, without giving the least notice to Sutter, the great friend of Americans, or to Americans in general, scattered and exposed as they were all over California, he precipitated the war."

• After the capture of Arce's horses, Merritt and his band proceeded to Sonoma, where they surrounded the home of Gen-

eral Vallejo and declared the inmates prisoners. Vallejo was taken completely by surprise, and so offered no resistance. But when his wife asked to whom they were to surrender, the attacking party were thrown into confusion. No one seemed to have definite orders from Fremont, and each hesitated about taking upon himself the responsibility of interfering with the liberty of such an important personage as General Vallejo. Many were for giving up the enterprise entirely; but William B. Ide took command of the situation, declaring "that they must either be conquerors or they were robbers."

The Bear Flag Revolt

Sonoma was captured, and General Vallejo was taken first to Fremont's camp and then to Sutter's Fort for detention. Ide, with twenty-four of the men, remained at Sonoma and organized the Republic of California. The men were divided into three companies, under the leadership of Henry L. Ford, Granville P. Swift, and Samuel J. Hensley; and the Bear Flag was designed and adopted as their emblem.

The importance of the part played by men of this vicinity in the Bear Flag Revolution will be readily seen when one remembers that three of the four officers of the Bear Flag Party were William B. Ide, Henry L. Ford, and Granville P. Swift, each of whom was elected an officer of Colusa County upon its formation in 1851.

After assuming leadership of the men at Sonoma, Ide drafted a proclamation of the Republic of California, which he had scattered broadcast. In this proclamation he stated that it was his object "to establish and perpetuate a just, liberal, and honorable government, which should secure to all civil and religious liberty; insure security of life and property; detect and punish crime and injustice; encourage virtue, industry and literature; foster agriculture and manufactures; and guarantee freedom to commerce."

The Battle of Olampali

There was only one clash between the Californians and the Bear Flag men, known as the Battle of Olampali. Two men of the Bear Flag Party had been sent as messengers to the Coast with letters from Fremont, and had been captured by the Californians. Ford attempted to rescue them, and charged a ranch house where he thought they were confined. On arriving at the corral, however, the Americans were surprised to see fifty or sixty armed men near the house. They had accidentally stumbled on to one of General Castro's divisions, under the command of Joaquin de la Torre. Ford ordered the Bears to dismount, take refuge behind what shelter they could find, and await the attack

by de la Torre's men. The Californians charged; but at the first volley of the Bears, one of their men was killed and another was seriously wounded. The rest retreated, keeping up a haphazard firing at long range for some time, without damaging any of the Bear Flag men. De la Torre retreated southward; and Ford, content with capturing some of his horses, made no attempt to follow him.

After a brief duration of twenty-six days, the Republic of California ended with the substitution of the Stars and Stripes for the Bear Flag at Sonoma, July 9, 1846. Historians differ in their opinions as to the advantage to the United States of the Bear Flag Revolution. Some of them claim that the leaders had no knowledge of the proximity of war between the United States and Mexico, and that in view of this fact a revolution on their part was ill-timed, as it might have led to English intervention, and thus have ultimately lost California to the Union. What would have happened had events been different, is, however, largely a matter of conjecture. Since the war did follow so closely, the work of conquest by United States forces was greatly simplified by the fact that the American settlers already controlled all of Northern California. The majority of the men in the Bear Flag Revolution were not mere adventurers in search of excitement, but men of property interests at that time, who were sincere in their belief that such a course was necessary to their own safety and that of other Americans in California. Nearly all of them joined the California Battalion, which was organized by Fremont at Sonoma on July 5, 1846, and which, by arriving at a critical time to join the forces of Stockton in the south, really brought the conquest to a successful end.

Granville P. Swift, and Others of the Bear Flag Party

After the war, the men of the Battalion dispersed and many of them returned north. Bryant, Ford, Ide and Swift settled in the northern part of what was later Colusa County, where for the next few years Swift was one of the most picturesque figures in the early history of the county. A tall, handsome native of the blue grass region, he inherited a goodly measure of the fighting blood of old Kentucky; and he was a leader in every controversy of any importance between the Americans and the Californians subsequent to his arrival with the Kelsey party from Oregon in 1843. In 1845, Swift served under Sutter in his campaign for Micheltorena against Alvarado. In 1846, he was one of the leading spirits of the Bear Flag Revolt, which has just been epitomized; and later in the same year he was Captain of Company C of the California Battalion under Fremont.

At the close of hostilities in 1847, Granville P. Swift settled on Stony Creek, in Colusa County. During the next two years he made frequent trips to the mines on the Feather River, where he amassed a fortune by working the Indians, whom he ruled with an iron hand. Absolutely fearless, a crack shot, and a bitter hater of Mexicans, Swift supplies the peaceful annals of our agricultural community with a dash of the romance and adventure of

“The days of old,
The days of gold,
The days of forty-nine.”

The following is a reminiscence of a deceased pioneer who was an eye-witness to the incident described.

In the palmy days of Monroeville, in the early fifties, the principal building was an old wooden hotel with the usual barroom attachments. Whenever a mail stage was expected, the men of the community congregated here to await its arrival. On one such occasion Swift was standing watching a game of cards, when a shadow fell across the doorway of the barroom. Instinctively he turned and, catching sight of the newcomers as he did so, shot from the hip with the deadly skill for which he was noted. The man was a Mexican vaquero who had had trouble with Swift, and had made threats to kill him on sight. The Mexican, with unerring accuracy, had thrown a knife with a weighted and balanced point; and, but for the slight movement of Swift's body when he turned, it would have pierced his heart. As it was, the knife barely grazed his clothing and buried itself to half the length of its blade in the wall behind him. The men rolled the dead Mexican out of the doorway, and left the corpse waiting until the cool of the evening for burial; and the card game was resumed until the mail arrived.

After his mining operations, Swift next turned his attention to stock-raising, using the Indians for vaqueros. In 1849 he purchased the cattle and brand of J. S. Williams, who was leaving the Larkin Rancho; and for the next five years his vast herds grazed the plains for miles. Once a year they were rodeoed at three different points: at the old adobe on Stony Creek, north of Orland; at the adobe on the Murdock ranch, west of Willows; and at the Stone Corral, west of Maxwell. Legends still exist in the county of money buried by Swift at these places. There were no banks in those days; and Swift, in common with many other men, had a habit of burying money on his home rancho, where several deposits were found by accident after he had forgotten them. In 1854 he moved to Sonoma County, and later to Solano, where he was accidentally killed in a mine in 1875.

The two other officers of the Bear Flag Revolt, William B. Ide and Henry L. Ford, had ranchos in the northern part of the county, which was cut off and joined to Tehama County in 1855.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION OF STATE AND COUNTY

After the War with Mexico, the people of California hoped that Congress would provide them with an organized government, and that military rule would be at an end; but owing to the slavery agitation at that time, and the fear of upsetting the balance of power in the Senate, Congress adjourned twice without taking cognizance of California's needs. In the meantime, the discovery of gold and the great inrush of miners in 1849 made some form of organized government imperative. After the second adjournment of Congress, General Bennett Riley, Military Governor of California, took matters into his own hands and called a convention to meet in Monterey on September 3, 1849, for the purpose of forming a state constitution.

Immediately after the adjournment of this convention, printed copies of the proposed constitution were spread broadcast over the state, and candidates for the offices created by it inaugurated an active campaign and made stump speeches in favor of its adoption and in support of their own candidacy. The election was held on November 13, 1849. The constitution was ratified almost unanimously, and Peter H. Burnett was chosen as Governor. In December the Governor proclaimed the constitution to be "ordained and established as the constitution of the State of California." The newly elected senators and assemblymen met in San Jose, the new capital, on December 15, 1849. Thus, the state government was organized and in active operation almost nine months before California was admitted to the Union as a state, on September 9, 1850.

Among the acts of this first legislature, which met before California's admission to the Union, was one outlining the boundaries of various counties. Colusa was one of these first counties formed, and its boundaries were defined by the legislature as follows: "Beginning at a point on the summit of the Coast Range mountains due west from the Red Bluffs, and running thence due east to the said bluffs on the Sacramento River, thence down the middle of said river to the northwest corner of Sutter County, thence due west along the northern border of Yolo County to the summit of the Coast Range, thence in a northwesterly direction

following the summit of said range to the point of beginning." The district thus defined was attached to Butte County for judicial purposes.

Location of the County Seat at Monroeville

No sooner had this been done than a lively controversy over the location of the county seat began. In all the expanse of territory embraced by the proclamation there were about one hundred fifteen electors, and these were almost evenly divided between the adherents of Monroeville and those of Colusa—each place at that time a thriving village of one house. In 1850 the first legislature of the state passed an act providing for the organization of a county by the district judge upon petition of the electors of the county. U. P. Monroe, after whom Monroeville was named, was quick to take advantage of this act. But instead of applying to the district judge, he presented a petition to Judge Moses Bean, superior judge of Butte County, praying for the organization of "Colusi" County. Although he really had no authority to do so, Judge Bean issued a proclamation calling for an election to be held at Monroeville on January 10, 1851, for the organization of the county and the election of the county officers.

Early Elections

Of the men selected for officers at this election, only J. S. Holland, superior judge, and U. P. Monroe, county clerk, qualified and gave the requisite bonds; so that it was necessary to hold another election almost immediately. This was done on February 25, 1851, at which time W. G. Chard was chosen for assessor, Joseph C. Huls for surveyor, and John F. Willis for sheriff. The court of sessions, whose duties corresponded to those of the board of supervisors, was organized with Newell Hall and William B. Ide as associate justices; and by it the county was divided into precincts, townships, road districts, etc., and the tax rate for the county was placed at twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, of valuation, the highest rate allowed by law at that time.

On April 12, 1851, Judge Holland, who had been ill for some time, died. On May 3, another election was held to choose his successor, in which John T. Hughes received the majority of votes. Shortly afterwards, however, Hughes left the county; so that within eight months after the organization of the county a fourth election was held, on September 3, 1851. This was the first election of which there are any official records extant. The returns were as follows: For assemblyman: C. D. Semple, 23; H. L. Ford, 47; Newell Hall, 23; and S. Gwynn, 5. For county judge: William B. Ide, 40; L. H. Sanborn, 35. For county clerk:

E. D. Wheatly, 74; James Yates, 11. For treasurer: G. P. Swift, 3; Ben Knight, 82. For sheriff: J. F. Willis, 84. For assessor: W. G. Chard, 21; W. H. Sheppard, 57.

The letters of William B. Ide, former leader of the Bear Flag Revolt, furnish the main source of information concerning the life and history of this period.

Transient Nature of the Population

The excitement of gold-mining on the Feather River was then at its height, and a considerable number of the men in the county were transient residents, going and coming back and forth from the mines as the excitement fluctuated. Ide appears to have had a very strong sense of civic responsibility, and endeavored to maintain a county government, in working order, by filling the various offices himself when other men deserted their posts or refused to qualify. In reading of his conscientious attempts along this line, one is forcibly reminded of the predicament of the sole survivor of the Nancy Belle, when he says, in that bit of nonsense verse:

“O, I’m the crew and the captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And the bosun tight and the midship mite,
And the crew of the captain’s gig.”

The following extract from one of Ide’s letters to his brother may serve to heighten the picture of his manifold titles and duties:

“Monroeville, Colusi County, Cal., November 9, 1851.

“Dear Brother:

“I am seated in the office of County Clerk of Colusi County, where I am at present, by virtue of the elective franchise, having been made Judge of the County Court, civil and criminal, president of the Commissioners’ Court, or the Court of Sessions of said county, and Judge of Probate; and, by appointment duly recorded, I am made the County Clerk, Clerk of the District Court (Ninth District), and of the Court of Sessions, Clerk of the Probate Court, County Recorder and County Auditor. These several offices, at present, limit my official duties; but I suppose I shall, just to accommodate our floating population, be compelled to serve as Treasurer, Deputy Sheriff, Deputy County Surveyor, and very probably as Coroner and Justice of the Peace, and very probably as Deputy Notary Public.

“This account may excite some surprise, but I will explain: nine tenths of our population are here today, and tomorrow are somewhere else. Our population is like birds of passage, except

that their migrations are not exactly periodical. All the circumstances which combine to make it difficult to obtain responsible and permanent county officers combine to make these officers necessary. At present ten individuals pay more than three fourths of the taxes paid in the county, and comprise nearly all of its permanent residents. These men as a general thing reside on their ranchos, to attend to their private affairs, and are the only residents of the county who are able to give the requisite bonds. At the polls the non-residents, when they unite, have the elections as they please; and the result is that transient, irresponsible persons are elected and bonds of a like character are filed. Last year the sovereign people elected as County Judge (who is the acceptor or rejector of all official bonds) a dissipated lawyer, who of course accepted such bonds as came to hand; and the administration of public affairs, financially, went on swimmingly for a few months—all the offices were promptly filled, bonds filed, and gin, wine and brandy bottles and glasses occupied the places of stationery. The records of the courts became unintelligible to sober people. Not a court of any kind, except Justice of the Peace Courts, was held within the county (except the Court of Sessions, and that was uniformly conducted by the Senior Justice, while the presiding judge was otherwise employed).

"The property holders, as we are called here, refused to pay their taxes on the ground of the insufficiency of official bonds. . . . Judge —— resigned, and the election resulted in the choice of one of the property owners, your brother. And a further result was that legal bonds are required, which transient persons cannot procure."

According to Green's History of Colusa County, J. C. Huls, one of Ide's fellow officers during his term as judge, is authority for the following anecdote, which illustrates the versatility of Ide in discharging the duties of several offices simultaneously.

When Ide was justice of the peace in Red Bluff, previous to his election to the superior judgeship of Colusa County, a man appeared before him charged with horse-stealing. After a short preliminary hearing, Ide bound the man over to appear before the Superior Court; but before the date set for the trial Ide had been elected superior judge of Colusa County. When the prisoner was arraigned, Ide informed the accused of his right to counsel, and as there was no attorney nearer than eighty miles, volunteered to act in that capacity himself. This combination of presiding judge and counsel pleased the prisoner immensely, and he agreed to the proposition, especially as there was no district attorney to prosecute him. But Ide, it seems, in order that the sovereign people of the County of Colusa might be represented, felt called

upon to act in that capacity also. So the trial proceeded on that basis. As the attorney for the people Ide submitted his case, taking exceptions to the evidence in behalf of the defendant, and then, resuming his judgeship, decided the rulings. At the close of the trial the jury were out an hour, when they returned a verdict of guilty. Ide, as judge, then addressed the prisoner at the bar in part as follows: "After a fair and impartial trial by a jury of your peers, you have been found guilty of horse-stealing, for which the penalty is death. I sentence you to be hanged by the neck until dead, dead, dead; and may God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner was taken to Hamilton, Butte County, for safe-keeping, there to await the day of execution. On the appointed date, Ide sent the sheriff after the condemned man; but that worthy officer found only an empty cell. The Governor of the state had pardoned the man without even notifying the Colusa County officers.

Transportation in the Early Days

With the great influx of gold-seekers to the mines, transportation of supplies for them became more lucrative in many instances than mining, itself. The following extract from the autobiography of Rufus Burrows, one of the pioneer settlers in the county, may be of interest, as it gives his experience in this line of business as a boy while living in the vicinity of Sacramento City. "While in this place, I made a trip with seven others for Tanner and Fowler, all having ox teams with the exception of Tanner, who was with us; and he had horses. Loaded with freight, it took seventeen days to make a fifty-mile trip. Tanner and Fowler got a dollar and a half per pound for hauling this freight. On this trip we were mired down a good part of the time, for the roads were awfully muddy. . . .

"My stepfather bought an ox team from an emigrant and gave it to me. The best day's work I ever did in my life was with this team. I hauled one load of flour to Mormon Island, on the river just above Folsom, then a mining town. When I reached Mormon Island the man paid me in gold dust. It was a little red toy barrel level full. I had three yoke of oxen on this trip. When I started home I kept thinking about Indians, as two white men had recently been killed by them. I was only a boy, and as darkness came on I was afraid to camp on the road, so kept on going until I got home, arriving there at midnight. . . .

"I afterwards took the gold dust I received for this trip with me to New York, and had it coined. They gave me one hundred forty four dollars for it."

Early Grain-growers

The transportation of supplies over rough, muddy roads, or in many places over no roads at all, necessitated many head of stock; and the price of hay and barley soon soared to such alluring figures that some of the early settlers in the county began to experiment in the raising of grain. In 1851 Isaac Sparks, R. B. Ord, George L. Pratt, Watkins, Bounds, Nelson & McClanahan, R. J. Walsh, Monroe & Williamson, Martin Reager, A. S. C. Cleek, William Swift, and Granville P. Swift had each sown considerable acreage to barley; and several of the above-mentioned men had also tried smaller patches of wheat, thus starting an industry which in the course of a few years supplanted all others and became the main source of wealth in the county.

Valuation and Population in 1852

In 1852 the assessed valuation of the county was \$547,837. It may be interesting to note, in the light of present-day valuations, the inverse ratio at that time of real estate to personal property. The three largest grants, the Larkin's Children's, Jimeno, and Ide's rancho, comprising 82,670 acres of finest river land, were assessed at \$1.25 per acre; hay, at \$15 per ton; wild cattle, at \$12 per head; wheat at \$2 per bushel; and sheep, at \$8 per head. The number of poll taxes paid in 1852 was four hundred seventy-six; but the next year there was a very marked decline in the population, and only one hundred forty-three receipts were listed.

First Legal Execution, and First County Jail

The first legal execution in Colusa County occurred in the spring of 1852. Nathaniel Bowman was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Levi Seigler by beating him over the head with a bottle. There was no jail then, and during the trial Bowman was placed under guard at Monroeville. After his conviction he nearly made good his escape. In some manner he eluded the vigilance of his guard and, still shackled, hobbled to the home of Jesse Sheppard, where he begged piteously to have his irons filed off. Sheppard, however, took him back and turned him over to the authorities at Monroeville, where he was executed soon afterwards.

This episode clearly showed the necessity of having some safe place of detention for prisoners. With his characteristic resourcefulness in emergencies, William B. Ide met this situation also. He obtained some bar iron and bolts from San Francisco and fashioned a cage. This he placed in the shade of a great oak in front of the hotel in Monroeville, which did duty at that time

as the county courthouse also. This simple expedient solved the problem until the seat of government was transferred to Colusa in 1854, whereupon Ide's cage was removed also, to continue duty as a cell in the county jail in Colusa.

While performing his official duties at Monroeville, William B. Ide contracted the smallpox, which terminated fatally on December 20, 1852. By his death the county was deprived of her most public-spirited citizen, whose influence in behalf of law and order could ill be spared in such a turbulent period.

Removal of the County Seat to Colusa

The adherents of the town of Colusa as the location of the county seat drew first blood in the contest in 1851, when Charles Semple had the County Proclamation amended by the legislature by the insertion of the words "and the seat of justice shall be the town of Colusa." Nothing daunted, however, the Monroevilleites proceeded with the work of staking out lots and planning the future of their town. Monroe presented to the county judge a petition signed by ninety-five people asking that an election be held to determine the location of the county seat. The election was held, and Superior Judge Hughes signed an official document declaring Monroe's ranch the county seat, as it had received a majority of the votes cast. The Colusa faction then brought the matter up again at the next general election in 1853, when the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of Colusa. Monroeville was by that time so far outnumbered in population by Colusa that it ceased to struggle to maintain its hold. Its inhabitants settled in other localities, and the site of the town was afterwards merged into the farm purchased by Jubal Weston, Jr., in 1868.

The government of the county was now fully organized with proper officers, and the records previously kept at Monroeville were transferred to Colusa, where, during the summer of 1854, a three-thousand-dollar frame building was erected for a courthouse.

CHAPTER V

ORIGIN OF PLACE NAMES. THE COMING OF THE STOCKMEN

Origin of Place Names

Of all the men who were in the county, and were active in its organization and early government prior to 1853, none have left any descendants still living in the county except A. S. C. Cleek, Martin Reager, and Robert Hambright in the northern part

of the county, and Elijah McDaniel and Mayberry Davis from the Afton district, on the east side of the river. Either the other settlers left the county, or their children have scattered to other parts of the state. The names of many places, valleys and streams, however, still attest their primacy.

Stony and Grindstone Creeks both derived their names from the first manufacturing industry in the county. According to General John Bidwell, Moon, Merritt, and Peter Lassen made grindstones on the banks of these creeks in 1845. The men freighted their product to the river by pack-horses, loaded the grindstones into a canoe, and peddled them at the different ranchos along the banks of the river, disposing of all their output before they reached Yerba Buena (San Francisco).

As the very earliest settlements were made along the river, most of the places which bear the names of the early pioneers are in that locality. Ord, or Ord Bend, was named from R. B. Ord, who first settled in that vicinity. Before the organization of the state government he was a Mexican alcalde, which corresponds to our justice of the peace. Ord left the county later, and finally located in Santa Barbara.

Walsh school district was so called because the site was formerly part of the Walsh Grant, owned by R. J. Walsh. In the early fifties, Walsh was a merchant in Shasta. He shipped his supplies from San Francisco to Colusa by boat, from which point they were freighted by pack train or ox team to Shasta along the old Red Bluff Road, which followed the river. For convenience in his teaming, he established a ranch on the route, where his stock might be relayed and so rested between trips. Shortly after 1851, he gave up the mercantile business and turned his attention to the ranch and the raising of stock. Surrounding land and claims were bought up, until his holdings comprised twenty thousand acres. He devoted his energies to improving the cattle of that period, importing some thoroughbred shorthorn Durhams from Kentucky for that purpose. Walsh died on April 30, 1866. He had no children, and after his wife's death the property reverted to his sister, Mrs. Chambers, and her children.

St. John takes its name from A. C. St. John, one of the early settlers in the county. He purchased a tract of land on Stony Creek, near its mouth. After the collapse of Monroeville's hopes of eminence by the removal of the county seat to Colusa, one corner of this tract was set apart for a town site, the post office was moved there from Monroeville, and the place was named St. John. The first marriage ceremony performed in Colusa County was that which united A. C. St. John and Miss Julia Griggsby at Princeton, in 1853. Two sons and two daugh-

ters were the fruit of this union. After several years the family removed to San Jose, and the children are now living in San Francisco.

Swift's Point, on the Sacramento River near Hamilton City, bears the name of Granville P. Swift, already mentioned in a previous chapter. At this place the river was fordable at low water; and this crossing was much used in the early days in travel between Red Bluff and points on the east side of the lower river.

The McIntosh school district, which has recently been established, was named in honor of L. H. McIntosh, a pioneer of 1852 and at one time owner of three thousand acres of land extending from the river to a point five miles west, including the site of the present school district.

Leaving the river district, and turning to the foothills, the second belt of settlement in the county, the following places which commemorate the names of pioneers are found. Hambright Creek, which joins Stony Creek on the Greenwood place near Orland, derives its name from Robert Hambright, a Mexican War veteran. At the close of the war he came to California and engaged in stock-raising, purchasing land along the creek which still bears his name. His daughter Ida married Albert Papst, and some of their children are still living in Orland. Briscoe Creek, which rises in the Coast Range mountains and flows into Stony Creek about half a mile south of the town of Elk Creek, commemorates the name of another pioneer. Watt Briscoe and Robert Anderson settled in Green Valley and engaged in stock-raising in the later fifties. Briscoe had no descendants. Clark's Valley, nestled among the hills south and east of the town of Fruto, was so named because it was first settled by James Clark. His family are all dead, with the exception of one granddaughter, who is married and is living in the southern part of the state. Rising in the foothills southwest of Orland, and flowing into Willow Creek at a point two miles east of the town of Willows, is Walker Creek; named after Jeff Walker, who in the early fifties ran thousands of sheep on the low foothills and plains northwest of Germantown. Walker had one daughter, Molly, whose present whereabouts are unknown.

On account of the paucity of the county records, little can be found as to the doings and places of abode of the numerous other pioneers of the northern part of Colusa County prior to 1854. In this broad open country there was land enough for every one. A man's claim was respected by every one whether he followed the preemption law or not; and if any one wanted the same piece of land more than the original settler, he bought

up his claim and took possession with very little formality. Even those who had proved up, and had government land patents to their lands, were very careless about recording their titles with the proper county officials; so that as late as 1868 a large percentage of the landholders in the county were assessed by what was known as possessory titles.

The Coming of the Stockmen

By 1855 many men who had come to California during the gold excitement of 1849 and 1850 had been disappointed in the mines and turned their attention to agriculture and stock-raising, the mild climate and luxuriant wild grasses of the country supplying almost ideal conditions for the latter industry, which had always formed the main dependence of the Spanish Californians. Thousands of small wild cattle grazed on their vast ranches, but these were slaughtered mainly for their hides. In fact, before the discovery of gold, hides often formed the medium of exchange between the Californians and the outside world, as tobacco did between the early colonists of Virginia. Several forty-niners, who afterward settled in what is now Glenn County, returned to Missouri and Kentucky and drove back across the plains enough fine stock to form the nucleus of their later herds. Once in California with their stock, it was not so much the question of pasturage as the finding of living water that decided their location.

Nearly all the lands along the Sacramento River were claimed either under Spanish grant or by purchase, previous to the year 1858. The following were some of the residents and landowners along the river: Mayberry Davis, who settled near the present location of Afton; Elijah McDaniel, who located at Painters Landing, on the river; Joseph McVay; Bounds and Picknell; H. C. Nelson; Frank Steele, whose family still own land and reside on it at the river opposite Princeton; Levi Jefferson McDaniel, whose ranch is now known as Carson Colony No. 1, or Baker Colony, subdivided into small farm tracts by Mr. E. R. Baker and associates; J. J. Winkler, a veteran of the Mexican War; John Price, still owning the land and residing at his original location; Isaac Sparks, who located at Jacinto, later the home of Dr. Hugh Glenn; Watkins, who settled near Jacinto in 1851; George C. Pratt and R. B. Ord, who settled at the location on the river known as Ord Bend; U. P. Monroe, who located at Monroeville, now the Weston Ranch; Richard Walsh, who lived on the Walsh Grant, in the vicinity of St. John; L. H. McIntosh, who owned the McIntosh Ranch; and Joseph and Michael Billiou, who resided near the present site of Hamilton City. Martin A.

Reager and S. C. Cleek operated a hotel near St. John, on the Red Bluff road, in 1850. Later they farmed near St. John, and then took up their respective farms on Stony Creek, in the vicinity of the present city of Orland. James Ewing Mitchell located on the river, north of the present site of Hamilton City, and engaged in sheep-raising. Jubal Weston clerked in a hotel or road house at Monroeville, formerly the county seat of Colusa County, in the year 1854.

The search for water, as well as feed for their stock, led the new settlers into the foothills along the creek valleys. Claims were laid out along the courses of streams, and the range controlled by the water was fenced in by brush fences. Most of the foothill settlers saved their home range for winter pasturage, turning their stock out in the spring to roam the plains in common with wild game, untended save for the annual rodeo in the fall. The crossing of the imported stock, principally of Durham blood, with the native cattle gradually improved the standard of all the herds in the county. Stock-raising was the only industry of any importance in the county prior to 1870. The early miners derisively spoke of Colusa as one of the "cow counties" of the state, which cognomen was justly earned, and was turned into one of praise by her vast herds of improved stock.

Thousands of head of sheep were raised annually, but fewer individuals were engaged in that branch of the stock industry. Some of the most prominent sheep-raisers were: James Ewing Mitchell, Jeff Walker, U. S. Nye, A. S. McWilliams, James Talbot, Patrick O'Brien, W. W. Marshall, Laban Seearce, William Murdock and Milton French. The feeling between the cattle men and sheep men, so bitter in many places in the West, never attained any degree of rancor in this vicinity.

Settlement of the Foothills

The first settlements in the foothills were made during the year 1855. A. D. Logan settled on the property which he afterwards sold to "Zink" Garnett, and which is now owned by the J. S. Garnett Company. Just west of the Garnett Ranch, James and Thomas Talbot took up the land which is still known as the Talbot Ranch. Oscar Stiles and James and S. D. Young settled north of the Garnett Ranch, and were bought out by J. R. Tiffie in 1858. This ranch was afterwards divided between his two daughters, Anna R. Safford and Theodora Tiffie Purkitt; and the two places resulting from this division are now the property of S. Stormer and W. Stormer respectively. Robert Eggleston settled just west of the ranch owned by Tiffie, and sold his ranch a few years later to a man by the name of Small, whose daughter

Mary married Levi Welch, by whose name the place was called until it came into possession of the Nichols family. Nearly all the Small family are buried in a private cemetery on the place. Abe Musick, Jerry Schooling and Charley Brooks settled on the land purchased by U. S. Nye in 1858 and held in the possession of his family until 1916, when it was sold to H. M. Garnett. Just north of the Nye Ranch, Patrick O'Brien settled, and acquired a holding of twelve thousand acres known as the O'Brien Ranch, which is now in the possession of the Turman-Mitchell Company. In 1855, Milton French settled on the ranch known as the French Ranch, and there engaged in sheep-raising. French gradually acquired more and more land, increased his flocks of sheep, and later farmed a large acreage to grain, attaining prominence as one of the largest ranch owners and most successful stockmen of the county. J. C. and S. P. Wilson settled on the ranch known as the Marshall Ranch in 1855. Later in the same year, W. W. Marshall purchased the interests of the Wilsons and engaged in sheep-raising and farming. He was widely known as a successful farmer and owner of blooded stock. One of his race horses, Stranger, won three out of five races in the Northern Circuit in 1893. Jeff Walker settled on the ranch known as the Butte Ranch, southwest of Orland, and was one of the largest early sheep-raisers in the county. In 1858, H. B. Julian settled on the ranch known as the Julian Ranch, on Stony Creek, northwest of the present town of Fruto. Here he increased his holdings until his ranch included over nine thousand acres, on which he raised thousands of head of stock and also farmed a large acreage to grain. In 1859, I. W. Brownell purchased an eighty-acre farm on Stony Creek from the owner, Mr. Sparks. From this small beginning Mr. Brownell, by thrift and good management, gradually acquired the splendid property known as the Brownell Ranch. Laban Searce, a forty-niner, filed on government land on Stony Creek, six miles northwest of Orland, in 1856, and engaged in stock-raising. The property, consisting of forty-six hundred acres, is now owned by the Searce Company. Noah Simpson settled in African Valley on Stony Creek in 1853, near the present site of Simpson Bridge, which spans Stony Creek on the Newville-Orland road. Mr. Simpson was one of the prominent stock-raisers of the county. Robert Hambright, who has been previously mentioned, settled on the creek bearing his name, about seven miles west of Orland, during the year 1853.

In the vicinity of the site of the present town of Newville, James Flood, J. B. and Joseph James, M. Kendrick, James Kilgore, Lysander V. Cushman, Rufus G. Burrows, John Masterson, B. N. Scribner, James A. Shelton and George W. Millsaps

settled previous to 1858 and 1859. These men all acquired land and became permanent settlers of that community. Their holdings are today owned by their estates or families. In 1853, Joseph Millsaps settled near the present site of the village of Chrome. Beginning with a three-hundred-twenty-acre ranch, he prospered in the stock-raising industry and finally became the owner of over three thousand acres of land.

Before the year 1858, the following pioneers settled in Stony Creek Valley, between the location of Elk Creek and vicinity and Stonyford: L. L. Felkner, Robert Anderson, Watt Briscoe, Wilcox, Farrish, Bowman, J. S. B. West, Jack and Dave Lett, W. E. Green and sons, W. W. and Alfred. These pioneers engaged in stock-raising. Later, through the division of their estates, these ranches were separated into smaller farms, now as prosperous as the larger ones of the early settlement days on Stony Creek.

Many of the pioneers of this period from 1854 to 1858 have escaped mention in this connection, for only of those who settled permanently in the county and possessed themselves of land are records obtainable. Many worthy pioneers took up their residence in the county during this time; but other parts of the unsettled West called them thither.

The Drought of 1864

After three of four seasons of less than normal rainfall, the year 1864 opened with the ground as hard and dry as in August; nor were there any spring rains to alleviate this condition. Stock suffered terribly. Whenever it was possible, the stockmen had taken their herds out of the county to other pasturage; but the drought was a state-wide condition, and relief was many miles away. Hundreds of head of cattle died on the way to pasturage in the mountains. By fall the conditions were much worse. The rains held off until the last of November, and thousands of head of cattle and sheep died of starvation. Many settlers found themselves on the verge of bankruptcy by the loss of so great a portion of their herds. The year 1864 was a severe setback to the stock-raising industry, and many realized for the first time that other and diversified industries would be greatly to their benefit and a further guarantee of success. It was the setback of 1864 that first interested the settlers in the possibilities of grain-growing in connection with their stock-grazing, and perhaps had much to do with the new era to follow in the late sixties and early seventies.

CHAPTER VI

THE ERA OF THE GRAIN-GROWER

First Attempts at Grain-growing

The early settlers along Stony Creek and near the river, in the vicinity of St. John, first planted wheat and barley in the year 1851. The more venturesome pioneers who settled on the plains for the purpose of growing grain were forced to abandon their squatter claims by the excessively dry seasons of 1854-1855, 1855-1856, and 1856-1857. In addition to severe drought during these years, a scourge of grasshoppers visited the plains in 1855 and completely devastated them of all vegetable life.

The government offered the lands on the plains for settlement in 1856, and during the same year confirmed the Mexican Grant land titles to those having ownership and possession of lands under former grants. Beginning with 1856, the new settler was offered every inducement to settle on the fertile plains of Colusa County. The previous years of drought, however, served to dampen the ardor of the farmer settlers; and stock-raising was still considered the only industry worthy of their energies. Beginning with the year 1868 a new era dawned. The winter of 1868-1869 was one blessed with bountiful rainfall. Those hardy settlers who had again chanced a grain crop reaped a wonderful harvest of wheat and barley. Prices were high, and many settlers profited enough from their single crop to repay past losses and leave them sufficient funds to plant a much larger acreage the following year. In the year 1869 about ten thousand acres of virgin lands were broken, and sown to wheat and barley. The fame of Colusa County, and particularly that portion of it which is now Glenn County, as a county of wonderful crop harvests had spread over the entire valley.

Influx of Settlers

The year 1870 brought a great influx of settlers, seeking homes and fortunes. During that year many of Glenn County's solid citizens took up their homesteads, or purchased the rights of others, and engaged in grain-growing on a scale never contemplated by the early settlers. The larger number of the new settlers of this year came from Solano County, where they had had previous experience in grain-farming. The stories of Glenn County's bountiful crops attracted them to what they considered a district offering superior farming opportunities.

Mention is here made of a few of the grain farmers who settled in Glenn County during the years 1868 to 1873. Dr. Hugh J. Glenn settled at Jacinto in 1868, and I. V. Devenpeck settled northwest of Willows in the same year. In 1869, Ad. Duncan settled northwest of Willows on the property now owned by W. D. Killebrew. H. A. Greenwood and Henry W. Steuben settled in the vicinity of Orland in 1870. P. B. Lacroix, W. T. Troxel and Daniel Zumwalt settled near Willows between 1871 and 1873. During the same period, G. D. Mecum, Chris. Jasper and J. A. Smith became residents of the Orland district.

Growth and Decline of the Industry

By the season of 1872 the grain-growing industry had grown to the almost unbelievable proportions of a million sacks of wheat and barley. A close estimate of that year showed that about a million bags of grain was grown in Colusa County, a great portion of which was produced in the territory now making up the valley portion of Glenn County.

During the year 1872 and 1873 a few farmers abandoned grain-growing for sheep-raising. Wool sold for fifty cents per pound in 1872; and this was the cause of their changing back to grazing.

The years 1873 and 1874 were prosperous ones for the grain farmers. Dr. H. J. Glenn harvested a crop from thirty thousand acres, which yielded an average of twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre. Large grain warehouses were constructed at Jacinto and Princeton. The grain industry had come to stay, and shelter for grain awaiting shipment was found necessary. During the next three years large crops were grown. More land was sown each year, adding greater wealth to the county, and enhancing the prosperity of its settlers and home-builders. The crop of 1878, however, suffered greatly from rust everywhere in the state; and this resulted in no small loss to the farmer.

About this time another pest caused considerable loss to the farmer. The wild geese and ducks became so plentiful that one large grain-grower of that period, Levi Moulton, placed armed guards, afterwards known as "goose herders," around his fields of grain. During the first season his goose herders destroyed over seven thousand wild geese. The following year the farmers were compelled to resort to the poisoning of their fields, in order more quickly to destroy the wild geese and ducks that were attracted to the valley during the winter and early spring, and which would often in a single night devastate a field of forty acres of grain.

The year 1880 stands out in the history of the county as the banner crop year of the grain-growing industry. A larger acreage was planted than theretofore, yields were far greater, prices were above the average, and grain-growing became the remunerative occupation of almost every one. Dr. Hugh Glenn produced from his vast acreage, known as the Glenn Grant, almost a million bags of wheat. Some other large growers of that year were: Mr. George Hoag, William Murdock, Pierre Barceloux, P. B. Lacroix, Charles Merrill, I. V. Devenpeck, Ad. Duncan, Laban Searce, H. B. Julian, Patrick O'Brien, Joseph Billiou and C. S. Chambers.

The years 1881-1882 and 1882-1883 were average crop years. The winter of 1884-1885 promised an exceedingly dry season, and crops were supposed to have been lost through lack of rain; but during the month of January, 1885, a four-and-one-half-inch rain brought profit out of loss. Later rains followed, March being a month of floods, and the harvest season returned a crop of over eight million bushels of grain, an exceedingly large crop. The following year promised well for a bumper grain crop; but on June 11, 1886, the most severe "norther" experienced in the county caused a million bushels' loss of grain. Many fields were flattened, and those which remained standing suffered greatly by being stripped.

The year 1887 was chiefly distinguished as the year of the advent of the combined harvester. Formerly all the grain had been harvested by headers and threshers. The combined harvester, which cut the grain and threshed and sacked it with the same operation, meant a considerable saving in the expense of harvesting. The harvester revolutionized grain-farming in the valley.

Previous to 1889, all grain-farming operations in the valley had been carried on by horse and mule power; but in the summer of that year George Mudd, who was farming near German-town, purchased and operated the first steam tractor in the county. The Mudd tractor was used to operate a harvester, and from that day the horse and mule began their decline in the harvest field and in other farming operations in the county.

The constant farming of the lands of the plains for a period of twenty-five years resulted in the inevitable exhaustion of the soil's resources. The grain-grower was very improvident of the soil's fertility, taking everything from the land and giving nothing in return. During the early nineties, crop yields were light. Many extensive grain-growers failed; and others turned large portions of their acreage to pasture and engaged in stock-raising, farming only so much land as was necessary to produce feed for

their stock. Under the summer-fallowing system, however, Glenn County still produced fair and average crop yields. Grain-growing still maintained its place among the productive industries of the county, though the extensive grain ranches of the seventies and eighties were abandoned. Farming was carried on by farmers operating small acreages. Grain-growing in the county gradually became closely identified with stock-raising; and the farmer of today depends also upon his herds of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, and mules for the guarantee of his livelihood.

Grain-growing on the Grant

The history of grain-growing in the county cannot be written without directly mentioning in some detail the extensive farming operations of Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, for whom Glenn County was named, and who was at one time the largest grain farmer of the United States, if not of the entire world.

Dr. Glenn came to California in 1849. After engaging in mining, freighting and the livery business at Sacramento, he returned to Missouri. In 1853, he again came to California and engaged in the cattle business, with S. E. Wilson and Major Briggs, of Yolo County, as partners. His first place of residence in what is now Glenn County was at the mouth of Stony Creek, on the Sacramento River. In 1856, he disposed of his California interests and again returned to Missouri. The call of California, however, could not be resisted; and during 1859 and the years following he made several trips from Missouri and New Orleans to California, with droves of cattle, horses and mules. In 1865 he attempted farming in Yolo County, with Major Briggs as a partner.

In 1867, attracted to the place of his first residence in what is now Glenn County, because of the opportunities that district offered for grain-farming, Dr. Glenn purchased a ranch at the present site of Jacinto. This first ranch consisted of seven thousand acres and was purchased for one dollar sixty cents per acre. The following year, 1868, Jacinto became the residence of the Glenn family.

After 1868, Dr. Glenn added to his holdings until, in 1874, forty-one thousand acres was under plow, and a crop of wheat with an average yield of twenty-five bushels per acre was harvested from thirty thousand acres. From the year 1874 to the year of his death Dr. Glenn was known as the "Wheat King" of the world. His ranch comprised about fifty-five thousand acres, all tillable land, of which about forty-five thousand acres was farmed to wheat and barley.

In order to give an idea of the extensive operations carried on by Dr. Glenn during these years, the following facts are presented. The pay roll for labor performed during the harvest season averaged about thirty thousand dollars per month. Over one hundred eight-mule teams were employed in putting in the crop; and when the plowing season commenced, the plow teams made one round only of their fields during their day's work. The teams were accompanied by a cook house for the men, and a feed and water wagon for the stock. This bare statement of the method of operation will perhaps give the reader the best idea of the extensive farming operations on the great ranch. In 1880, a crop of almost a million bags of grain was grown upon this ranch. Over twenty-seven thousand tons of wheat was exported to England by Dr. Glenn under his own charter, for which he received eight hundred thousand dollars. For convenience in farming, the ranch was divided into seven fields, the largest of which contained twelve thousand acres. The total fencing surrounding these fields amounted to more than one hundred fifty miles. At the height of the harvest season as many as six hundred men were employed on the ranch. At Jacinto a small town thrived. Jacinto had a hotel (still standing), saloon, blacksmith shop, machine shops, store (still standing), post office, and warehouse. During the early years of his operation of the big ranch, Dr. Glenn recognized the value of surface drains to care for the surplus flood waters of the winter. Drains constructed at that time by his orders are still in use, and serve their original purpose. Water for stock on the plains back from the river was secured by scooping out large barrow pits, down to the depth of surface water. These water holes can still be seen along the Willows and Jacinto roads.

In February, 1883, Dr. Glenn was shot by his secretary, Hurum Miller. For a time after his death the farm was operated by the administrators; but poor crop years and low prices finally resulted in the subdivision of the great ranch, which was sectionized and offered to the public at very low prices. With the coming of irrigation and subdivision, a new era of settlement by the small farmer and the home-seeker commenced. The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company purchased the remaining holdings of the estate in 1909, for the purpose of placing it under irrigation and selling it, in forty-acre units, to the small farmer for intensive cultivation. The fifty-five-thousand-acre wheat ranch of the eighties is now the residence of many small farmers, who irrigate their lands and intensively farm their small home plots.

The beautiful Glenn home site at Jacinto is owned and occupied by Mrs. Ella Glenn Leonard, the only daughter of Dr. Glenn.

To the north, and adjoining the Jacinto place, Charles H. Glenn owns about seven hundred acres, where he has erected a spacious dwelling for his permanent home.

"Glennair," the home of Frank Buckner Glenn, is the site of the old "Home Ranch," one of the subdivision ranches made under the direction of Dr. Glenn for convenience in farming. The grounds are beautifully parked, having been laid out by the famous landscape gardener, McLaren, of Golden Gate Park. The farm of several hundred acres is modern in every respect.

CHAPTER VII

COUNTY DIVISION, AND ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COUNTY

In 1850, when the State Legislature created Colusa County by establishing its boundaries, little thought was given to the amount of territory embraced. The location of Colusa, the county seat, in the extreme southern part of the county, distant about fifty miles from its northern boundary, was the cause of much inconvenience and expense to the citizens in the northern portion of the county. The immediate vicinity of the town of Colusa had been receiving the lion's share of the attention of the officers of the county, without due regard to the interests of the residents of the north. A just proportion of the revenues of the county, secured by taxes upon lands and personal property, had not been equitably expended in the interests of that portion of the county from which the revenue was derived. Colusa, because of its larger population and its control of the offices of the county since its organization, had formed a ring popularly termed the "Court-house Ring." These grievances and errors of county management caused many of the thinking residents of the northern portion of the county to cast about for a possible solution of the difficulties they had experienced in their attempts to force proper respect for the interests of their district. Roads had been neglected, bridges were needed, and the tax rate was increasing each year without benefits in return for the added costs. Murmurings and mutterings had been heard for several years; and in 1880 the editor of the *Orland Times*, Frank Freeman, then a hardware merchant of that thriving city, openly espoused the cause of dividing the county and creating a new commonwealth in their own separate interests.

The first plan for county division, as proposed by the supporters of the idea, specified as the territory of the new county

the northern part of Colusa County, beginning at the present southern boundary of Glenn County, and that part of Tehama County south of Thoms Creek, including the town of Scatterville—that is, the present city of Corning—with Orland as the geographical center of the new county and consequently the location of the county seat. Some of the bolder champions of a new county rallied to the support of Editor Freeman, but the older heads discouraged action at that time and counseled delay.

The movement for creating a new county was again agitated in 1882; and this was the real beginning of the struggle which culminated four years later in the introduction of a bill, in the Legislative Assembly of 1887, proposing the division of Colusa County and the creation of a new county to be called "Glenn," and to embrace that portion of the County of Colusa north of the township line between townships seventeen and eighteen. The supporters of county division were in large majority in 1887. Their action in introducing the bill was taken with as little publicity as possible. A petition asking the Legislature to create the new County of Glenn was circulated among the resident taxpayers of the proposed new county, and was signed by over eight hundred petitioners.

The Colusa County political ring could ill afford to stand the loss of the tax money of the northern district. The bill was bitterly opposed by them in the Legislature, and failed of passage in the State Senate by a vote of twenty-one to twenty upon reconsideration, after having passed the Assembly by a constitutional majority.

After the Legislature adjourned, the time was well employed by the people of the northern district in marshaling their strength for the next struggle, in the legislative session of 1888-1889. During that session the Divisionists and Anti-divisionists arrayed all the strength they could muster. Large delegations of citizens—men, women and children—visited the Legislature in session, lobbying for the passage of the bill creating the new County of Glenn. Money was used freely by professional lobbyists on both sides. Finally the Assembly and Senate, by the necessary constitutional majority, passed the act creating the new county. The signature of Governor Waterman was needed to the act to divide the old and create the new county. The Governor failed to sign the act. Thus, the Divisionists were defeated, and all the work and energy expended by them had been lost. By his failure to sign the act creating the new county, the Governor decreed that the proponents of division must come again before the Legislature for the relief they sought. This they did at its next session, in 1890-1891.

In 1890-1891, the third bill was introduced in the Legislature, providing for the creation of Glenn County by a majority concurrent vote of the resident electors of the territory to be embraced within the boundaries of the new county. This bill, after a fight more bitter than those of the preceding sessions, passed both houses of the Legislature by a substantial majority and was immediately signed by Governor Markham.

In accordance with the provisions of the act, the Governor appointed five commissioners to determine all matters not provided for in the act creating the new county, and to call an election of the electors residing therein for the purpose of determining by majority vote whether the county created by an act of Legislature should be duly organized. The following were the commissioners appointed by the Governor: George H. Purkitt, chairman of the commission; J. N. Davis, of Afton; M. B. Scribner, of Orland; J. R. Troxel and Milton French, of Willows.

On May 5, 1891, a bitterly contested election was held. On May 11, the commissioners met and canvassed the election, and determined for all time the question of the creation of the County of Glenn by declaring the act ratified by a majority vote of the electors of the new county, and the following officers elected: Judge of the Superior Court, Seth Millington; Sheriff, P. H. Clark; Clerk, Wm. H. Sale; Assessor, Lawrence R. Stewart; District Attorney, Ben. F. Geis; Coroner, Dr. A. H. Martin; Public Administrator, James O. Johnson; County Surveyor, H. A. Hicks; Tax Collector, E. C. Kirkpatrick; County Treasurer, James M. Millsaps; Auditor, A. W. Sehorn; Recorder, M. B. Sanders; Superintendent of Schools, W. M. Finch; Supervisor of District No. 1, H. C. Hulett, Chairman; Supervisor of District No. 2, J. F. Pieper; Supervisor of District No. 3, N. B. Vanderford; Supervisor of District No. 4, William M. Johnson; Supervisor of District No. 5, Philander Stone.

The Anti-divisionists, or Colusa County faction, after the election of May 5, 1891, shot their last bolt in their fight against county division by bringing a suit in the Superior Court of Sacramento County, praying for an order of court against the division of the county upon the grounds of illegal voting, colonization of voters, stuffing of ballot boxes, and the making of fraudulent returns of election by election officers; and attacked the constitutionality of the act of Legislature creating the new county, and the legality of all proceedings held thereunder. This action was decided in favor of division; and on appeal made to the Supreme Court, the decision of the lower court was sustained. Suits were also instituted at Marysville, charging many individual electors

with illegal voting, stuffing of the ballot boxes, and fraudulent actions of election officers. After considerable annoyance and trouble to the persons charged in these spite suits, all action was dropped and the question was closed permanently.

From the year 1882, when the Orland Times advocated for the first time the division of Colusa County, until the fifth day of May, 1891, the cause of division was ably supported by its originator, Frank Freeman. In 1887, Mr. Freeman moved his printing press to Willows, consolidated his paper with the Willows Journal, and founded the first daily paper of Colusa County, styled the "Willows Daily Journal." In the legislative battle of 1890-1891, Mr. Freeman was actively in charge of the interests of the Divisionists. For a period of eleven years he had consistently fought for the assertion of the rights of the people of the northern district of Colusa County.

The Honorable K. E. Kelley

Mention has been made of the first demands of the Divisionists of 1886. The general who planned the moves and strategy of the long fight for county division was a former editor and publisher of the Willows Journal, an ex-State Senator and an attorney of ability, the Honorable K. E. Kelley.

The Honorable K. E. Kelley represented the Counties of Yolo and Solano as State Senator in the twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly, during the regular and special sessions of 1882. In 1885 Mr. Kelley came to Willows and purchased the Willows Journal, which he edited and published, in connection with his cousin, W. H. Kelley, for two years. Afterward he entered the practice of law and became closely identified with the social and political life of the county. His energy, shrewdness, persistence, and knowledge of men and their motives, placed him in the front as a leader of the forlorn hopes of the county Divisionists. In all the later struggles for the division of Colusa County and the formation of Glenn County, Mr. Kelley was acknowledged by the opponents of that measure to be a most skilful, adroit and formidable adversary. To the Honorable K. E. Kelley, more than to any other man, can be attributed the final success of the movement for the formation of the county.

Later Mr. Kelley became interested in the development and settlement of the county. Kelley's Addition and Kelley's Extension to the town of Willows recall his interest in the up-building of that city. The Kelley Grade Road from Fruto to Anderson Valley, in which was located his former home, named by him "The Retreat," was constructed at his suggestion and request.

CHAPTER VIII

THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING COUNTY DIVISION

Factions Created by County Division

One of the most unfortunate results of the long struggle for county division was the internal strife and dissension created within the confines of the new county. The inhabitants of the extreme northern portion of the county, although the first to broach county division, were not in favor of it as enacted by the Divisionists centered around Willows. They were in favor of a plan whereby Orland would become the county seat; and one of the most prominent residents of that vicinity brought suit to test the validity of the act creating the new county. The suit dragged through the courts until 1894, when the Supreme Court handed down a decision in favor of Glenn County. Upon the receipt of this decision, I. V. Devenpeck, A. A. Nordyke, S. P. Sherfey, T. H. Newsom and A. W. Sehorn were released from a bond which they had signed guaranteeing the expense of this suit, and were also tendered a vote of thanks by the board of supervisors for such a substantial evidence of their confidence in and fealty to Glenn County in its hour of need.

The Panic of 1893

The period immediately following the formation of the county was one of national financial depression known as the Panic of 1893. Although crop conditions were about normal, Glenn County suffered acutely during this period of stringency, because the prices of her principal staples, wheat and wool, touched bottom at this time. The Willows Daily Journal of that year contains the following illuminating item: "U. S. Nye, a prominent sheep man of the county, is busily engaged in two occupations these days, superintending the shearing of his sheep and figuring out whether the clip will pay the cost of the shearing and the sacks." The low prices of staple commodities made it impossible for the farmers to pay interest on borrowed capital. Banks were forced to call the loans of many of the larger farmers, who were unable to raise the money; and foreclosures were common. More petitions in bankruptcy were filed in 1893 and 1894 than in any other two years of the county's history. Work on the irrigation project was stopped by litigation during this period also; and the prosperity so hopefully prophesied by the proponents of the new county was several years late in arriving.

The transaction of the county business in Willows, and the building of much-needed roads and bridges, alleviated conditions a little by keeping in circulation the money collected as taxes.

Construction of County Roads, Bridges and Buildings

The first year after the organization of the county, the taxpayers of the county began to realize what advantages a new county held for them in the way of improved roads and bridges. The policy of the first board of supervisors and its chairman, Mr. H. C. Hulett, was to build the best possible public roads and bridges consistent with good business management. This policy has been consistently followed by successive boards of supervisors, until today Glenn County is known throughout the state for its good roads and its fine bridges. The county has erected a steel bridge across the Sacramento River at Butte City; and at Hamilton City an electrically operated span steel bridge costing three hundred thousand dollars was constructed in 1909, by direct taxation, at the joint expense of Butte and Glenn Counties. Steel bridges have been erected at Elk Creek, Winslow, Grindstone Creek, on Kelley Road across Stony Creek, at Rockville across Stony Creek, at the Simpson Ranch across Stony Creek, and at St. John. Since the fall of 1912 the county has adopted the policy of replacing all wooden bridges and culverts with concrete structures or corrugated iron pipes, thus doing away with the heavy annual maintenance costs. Hundreds of miles of new roads have been constructed to accommodate the new settlement on recently subdivided lands in the Orland and Central Canal Irrigation Projects. In the year 1910 the people of the county voted bonds in the aggregate amount of four hundred thousand dollars for roads and bridges. This expenditure of bond money was necessary to raise the standard of Glenn County's roads and bridges to the ever increasing demands of the taxpayers and the traveling public.

The people had faith in the future of the community and expressed it even in the midst of hard times by voting bonds for the erection of county buildings. The first officials of the County of Glenn had temporary offices in Odd Fellows Hall and some of the buildings further north on Tehama Street; but in 1893 the grand jury recommended the erection of suitable quarters for the county officials. Accordingly, bonds to the amount of eighty thousand dollars were voted for that purpose, and carried at a ratio of six to one. The next matter of absorbing interest was the selection of a proper site. Every one with property to develop tried to secure the location of the county buildings on, or near, his interests. The present site was chosen from

seventeen competitive bids, and was purchased from Dr. J. A. Randolph for five thousand dollars. A contract for seventy-nine thousand dollars for the construction of the courthouse and jail, in accordance with the plans and specifications of John H. Curtiss, was let to H. H. Burrell, of the California Bridge Company. Work was commenced immediately, and the corner stone was laid with great ceremony on February 17, 1894.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Courthouse

The ceremonies began with a long parade from Tehama Street to the site of the courthouse on Sycamore. Dr. L. P. Tooley was grand marshal of the day. The parade formed on Tehama Street in the following order: Silvey's Cornet Band, followed by Company G, National Guard of California. The Monroe Lodge of Odd Fellows formed the next unit; and then came the Laurel Lodge of Masons, followed by citizens in carriages and on foot. The parade marched to the courthouse, where a temporary platform had been erected. Here H. C. Hulett, chairman of the board of supervisors, requested the Masonic Order to proceed with the laying of the corner stone according to their ritual. Deputy Grand Marshal J. B. Stevens, of Napa, proceeded with the ceremony. In the corner stone a copper box was deposited which contained the following articles: A silver dollar coined in 1882 (the year in which agitation for county division was started); a list of the officers of Laurel Lodge, F. & A. M., and also one of Monroe Lodge, I. O. O. F.; a copy of the proceedings of the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, San Francisco; a copy each of the Willows Review, Orland News, Willows Daily Journal, Willows Weekly Journal, San Francisco Chronicle, and San Francisco Examiner, of the date of February 17, 1894; a bill head from Freeman's Hardware Store; an aluminum Midwinter Fair souvenir key, Mrs. J. H. Hoever; a silver pencil, J. H. Mitchell; a letter head of Hochheimer & Company, with the autographs of Moses and Amiel Hochheimer; and a souvenir World's Fair goblet, B. H. Mooney. Judge Millington was the orator of the day, and made a very impressive speech. The day's programme closed with a dance at the Armory, under the auspices of Company G; and a big banquet at the Crawford House, at which A. C. Burrell, the courthouse contractor, acted as toastmaster.

Organization and Service of Company G

During 1893, Company G of the California National Guards was organized in Willows with the following members: William H. Sale, Duncan P. McCallum, L. J. Stearn, George Q. Hoag,



G. W. Kopf, George Niswonger, L. E. Wickes, Benjamin C. Ratliff, Arthur Wade, Eugene Duncan, Leland Johnson, Henry Keeran, Frank Williams, William Niswonger, William Killebrew, Herbert McCartney, Alston Ayer, Michael Kahn, Edgar O. Bailey, John H. Graves, J. O. Longmire, William Shearer, Maurice Shea, Thomas Ajax, T. S. Daugherty, D. C. Andrews, Cyrus McMath, Bert McMath, W. W. Woolf, Harry C. Compton, Louis M. Reager, Tracy Crawford, William V. Freeman, Frank Bondurant, M. H. Lathrop, M. J. Keys, Charles F. Clark, A. R. Eichler, F. L. Roberts, G. S. White, Max Gutfield, Ammon Daugherty, S. A. Gibson, Frank Zumwalt, Simon McIntyre, C. F. Parker, Jesse W. Patton, Kirby McIntyre, John J. West, Henry K. McMath, Robert Wilson, Edgar Hunter, William M. Finch, Alfonso J. Burgi, Marion W. Pratt, Warren Sutherland, Clarence R. Wickes, Charles E. Studebaker, Amiel Peters, Henry Walker, John F. Sersanous, Marion Pirkey, J. H. Ball, Charles McCanley, Gilbert Whiting. The officers chosen were: Captain, Dr. M. Pirkey; First Lieutenant, Prof. M. W. Pratt; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Walker.

In the act of the Legislature authorizing the raising of ten companies (of which Company G was one), monetary provision was only made for five; and therefore the companies were forced to do with half the usual amount of funds. This condition was partially remedied by Company G by holding a three days' military fair as a benefit for the company; and they were very generously supported in their endeavor by the people of the community.

During the strike in 1894, Company G was called to Sacramento, and formed part of the Eighth Regiment stationed there on guard duty. The boys were away five weeks. On their return they were treated to a rousing demonstration, nearly all the population of the town being at the depot to welcome them and witness their march to the Armory, where they were dismissed by Captain Pirkey in a very appropriate speech, commending them for their courage and the excellent discipline maintained by them while at their post of duty. The Sacramento Bee of that date very highly praised the men of the Eighth Regiment, to which Company G belonged, for their valor and honorable conduct while in Sacramento.

Agricultural Association and the Races

Soon after the formation of the county, the Legislature made appropriations for district agricultural associations to be formed throughout the state for the purpose of fostering an interest in the breeding of fine stock. Such an association was immediately

formed by the progressive men of Glenn County, and received support from the state to the extent of three thousand dollars. The first fair of the Glenn District Agricultural Association was held in Agricultural Park (now Pittsburg Addition to the town of Willows) in August, 1893. Much fine stock was exhibited and twelve hundred dollars was distributed in premiums. There were also good exhibits of agricultural and horticultural products in the pavilion, as well as displays by the leading merchants and business men of the county; but the chief interest of the fair centered in the races. Several other counties had formed associations also; and by holding the fairs at different dates a racing circuit was formed in Northern California comprising the towns of Chico, Marysville, Red Bluff, Woodland, Willows and others. The stores and nearly all the attractions of the fair closed in the afternoons, so that every one might see the races; and whenever the local favorite was pitted against a winner from some other county the interest was intense. Some of the most prominent owners and breeders of racing stock in and around Willows at that time were: W. W. Marshall, Col. F. G. Crawford, Dr. J. A. Randolph, J. R. Troxel, and Charles and Will Merrill. These fairs were annual events until 1897, when Governor Budd vetoed the appropriation and state support was withdrawn. That year the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association stepped into the breach; and upon each district association guaranteeing a purse of one thousand dollars, five days' racing was held in each town in the circuit. The old local pride and zest had departed, however, and so far as Glenn County was concerned, racing soon became a sport of the past. For many years Col. F. G. Crawford maintained his stables, in the hope of better times in the racing world; but upon his death the horses were all sold. In 1910 the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company bought Agricultural Park, tore down the old buildings, and subdivided the race track into town lots.

Famous Trials

The years following the Panic of 1893 were years of retrogression rather than of progress. Low prices and the shortage of money caused a decline of all values in the county, but particularly of land values. The assessment roll decreased from \$12,135,640 in 1893 to \$8,768,060 in 1897. Toward the latter part of the decade, signs of returning prosperity began to multiply; and the next few years thereafter witnessed the inception of many new enterprises. In the interim, however, the chief interest of the people centered in the management of the new county; and there were two very important trials in this connec-

tion. The first was the outcome of an action on the part of Sheriff Clark, in which he exceeded his authority as sheriff by taking possession of some property of Mr. Horan without first qualifying as receiver. Mr. Horan immediately brought suit against Sheriff Clark, and obtained judgment. At the next meeting of the board of supervisors, there were seventeen applicants for the office of sheriff; and from this number the board appointed George Baker to the position. Clark protested that no vacancy existed, and tried to maintain his hold on the position. Finally, as a result of the action *Thruston vs. Clark*, charging the sheriff with the collection of illegal fees, Judge Millington of the Superior Court handed down a decision declaring the office of sheriff vacant; and Baker finished out the term. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by H. C. Stanton.

The second trial arising from a controversy over county management was the trial of H. C. Hulett, chairman of the board of supervisors, for alleged extravagance and mismanagement of the county funds in the matter of letting bridge contracts. The grand jury brought five indictments against Mr. Hulett on the evidence of Johnson and Wilson; but by the time the case came to trial Johnson had left the country and could not be located, and the evidence given by Robert Wilson was entirely circumstantial and failed to connect Hulett definitely with any of the alleged transactions. At the close of the trial the jury was out four hours, and stood nine to three in favor of acquittal, when the judge dismissed them. This hasty action on his part necessitated a second trial, at great expense to the county. In the end Hulett was acquitted.

There was another case tried in the Superior Court during this period, which, although of a purely civil nature, was of even greater interest to the people of the county generally, on account of the array of legal talent on each side, the expert testimony given, and the prominence of the parties to the suit. This was the famous "Murdock Note Case." William Murdock was one of the early pioneers of the county, and had amassed a fortune. Murdock had never married; and upon his demise he bequeathed an estate valued at a quarter of a million dollars to his brothers and sisters and their children. Shortly after his death, there began to be rumors afloat of a hundred-thousand-dollar note against the estate. When at last the note was presented, the executors refused to allow it, and suit was instituted by the owners to force payment. The note was for one hundred thousand dollars, bearing interest at one per cent. a month, and purported to have been given to Mary Helen Murdock (Mrs.

Gawn Murdock), of Olympo, seventeen years before. At the time of its presentation the note and accrued interest amounted to \$303,566.60, enough to wipe out the interest of the other heirs in the estate, if allowed. Suit was filed for the owners of the note by Campbell, Metzou & Reddy, of San Francisco, but was prosecuted in court by Frank Freeman and Grove L. Johnson. F. C. Lusk, of Chico, attorney for the estate, was assisted in the defense by Richard Bayne and Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, of San Francisco. Theodore Kytka, the famous handwriting expert, was called upon to testify to the authenticity of the signature, which the defense claimed to be a forgery. The trial continued for forty days; and the most intense interest was manifested by the people of the community, the court room being packed each day. The result was a hung jury, and the matter was finally compromised out of court. By the compromise the owners of the note received fifty thousand dollars, and the balance of the estate was divided among the heirs mentioned in the will.

New Enterprises

In 1897 an agitation for creameries swept over the valley, and many were established in neighboring counties. On April 12, 1897, a creamery association was formed in Glenn County, with A. Hochheimer, chairman; W. H. Sale, secretary; and C. E. Keeran, P. R. Garnett, A. D. Duncan, Henry Bielar and A. Carttenberg, directors. Stock was subscribed; and B. F. Sweet, the promoter of the enterprise, was given a contract to erect a building and install the necessary equipment. After tentatively selecting two or three different sites, the association finally located their building just east of the railroad track on Wood Street. An incident which happened in connection with the acceptance of this building from the contractor seemed a foreboding of the fate of the new enterprise. Each of the parties to be present at the final test evidently depended on someone else to supply the necessary milk; and when the time came to try out the machinery, there was no milk provided and the test had to be made with water. It soon became evident that this incident was typical of conditions in the county. They had the building and equipment, but no milk; that is, in commercial quantities. It did not pay to milk cows on dry feed during the summer, and the enterprise flagged. The backers of the creamery were just ten years ahead of their time. They had the vision of the possibilities of the county in the way of development, but they were not successful in imparting that confidence and enthusiasm to the average farmer. Dr. F. X. Tremblay and his associates tried to revive interest in the creamery situation again in 1903; but it

was not till after the completion of the river branch canal and the subdivision of large holdings into intensive farms, in 1907, that dairying became a firmly established industry in the county.

In 1903 great excitement spread over the county over the prospect of striking oil. Many who claimed to be experts in detecting oil-bearing strata examined the territory lying in the foothill belt and gave out the most encouraging reports. Several companies were formed, and selling shares of oil stock became one of the most lucrative occupations of the time. Stockholders had visions of "gushers," and imagined themselves rolling in opulence in consequence. Three companies actually started wells, but two became discouraged before going very deep. The Washington-California Oil Company, whose well was located on the Nye Ranch, actually struck several small veins of oil—just enough to keep them hoping—but after drilling over three thousand feet without striking anything more satisfying than brackish water with a slight oily scum on top, the well was finally abandoned.

The county as a municipal corporation has from its very beginning been ably managed in the interests of its taxpayers. For reference, there is appended here a list of the county officers and state legislative representatives of this district, from the date of the formation of the county to the year 1917.

List of County Officers

1892

State Senator, J. H. Seawell; Assemblyman, W. A. Vann; Superior Judge, Seth Millington; Sheriff, P. H. Clark; County Clerk, W. H. Sale; County Auditor and Recorder, John H. Graves; Treasurer, James M. Millsaps; Assessor, L. R. Stewart; District Attorney, George Dudley; County Surveyor, T. L. Knock; Coroner and Public Administrator, Dr. F. X. Tremblay; Superintendent of Schools, William M. Finch; Supervisors: First District, H. C. Hulett; Second District, David Markham; Third District, N. B. Vanderford; Fourth District, P. R. Garnett; Fifth District, W. Frank Miller.

1894

Assemblyman, William Ash; Superior Judge, Frank Moody; Sheriff, H. C. Stanton; County Clerk, W. H. Sale; Recorder and Auditor, John Graves; Treasurer, J. F. Sersanous; Assessor, P. O. Eibe; District Attorney, George Dudley; Coroner and Public Administrator, J. O. Johnson; County Surveyor, T. L. Knock; Superintendent of Schools, William M. Finch; Supervisors: Second District, Vincent Cleek; Fourth District, H. A. Logan.

1896

Assemblyman, A. E. Bridgeford; Supervisors, First District, James Boyd; Third District, Asa M. Jackson; Fifth District, W. Frank Miller.

1898

State Senator, John Boggs (died in office, 1899; succeeded by J. W. Goad); Assemblyman, J. P. Glynn; Superior Judge, Oval Pirkey; Sheriff, H. C. Stanton; County Clerk, W. H. Sale; Auditor and Recorder, John H. Graves; District Attorney, R. A. Long; Assessor, P. O. Eibe; Treasurer, John F. Sersanous; Superintendent of Schools, Frank S. Reager; Coroner and Public Administrator, John Franey; County Surveyor, J. F. Weston; Supervisors: Second District, V. C. Cleek; Fourth District, P. R. Garnett; Fifth District, J. W. Alberty.

1900

Assemblyman, T. J. Sheridan; Supervisors: First District, George C. Prentiss; Third District, Asa M. Jackson; Fifth District, W. H. Hodgson.

1902

State Senator, J. B. Sanford; Assemblyman, Benjamin H. Howard; Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. A. Bailey; County Clerk, W. H. Sale; Auditor and Recorder, John H. Graves; District Attorney, R. L. Clifton; Assessor, W. H. Markham; Treasurer, L. J. Klemmer; Superintendent of Schools, F. S. Reager; Coroner and Public Administrator, L. R. Stewart; County Surveyor, T. L. Knock; Supervisors: Second District, David Brown; Fourth District, J. R. Troxel.

1904

Assemblyman, Ernest Weyand; Superior Judge, William M. Finch; Supervisors: First District, George C. Prentiss; Fourth District, for the unexpired term of J. R. Troxel, deceased, Seth W. Stanton; Third District, Asa M. Jackson; Fifth District, J. W. Alberty.

1906

State Senator, J. B. Sanford; Assemblyman, F. H. Smyth; Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. A. Bailey; County Clerk, William H. Sale; Auditor and Recorder, M. Golden; District Attorney, C. F. Purkitt; Assessor, W. H. Markham; Treasurer, L. J. Klemmer; Superintendent of Schools, S. M. Chaney; Coroner and Public Administrator, Jos. M. Reidy; County Surveyor, Thomas L. Knock; Supervisors: Second District, David Brown; Fourth District, Seth W. Stanton.

1908

Assemblyman, J. B. Mendenhall; Supervisors: First District, P. O. Eibe; Third District, Frank C. Hurlburt; Fifth District, H. D. Wylie.

1910

State Senator, J. B. Sanford; Assemblyman, J. B. Mendenhall; Superior Judge, William M. Finch; Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. A. Bailey; County Clerk, W. H. Sale; District Attorney, Claude F. Purkitt; Auditor and Recorder, M. Golden; Treasurer, J. W. Monroe; Assessor, W. H. Markham; Superintendent of Schools, S. M. Chaney; Coroner and Public Administrator, Jos. M. Reidy; County Surveyor, Luther C. Stiles; Supervisors: Second District, W. L. Thompson; Fourth District, S. W. Stanton.

1912

Assemblyman, Harry Polsley; Supervisors: First District, P. O. Eibe; Third District, J. S. Sale; Fifth District, H. D. Wylie.

1914

State Senator, Claude F. Purkitt; Assemblyman, Elmer Sisson; Sheriff, J. A. Bailey; County Clerk, W. H. Sale; District Attorney, Benjamin F. Geis; Auditor and Recorder, M. Golden; Treasurer, J. W. Monroe; Assessor, E. C. Harelson; Tax Collector, Mrs. Mae Blondin; Coroner and Public Administrator, D. C. Tucker; County Surveyor, Bayard Knock; Superintendent of Schools, S. M. Chaney; Supervisors: Second District, David Brown; Fourth District, Leon Speier.

1916

Assemblyman, Harry Polsley; Superior Judge, William M. Finch; Supervisors: First District, P. O. Eibe (deceased; succeeded by Charles Lambert, appointed by Governor Stephens); Third District, J. S. Sale; Fifth District, H. D. Wylie.

CHAPTER IX

THE ERA OF IRRIGATION

The need of irrigation of the lands of Glenn County was recognized by the progressive men of the years 1875 and 1876. In May, 1875, an irrigation meeting was held in Colusa, the county seat of Colusa County, which at that time embraced the area which is now Glenn County. Will S. Green, Honorable John

Boggs, Colonel Hagar, J. B. DeJarnatt, L. F. Moulton and others discussed the possibilities of irrigation, and were agreed as to the many advantages offered in the use of water by that method. Immediately following that meeting, many private water rights were filed and located.

Early Irrigation

John Boggs, George Packer, and others, constructed a ditch from the river, at a point near Princeton, from which they irrigated their lands at time of high water. On Stony Creek, near Smithville (now Stonyford), John L. Smith several years before constructed a ditch for operating his flour mill, and also for irrigating his fields of alfalfa. Later, a company styled the Stony Creek Improvement Company constructed a ditch higher up Big Stony Creek, and irrigated a much larger area of land for alfalfa. On the north side of Stony Creek the landowners of that locality constructed a ditch for the irrigation of their orchards and fields of alfalfa. During this same period a Chinaman constructed a ditch from Stony Creek, a short distance below the two ditches mentioned, and irrigated his garden and orchard.

Following the early construction of irrigation works near the town site of Stonyford, other ditches were taken out along the entire course of Stony Creek. In the vicinity of Elk Creek, numerous private irrigation systems were constructed. The Fruto Land and Improvement Company constructed a six-mile ditch on the east side of Stony Creek, three miles south of Elk Creek, for the irrigation of several hundred acres of vineyard, orchard and alfalfa.

Irrigation District Projects

The years 1887 and 1888 were years of irrigation development in Glenn County. The first irrigation district under the Wright Law in Glenn County was formed on September 10, 1887, and was known as the Orland Irrigation District. The area of the district formed was about fourteen thousand acres, lying in what was then Colusa and Tehama Counties, and north of Stony Creek. Opposition soon arose, forcing the abandonment of this plan; and on August 20, 1888, the Kraft Irrigation District was formed, cutting from the boundaries of the first district the lands of those opposed to the plan, and including two thousand acres belonging to the Krafts, which they wished to develop by means of irrigation.

In 1888 the Stony Creek Irrigation Company was incorporated, with C. B. Ashurst, of Red Bluff, G. W. Murdock, F. C.

Graves, and T. J. Kirkpatrick as stockholders. A ditch taking water from Stony Creek about nine miles northwest of Orland, and running in a southeasterly direction for a distance of eight miles, was constructed for the irrigation of the lands adjacent to the canal.

On January 14, 1888, the Orland Southside Irrigation District was formed. This district, as formed, comprised an area of approximately twenty-six thousand acres and included the town of Orland. This district proceeded with its organization, voted one hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds for construction purposes, and then failed to carry their plans to completion because of the opposition of certain landowners and the faulty provisions of the Wright Law.

Will S. Green, and the Central Irrigation District

Will S. Green, the chairman of the first irrigation meeting held in Colusa, in May, 1875, is known to this generation as the father of irrigation in Glenn and Colusa Counties. In the brain of that progressive man was first originated the plan of diverting the waters of the Sacramento River through a great canal, for the irrigation of the lands on the west side of the river in Glenn and Colusa Counties. From the time of the first irrigation meeting, until November 22, 1887, Mr. Green constantly bent his entire energies to the formation and completion of the plan of watering the lands now embraced in what is generally known as the Central Irrigation District. On November 22, 1887, the dreams and plans of Mr. Green were fulfilled. On that date the Central Irrigation District was formed by a vote of the electors of the proposed district, in accordance with the Wright Irrigation Act. The area of the district embraced one hundred fifty-six thousand five hundred acres of land lying on the rich, level plains of Glenn and Colusa Counties.

The formation of the irrigation district was an easy matter for Mr. Green and his enthusiastic associates. Bonds amounting to seven hundred fifty thousand dollars were voted on the second day of April, 1888, for the construction of the necessary canals and irrigation works, by a vote of more than five to one. The bonds were issued, dated July 1, 1888, bearing interest at six per cent., payable semiannually, and redeemable in installments at the end of the eleventh year and each succeeding year thereafter until final maturity. In October, 1889, contracts for canal construction were let amounting to two hundred ninety thousand dollars, and work was commenced immediately.

The canal, as originally planned, had its source from the Sacramento River at a point near the Tehama County line, at

which place proper water appropriations were made in behalf of the district and for the benefit of those lands embraced within the district boundaries. The canal, as proposed, covered the lands from its source to about midway between Willows and Arbuckle, where its outlet or discharge was provided for by a connection with a foothill drainage creek.

The engineers' original estimates provided for a main canal of sixty-five feet bottom width for a distance of thirty miles, the balance of the distance to be reduced to twenty feet bottom width. Lateral canals and subcanals were also included in this original estimate.

Difficulties of a nature beyond the control of the first sponsors of the irrigation district arose, which proved to be the undoing of the district plans. After bonds were sold, prominent owners of lands within the district resisted the bond lien upon their lands. Suits were brought, and the entire irrigation plan was thrown into chaos. Then followed years marked chiefly with suits resisting the plans of the district, which resulted finally in adverse court decisions as to the validity of the district and its bond issue. Water was denied the canal in its uncompleted condition, and the labors of a truly progressive irrigationist were temporarily lost. To others fell the work of carrying on the cause of irrigation in this district. Bridging the years from 1887 to 1903, progress in irrigation was estopped by litigation in all the irrigation districts of the county.

Orland Irrigation Project

In 1893, John H. Graves, the auditor and recorder of Glenn county, entered into a lease arrangement with the stockholders of the Stony Creek Irrigation Company, the owners of the only operative irrigation system of the county, for their canal system serving water to the lands adjacent to their canal, from its intake on Stony Creek to the east boundary of the Murdock Ranch, west of Orland. Mr. Graves interested others in his plan to bring water into the town of Orland, and in the fall of 1893, through the efforts of the lessors of the Stony Creek Irrigation System, the canal was extended and water was conducted to the lands of Orland and immediate vicinity. The water supply thus furnished, however, was found to be inadequate to the successful irrigation of the lands of that area.

From 1893 to 1907 untiring efforts were put forward by interested landowners to better irrigation conditions. Through the direct efforts of the Sacramento Valley Development Association and its first president, Will S. Green—aided by Frank Freeman and Charles L. Donohoe, of Willows, and William and J. B.

Morrissey, H. A. Greenwood, J. M. Scribner, Frank S. Reager, David and Thomas Brown and others, of Orland—the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Garfield, and the Reclamation Service engineers, investigated the possibilities and benefits of adequate irrigation of the lands of Orland and vicinity, and accepted upon behalf of the United States Government the responsibility of solving the irrigation problem of the district.

In 1908, the Government reclamation engineers completed their plans for the irrigation of an area of fourteen thousand acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Orland. Work was completed on a dam impounding water in a reservoir on the head waters of Stony Creek, in Indian Valley, Colusa County, in time for the irrigation season of 1910. Since the advent of the Government in the irrigation affairs of Orland and vicinity, the development of the resources of that district has steadily progressed.

Late Canal Irrigation Development

The year 1901 saw the beginning of the rehabilitation of the scheme of Will S. Green for the irrigation of the lands of the Central Irrigation District, and in addition the rich sedimentary lands along the Sacramento River in Glenn and Colusa Counties.

During the year 1901, Byron De la Beckwith of Colusa conceived the idea of running water to the lands of the Central Irrigation District by private enterprise. On November 30, 1901, water appropriations were made by him on the Sacramento River at the present intake of the Central Canal. Immediately Mr. Beckwith interested capitalists, among whom were Messrs. Sheldon and Schuyler, in an enterprise having as its object the lease of the Central Canal then constructed, and its completion to the river intake for the watering of lands of the district. On September 20, 1902, the plans and efforts of Mr. Beckwith resulted in a lease being obtained by Sheldon, Schuyler and others upon the main canal of the Central Irrigation District from its de facto board of directors, or trustees, for a period of fifty years at merely a nominal annual rental. The Central Canal and Irrigation Company was organized for the purpose of carrying out the plans for the irrigation of lands of the Central Irrigation District, and also lands along the Sacramento River. Construction work was commenced almost immediately, and was carried on continuously for a period of several years, through several changes of management of the company.

During this time the company was unable to secure the co-operation of the landowners within the area to be watered by their canal system. Crops had been good for several years, and

the landowners were not inclined to turn their attention to irrigation and intensive farming. This unexpected opposition on the part of the lands to be served with water forced the irrigation company to abandon the plan of selling water to the lands of this area and, in order to assure the success of their enterprise, to assume the added responsibility of purchasing large tracts of land and constructing the complete system of irrigation works necessary for their irrigation, as a preliminary step to subdividing them and offering for sale small home tracts under irrigation for intensive farming.

This added and unforeseen responsibility offered an opportunity to a man of large land-colonization experience. C. M. Wooster, of San Francisco, closely identified for years with the colonization of lands in California and other states, organized the Sacramento Valley Land Company for the purpose of purchasing lands, bringing them under canal irrigation, subdividing them into small home tracts, and colonizing them with farmers interested in intensive agriculture. Through the influence of Mr. Wooster and Frank E. Robinson of Los Angeles, and associates, the ownership of the Central Canal and Irrigation Company passed to the owners of the Sacramento Valley Land Company. At this time the irrigation system lost its identity as a canal company for the irrigation of those lands originally included in the plans of Messrs. Green, Beckwith and others, and became the governing feature of a land-colonization scheme. In 1905 and 1906 the ranches of the Honorable John Boggs in Colusa County, and of George F. Packer, and a portion of the Glenn Ranch, were purchased by the Sacramento Valley Land Company. Water was immediately brought to these lands, and the work of colonizing commenced.

The year 1905 was a milestone in irrigation development in this section of the county. Thirty years had passed since the time when Mr. Green called the first irrigation meeting in Colusa; and eighteen years had passed since the time when the work of that tireless irrigationist resulted in the formation of the Central Irrigation District. Only the memory of that true friend and energetic champion of irrigation was left to the people of Glenn and Colusa Counties; but the final realization of his dreams, denied him during his lifetime, was now an accomplished fact. Others have carried on his work through many adversities, still inspired by the memory of his energy and optimism.

During the next succeeding years, the operation of the canal system was continued and extended under adverse conditions. In 1908, capitalists from Pittsburgh, Pa., and from Southern Idaho, purchased the control of the Central Canal and Irrigation

Company, and the Sacramento Valley Land Company, merging both interests into the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company. This company purchased additional large areas of land, and made extensive improvements and extensions of the canal and its laterals, investing approximately nine millions of dollars in the scheme. They immediately subdivided their immense holdings into small tracts for purposes of colonization and intensive farming, and sold large areas to homeseekers from all states of the Union. During this period Glenn and Colusa Counties were the most progressive districts of the state in irrigation and colonization affairs.

Again adversity blocked the wheels of progress. Through the financial failure of Kuhn Brothers, of Pittsburgh, the principal owners of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company and sponsors for the irrigation project, the years from 1913 to 1915 were years of retrogression. In the year 1916, however, a way out of the unfortunate failure of 1912 was believed to have been found. The present owners of the canal system, through court judgments and rulings of the Public Utilities Commission, have learned that the waters of the canal are appropriated only for the use of the public, and not for the furtherance of any particular private land-colonization enterprise organized and conducted for its own benefit and profit; and that the plans of Mr. Green, as originally made in the sovereign interests of the lands of the irrigation district, are not to be interfered with, and water is to be held available for the use of the entire district. It is proposed to reorganize into an irrigation district, under the laws of the state, that territory originally embraced in the old Central Irrigation District founded by Mr. Green, thus completing after twenty-nine years the plans and hopes of the original organizer of the district.

On December 9, 1916, an irrigation district was formed under the laws of the state for the irrigation of those lands south of Sidds Landing on the Sacramento River, extending south into Colusa County and west to the original boundaries of the old Central Irrigation District. The canal and lateral systems are already constructed in this district. All that remains to be accomplished by the district is the installation of proper pumping facilities from the source of water supply, the Sacramento River, near Sidds Landing and at Hart's Landing near Princeton, and the purchase of the canal-operating system from its present owners.

A second district is at this time in process of formation for the irrigation of those lands north of Sidds Landing on the Sacramento River, east of the boundaries of the old Central

Irrigation District, and between the Main Central Canal and the Sacramento River.

Well and Pumping-Plant Irrigation Development

As the early pioneer stockman sought water for domestic purposes from rivers, creeks and springs, so the early pioneer in irrigation sought water from the same sources. The abundant underground water supply for irrigation purposes was overlooked by those seeking water for their lands until Henry B. St. Louis, a farmer west of Norman, investigated and found an abundant water supply on his farm. In the spring of 1908, Mr. St. Louis bored a well of large diameter and installed a five-inch centrifugal pump driven by a gas engine, receiving for his trouble an abundant supply of water for the irrigation of alfalfa. During years past, others had installed small pumping plants. Artesian water had been sought at great depths on the Rideout Ranch, later known as the Spalding Ranch, in the vicinity of Norman. To Mr. St. Louis and his industry, however, can correctly be credited the beginning of pump irrigation in Glenn County.

Profiting by the experience of Mr. St. Louis, L. H. Twede purchased land for the Twede Ranch and Land Company southeast of Willows, and developed an adequate water supply for general farm crops, and later for rice cultivation. The water supply on the Twede Ranch is without equal in the valley. The success of Mr. Twede inspired the owners of the Spalding Ranch to undertake the development of their large acreage from pumping wells. Messrs. Wickes and McCurdy installed the first large pumping wells on the Fony Glenn Farm southeast of Willows, which later proved to the subsequent owners of that farm that water for irrigation could be had in abundant quantities by the installation of pumping wells. In the vicinity of the Fony Glenn Farm, H. M. Garnett developed an adequate supply of water for a large acreage of alfalfa, as did also Mrs. Inez Garnett Freed, Lloyd T. Lacy, and the Singletary Brothers.

In the immediate vicinity of Willows, water for irrigation was first developed by William Leake, north of the county hospital, and Charles Clarke, one mile west of Willows, on the property now the residence of Charles Lambert. Later, the Marshall and Lacroix Farms were sold in small farm units, and water for irrigation was developed from wells. Other large water-development areas are the Germain Ranch, Mills and Brown Ranch Subdivision, and Kattenberg Tracts.

In the Germantown district, William M. Shaw, on his home section south of Germantown, has developed water for the irri-

gation of about two hundred forty acres of alfalfa and sixty acres of orchard. An artesian well, supplemented by a pump, supplies water to a storage reservoir; and an underground concrete pipe system conveys water to the different fields without loss. Through the demonstration of the abundance of underground water supply by Mr. Shaw, the Central Forest Company developed water for the irrigation of their alfalfa and eucalyptus acreages.

Beginning with the first successful large pumping plant of Mr. St. Louis in 1908, water development for irrigation from wells has gone forward with astonishing rapidity. During a period of eight years large areas of land have been brought under irrigation that otherwise would have remained undeveloped because of the lack of surface supply. The limit boundaries of underground water-bearing strata are now well known. Water for irrigation can be had from wells over almost the entire area not covered by surface gravity supply. Only those lands in the immediate vicinity of the low foothills are without abundant underground water-bearing strata of economical pumping depth.

Water for irrigation in Glenn County, through the Government Irrigation Project at Orland, the Great Central Canal Project, and the many individual and corporate pumping plants of the district not supplied with gravity flow, has added more than ten millions of dollars in assessed valuation to the county's wealth. During the years 1915 and 1916 a new cereal crop of unlimited possibilities has proved a success in the county. Rice has created a new demand for large quantities of water; and the Central Canal, during the irrigation season of 1917, was filled to capacity for the first time in its checkered history. Large individual pumping plants have been installed for rice culture on the Charles H. Glenn Farm and the Mudd Ranch, now the property of Faxon and Montague. A second irrigation pumping plant is being installed on the Sacramento River at Sidds Landing by P. B. Cross, an Oakland capitalist, for the irrigation of ten thousand eight hundred acres of rice land for the season of 1918.

Water is King. Its use and benefits are now fully utilized and realized. The anti-irrigationist has given way to the progress of the times. Water under the control of man has proved a necessity. The present and future years will be known as the Irrigation Age of Glenn County.

CHAPTER X

WILLOWS

Origin of the Name

Standing out in bold relief from the vast expanse of treeless plains, "the willows" were the only landmark in early days between the settlements along the river and those in the foothills. These trees bordered a group of springs on Willow Creek, one mile east of the present town of Willows. Travelers between the foothills and Princeton guided their course by the willows, and gradually the name was applied to the locality surrounding the trees. The first store on the present site of the town was known as the store at "the willows." In 1876, when the town was formally laid out in lots, there was some talk of changing the name to Venado or Zumwalt, after the first pioneer of the town and the man who was instrumental in getting the railroad to pass through here at its present location; but the force of habit was too strong with the people of the surrounding territory, and the place continued to be called "the Willows." The Post Office Department tried to distinguish it from a town in Southern California by making the name "Willow"; but as everyone continued to address letters by the popular name, even the Post Office Department finally fell in line, and in 1916 the name was formally changed to "Willows," in recognition of the popular wish.

Early Settlers and Selection of the Town Site

Willows, as a town, dates from June 11, 1876, when William Johnson and Moses Hochheimer established a general merchandise store on the present site of the Glenn County Lumber Company's yards. The first family to establish themselves on the site of the present town of Willows was that of Daniel Zumwalt, Sr., who had built a home on his farm property prior to the beginning of the town. It is related that the first sale from the new store was a can of mustard, to Mrs. Zumwalt. Following close after the store, came a hotel, hardware store, drug store, blacksmith shop and saloon. J. O. Johnson built the first house on what is now Tehama Street. In the fall of 1877, the Southern Pacific Company laid out the town site of Willows; and development was rapid from that time on.

The Southern Pacific Enters Willows

On September 26, 1878, the railroad was completed as far as Willows; and the event was celebrated with great rejoicing by

the people of the town. The morning exercises were given over to speeches, music by the band, and the firing of anvils. Hon. John Boggs introduced Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, the orator of the day, who made a stirring address. After the speaking, the merry-making commenced. All sorts of contests, including a fat man's race, helped to keep the crowd in a good humor. This was followed by a harvest banquet in the pavilion; and the program closed with a masque ball in the evening.

Growth of the Town

The phenomenal growth of the town in the first two years of its existence may be seen from the following inventory of the business interests of the town at the time of the coming of the railroad. There were then three general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, three hotels, one grocery store, one drug store, one jewelry store, one millinery store, two blacksmith shops, one cigar store, one harness shop, three livery stables, one feed mill, five saloons, two barber shops, and one weekly newspaper. Already two physicians had begun practice in the town.

Early Conflagrations

Four times in her early history Willows was swept by disastrous fires—only to rise each time, like a phoenix, from the ashes, through the indomitable will and persistent courage of her citizens. Probably the most destructive one of these fires was that which occurred on May 30, 1882. The following description of the fire, taken from Rogers' History of Colusa County, is interesting both in itself and as indicating the caliber of the men to whom Willows is indebted for her solid foundation.

"May 30, a fire broke out at Willows at two o'clock in the morning; and in a very short time the principal business portion of that thriving, progressive place was in ashes. It was the most calamitous event which had ever happened to any part of the county. The fire originated in the Central Hotel, occupied by Captain Williams; and a strong north wind prevailing at the time, the fire swept all the line of buildings south, chiefly business houses, consisting of stores, saloons, hotels and restaurants. The fire was so rapid and so eager in its destructive work, that little could be saved. In the hotel where the fire originated, the occupants had barely time to escape with their lives. There being no water, nor any facilities for fighting the fire, the citizens were compelled to stand by and see their property destroyed by the devouring element. . . . The following are the names of those who were burned out: Weston's photograph gallery, Park &

Duncan's law office, Sherfey & Nordyke's butcher shop, Allen & Callahan's saloon, Sehorn & Calder's store, Smith's barber shop, Duncan's bakery, saloon of Wm. Bentz, saloon of Samuel Culver, F. W. Stone's jewelry store, Hansen's drug store, J. A. Thompson's grocery, the Gutman building, Bates' saloon building, the Journal office, O. R. Coghlan's law office, Hochheimer & Company's general store, post office, Willows Hotel (F. G. Crawford, lessee), Palace Hotel, Brooks' saloon, Isaacs' general merchandise store, W. L. Robinson & Company's hardware, Ketchum's saloon, Mrs. Jones' house and millinery stock, I. A. Lawrence's undertaking rooms, Mrs. E. P. Price's hotel, Clark's tailor shop, Central Hotel, Kaminsky's jewelry store, Putnam's drug store, Mellor's blacksmith shop and residence, and J. Kahn's clothing stock. The total loss was estimated at over \$200,000—a serious if not irreparable loss, one would be tempted to assert, for a young town which had only four years before been a portion of a large cattle range, were he not aware of the energy, pluck, perseverance and confidence in the future of their town, which the people of Willows had always so manifested as to invoke the admiration of every newspaper in the state. The loss was not, however, a calamity at which despair was permitted to dolefully officiate. It was a temporary affliction, involving discomforts and some financial inconvenience which could, with good judgment, be removed or overcome. Willows had been tried with fire. She had now passed her crucial period, her citizens claimed, with a feeling almost of satisfaction. To become a leading town in Northern California, this baptism of fire is a necessary process; for, argued they, there is scarcely a city that has grown to prominence or reached eminence in the West, but has gone through the same ordeal. This destructive fire seemed to them both a precedent and an augury of success; and so, before the ashes of their burned business houses had cooled, telegrams flashed over the wire for brick and lumber with which to rebuild. Mechanics were sent for, and building contractors were making estimates before the insurance adjusters had reached the scene of disaster. An instance in point exemplifies the energy and confidence of these people. When F. G. Crawford, the landlord of the Willows Hotel, was burned out completely at two o'clock in the morning, he had breakfast prepared for his guests in another building at seven o'clock the same morning, while he was a few hours afterwards engaged in selecting a spot on which to erect a new hotel. This was only one of the many instances of never-faltering pluck and unswerving devotion to their handsome, thrifty town. It is this spirit of enterprise, of mutual cooperation of purpose, which caused Willows to be rebuilt larger and more substantially than

before, with business houses unsurpassed in the county, and with churches and schoolhouses and warehouses which some towns in the state having five times her population cannot vie with."

On October 11, 1886, Willows suffered an experience of striking similarity to the one just related. The fire originated in about the same location, this time in a small stable back of the Central Hotel. A strong north wind was blowing; and the entire block, except the bank building, was completely destroyed. Practically the same people were losers, to the extent of \$140,000, with about sixty per cent. of this amount of insurance. Nothing daunted by this second misfortune, they again rebuilt the town, with the same pluck and energy which characterized their previous endeavor. Besides rebuilding the business portion of the town, over fifty new homes were erected in the town of Willows in the year 1886.

Organization for Protection against Fire

In 1887, the Willows Water and Light Company was incorporated, with Milton French, president; B. H. Burton, vice-president; P. H. Green, secretary; and the Bank of Willows, treasurer. With the installation of the pumps and tanks of the new company, the fire menace was materially reduced. The town organized two hose companies, with sixty members and the following officers: Chief, Henry Bielar; Foreman Hose Company No. 1, J. F. Sersanous; Foreman Hose Company No. 2, J. D. Crane.

Although serious conflagrations still occurred, they were combated with so much zeal and energy on the part of the citizens that Willows was never again subjected to the scourge of fire to any considerable extent.

The Solar Eclipse of 1889

The year 1889 was ushered in with a great deal of prominence for Willows in the scientific world. A total eclipse of the sun occurred on the first day of January of that year; and scientists had figured out that the obscurity of the sun's rays would be greatest at Willows. Professor Pickering, of Harvard College, Professor Roach, of Blue Hill University, and Professor Upton, of Brown University, with their assistants, had erected an observatory at Willows; and excursion trains were run from various parts of the state. The eclipse began a little after eleven a. m.; and so dark did it grow that all the chickens went to roost. The time from the beginning of the eclipse until the moon left the disc of the sun was a little over two hours; and during this time the temperature dropped six and one half degrees.

Musical Organizations

An organization that wielded a beneficent influence on the social life of the town during this early period was Silvey's Cornet Band. The people of the town contributed funds for the instruction of those who wished to join; and under the efficient leadership of M. J. Silvey the band became one of the best in Northern California. For many years the Saturday night open air band concerts during the summer months were one of the most cherished institutions of the town. John A. Apperson, editor and proprietor of the Willows Review, gathered about him a few kindred spirits and organized Apperson's Orchestra. For fifteen years, no local fair, celebration, dance or amateur theatrical took place in which one or both of these organizations did not take part.

Clubs

During these times of busy material progress, the lighter side of life was not neglected. Realizing that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," the townspeople took the keenest interest in sports. The Willows Jockey Club was organized, with J. R. Troxel as president; and a track was laid out. This club was finally merged with the Willows Agricultural Association, of which mention has been made in a previous chapter. Many promising colts were tried out on this track; and a great stimulus was given to the breeding of fine stock in the community, in consequence of the friendly rivalry engendered on this course.

On January 16, 1890, the Willows Athletic Club was organized by the younger men of the town, and the keenest interest in baseball was manifested by the citizens of the community. Rivalry with neighboring towns was intense; and although some of the scores seem ludicrous when compared with the more professional games of today, whatever the players lacked in the way of skill in the finer points of the game was more than compensated by the increased enthusiasm and partisanship of the fans when every player in the home team was a home boy.

The Period of Growth

From 1891 to 1894 Willows experienced quite a building boom, incident to becoming the county seat. Several brick buildings were erected, among them the I. O. O. F. Hall, the Newman Building, and the Crawford Hotel. The county courthouse was erected during this period, and also the present grammar school building. The hard times following the panic of 1893 put a stop to this activity, and the business portion of the town remained practically at a standstill until the coming of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company in 1909.

During the three years which followed the reorganization of the work of the irrigation project under the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, the population of the town more than doubled. The hotels were unable to accommodate the newcomers. Buildings for rent sprang up everywhere. The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company bought Agricultural Park, subdivided it into town lots, graded the streets, planted street trees, and commenced a lot-selling campaign in the Pittsburg Addition to the Town of Willows, as their subdivision was called. Here they built the Land Sales Office, Administration Building, Company Mess Hall, Company Garage, Company Rooming House and six bungalows on Sacramento Street. The Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches were both erected in this subdivision during this time, and about twenty modern homes ranging in price from twenty-five hundred to ten thousand dollars. In South Willows even greater additions were made to the town. A section of four blocks in width and three in depth was built up solidly with modern homes, set in the midst of lawns and flowers. In fact, the town expanded in every direction, and fine homes were erected on choice building sites throughout the town. New streets were graded, and the town passed an ordinance requiring every one to lay five-foot cement sidewalks in front of his property.

But the greatest improvement took place in the business section of the town, which was practically rebuilt during this time. Beginning at Tehama and Willow Streets, brick buildings were erected by P. B. Lacroix, M. J. Silvey and Frank Burgi. The dining room and lobby of the Palace Hotel were remodeled. Klemmer Brothers put a new front on their store and an addition at the back, which doubled their stock capacity. The brick store on the corner of Walnut and Tehama was replaced by the present handsome structure of the Bank of Willows. P. H. Green erected the fine store building on the corner of Butte and Walnut which is occupied by A. D. Pieper's general merchandise store. The Wetzold Building, the Masonic Temple, and the City Hall were all erected on this block during the same period. On Sycamore Street, building activity was even greater than elsewhere. The Purkitt Building, the Willows Opera House, the Glenn County Savings Bank Building, the Barceloux Building, the Orr Building, and the Reidy Building are all substantial brick structures which were erected between 1910 and 1912. The Crawford House was remodeled along modern lines, and an addition was made to it to house the First National Bank of Willows. Hochheimer & Company remodeled their store and added to it, so that it is now conceded to be one of the finest department stores north of Sacramento.

The Passing of the Saloon

Where there is so much building and development going on, there is bound to be a large floating population, some of whom are more or less undesirable, or even desperate, characters; and Willows was no exception to the rule. After two or three bad shooting and stabbing affrays in the saloons, the more conservative element of the population decided that such a condition of affairs must be remedied. Regulation was tried, without producing the desired results; and in 1913 a bitter wet and dry agitation divided the town. All the odium attached to the acts of this transient population fell on the saloon as an institution; and many people who were not prohibitionists from principle voted to close up the town as a relief from existing conditions. The first measure tried was merely a blow at the licensed saloon. It was a special ordinance drawn up by the attorneys of the town, allowing liquor to be served in restaurants with a twenty-five cent order, and permitting the sale of bottled goods. This also was unsatisfactory in effect; and people claimed that it was unjust, and discriminatory against the poor man. Finally, after much agitation pro and con, the town was voted dry at the next election under the Wylie Local Option Law. Whether because of our nearness to Orland or on account of the ease with which people who will drink can obtain liquor lawfully, it is difficult to say; but at any rate, the evils of blind-pigging which the Wets prophesied would follow the abolition of the saloons have not materialized. Some few cases there have been; but these have been prosecuted so severely by the officers of the law, and have been meted out such summary punishment by the courts, that if any still exist they are so obscure that their influence is negligible.

After the election under the Wylie Local Option Law, the block on Tehama Street between Walnut and Sycamore underwent a complete transformation. Stores, restaurants, and two soft-drink parlors occupy the block where formerly almost every other door was a saloon.

The Churches

The spiritual, social, and intellectual needs of the community are amply provided for. Seven religious denominations are represented, and are attended by large congregations. They are the Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Christian and Episcopal Churches, and the Church of Christ, Scientist.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has the distinction of being the pioneer church of Willows, its congregation having been the

first to erect an edifice in the town, in 1879. Willows was then a wide expanse of plain, with no trees and few houses to break the force of the wind; and on March 8, 1880, the new church was lifted several inches off its foundation by a strong norther. This condition was soon righted, and the building served the needs of the congregation until its capacity was outgrown by the increased membership during the boom, when the present handsome edifice was erected. Back of the church, there is a neat and commodious parsonage.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1879, with fourteen constituent members; but for some years the growth of the congregation was impeded by the lack of a house of worship. The members first held services in a schoolhouse near I. V. Devenpeck's place; and later, through the courtesy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the privilege of worshipping there was extended to them. In 1886 the present church building was erected. It has been remodeled and enlarged several times, to keep pace with the growing congregation. Next door to the church, there is a comfortable two-story parsonage.

The first Catholic services in the town were held in the courtroom of the first justice of the peace, Judge Caroloff. The present church, St. Monica's, is a substantial brick structure which has recently been enlarged to accommodate the growing congregation. The old parish house has just been replaced by a fine modern building, which speaks more eloquently than words for the number and liberality of the parishioners.

The Presbyterian Church, and the manse adjoining, were built in 1910 on lots donated for that purpose by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company. The church is an artistic building of cream stucco, with a very attractive interior.

Although it numbers among its members some of the pioneer settlers of the town, the Christian Church was not established until 1886. The church is centrally located, and has a neat and commodious building.

The Episcopal Church is an attractive building located in the Pittsburg Addition to the Town of Willows. Services are held there every second and fourth Sunday in the month. The church and its furnishings are now free of debt, and the congregation hopes soon to provide a rectory and have a resident minister.

The Church of Christ, Scientist, is probably the youngest religious organization in the town; but it has an active and growing membership. Services are held Wednesdays and Sundays in the church building on Walnut Street.

Secret Organizations

The following secret organizations, each in a flourishing condition, with a large and active membership, have lodges in the town: The Masons, Laurel Lodge, No. 245, and the accompanying Marshall Chapter, No. 86, O. E. S.; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Monroe Lodge, No. 289, and the Daughters of Rebekah; the Woodmen of the World; the Native Daughters of the Golden West; and E. Campus Vitus, No. 5, popularly known as the "Clampers." This latter organization probably has a membership equal to the other lodges combined. While it is organized as a lodge, with initiation ceremonies, etc., for the good-fellowship which these create among the men, the "Clampers" are in reality a boost organization for all movements tending toward the civic and economic betterment of the town. The lodge maintains a brass band, which is making wonderful progress under the leadership of R. N. Fenton. Any movement which the Clampers back is sure to be put through with vim.

The Schools

Willows has always been proud of the high standard maintained by her schools, and has also been most liberal in their support. In 1878, when barely two years old, the town voted ten thousand dollars in bonds to provide adequate school facilities. In 1890, only twelve years later, bonds to the value of fifteen thousand dollars were voted without a dissenting ballot, and the present grammar school building was erected. This building is now taxed to its full capacity; and unless the town receives some severe setback, either the building will have to be replaced with a larger one or an additional school must be built within the next year or so. There are at present ten teachers in the grammar school, all doing excellent work: Principal, H. G. Rawlins; vice-principal, J. E. Birch; assistants, Miss Olive M. Farnham, Miss Grace Bell, Miss Mabel Hunter, Miss Gladys Campbell, Miss Gladys Parks, Miss Lulu West, Miss Donna Silvey, and Miss Sadie F. Reidy. The parents as a whole speak with pride of the progress made by the children.

In 1903 the first Glenn County High School building was erected at a cost of six thousand six hundred fifty dollars. Through the rapid increase in population of the town and surrounding country from 1910 on, the building became so inadequate to the sudden extra demands made upon it for space, that a large tent room was used in addition, while seventy-five thousand dollars in bonds was being voted and the present splendid structure was under process of construction. So much interest in

the school is felt by the people of the community, that the large auditorium is completely filled and even standing room is at a premium whenever the students give a play or an entertainment. The Glenn County High School is an accredited institution, and a large number of its graduates go on to college each year.

The Library

In 1904, a movement to provide a free reading room was started by some of the public-spirited women of the community. Mrs. A. J. Burgi, Mrs. B. O. Cobb, and Miss Inez Garnett were appointed a committee to solicit and receive subscriptions for that purpose. They collected four hundred dollars. With this amount, and donations of books and magazines, a free reading room was established in the Newman Building on Walnut Street. On March 15, 1906, this reading room was taken over by the town. Thereafter it was known as the Willows Free Public Library, and was supported by taxation. Finally the Women's Improvement Club, during the presidency of Mrs. Charles L. Donohoe, secured a ten-thousand-dollar donation from the Carnegie Corporation; and the corner stone of the Carnegie Library, on the corner of Plumas and Walnut, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on November 16, 1910.

Sheridan Park

Another civic improvement for which the Improvement Club must be given credit, and one which added greatly to the esthetic enjoyment of life in Willows, was the transformation wrought in "Fox Tail Park," as it was popularly called from the only verdure adorning it. The lot belongs to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, who seemed very much averse to having anything done with it; but the Woman's Improvement Club, backed by the Business Men's Association of the Town of Willows, succeeded in having the lot parked. The park is maintained by the railroad company, and is called Sheridan Park in honor of one of the company officials.

The State Highway

The State Highway runs through one of the main business streets of the Town of Willows; and for a distance of three blocks, through the business portion of the town, the entire width of the street is paved. The completion of this pavement in December, 1915, was celebrated with a huge municipal Christmas tree, put up in the middle of the crossing of Sycamore and Tehama Streets. Bands played on the corner, and crowds of people danced on the pavement. The weather was perfect, being clear and just cold enough to give zest and snap to the affair. The sidewalks were

thronged with people, and everywhere the holiday spirit shone in the faces of the dancers who made merry, and of the spectators who exchanged the greetings of the season with friends on the sidewalks.

The Federal Building

In the summer of 1917, work was commenced on a seventy-five-thousand-dollar Federal Building located on the northwest corner of Shasta and Sycamore Streets. The building will be completed by the fall of 1918, at which time it will house the Post Office, the Glenn County farm advisor's office, and the office and headquarters of the supervisor of the California National Forest.

Stability and Growth

The latter part of the year 1913, together with the year 1914, was a period of misgiving in Willows, due to the financial upheaval in the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company. It was rumored that water would be turned out of the canal, and that the settlers would lose their equities in the land if the bondholders took over the company; and grave fears were felt for the effect of this on the business of the town. Many, frightened at the first breath of adversity, predicted that the bottom would fall out of prices, that the town was overbuilt, and that there would be a general slump. A number of settlers did leave, preferring to start in again to facing uncertainty; but those who braved defeat and stuck to their land are now more prosperous than at any other time since their advent to the community. Not only has water continued to run in the canal, but on account of furnishing water for rice, the new cereal crop, it has been run to the fullest capacity and additional pumps have been installed near the headgate to insure a greater supply.

The growth of Willows was very rapid, but it was not an inflated boom. This is proved conclusively by the fact that the town withstood the shock of the failure of the company to which she owed her rapid growth, and that now, within two years after that shock, there are no vacant houses in town, business is flourishing, and the hotels are often unable to supply accommodations for all who desire them. The prosperity of the town is rooted deep in that of the county. Everywhere development has been steadily going forward—more rapidly in some localities than in others, it is true; but all over the county the march of progress has been steady. That the farmers are more prosperous than ever before is evidenced by the fact that Glenn County was the first county in the United States to subscribe its maximum quota of the second Liberty Loan of 1917, the greater portion of which was taken through the banks of the town of Willows.

CHAPTER XI

ORLAND

Choice of the Name

Orland was settled about 1875, and was part of a farm owned by a man named Chamberlain. The following interesting incident of how Orland received its name is copied from the Orland Register, issue of January 10, 1917, commemorating the death of Jonathan Griffith, one of the pioneer founders of the town:

"Most interesting of all is the story of the naming of the town of Orland. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Griffith, assisted by Mr. Brown, got together to petition for a post office, each suggesting a name for the new town. Mr. Griffith suggested Leland, after Leland Stanford; while one of the others—Mr. Chamberlain, it is understood—suggested Comstock. Mr. Brown stuck for Orland, the name of the town of his birth in England.

"The deadlock could not be broken, each sticking for his favorite. At last the names were written on slips of paper and placed in a hat. Destiny, in the shape of an interested youth, drew out the name of Orland; and Orland it has been, to this day."

Settlement and Early Development

In 1875, Joseph James and T. H. Dodson located in Orland, and the latter opened a hotel and store. Other settlers followed rapidly, and in 1879 agitation was started to extend the railroad to Orland.

Nearly all towns of rapid growth have suffered disastrous fires; and Orland was no exception to the rule. On October 30, 1880, the town was laid in ashes, twenty-three buildings being consumed, at a loss of forty thousand dollars.

In 1883, the first train was run through from Willows to Red Bluff; and from that year development went on at a steady pace. Schools and church buildings were erected, and many comfortable homes were established.

The College at Orland

In order that the young men and women of the town might have higher educational advantages than those afforded by the public school, Prof. J. B. Patch interested several of the large landowners in the vicinity and the business men of the town in establishing a college at Orland. The plan was to sell stock to the value of a certain number of thousands of dollars,

to secure the price of the building material; the professor was to superintend the building and aid in its construction for his interest, and the expense of maintenance was to be met by charging the pupils tuition. A substantial two-story brick building was erected, and the school was liberally patronized by the people of the town.

Professor Patch was a very good instructor, but he did not have the necessary tact for managing an institution of that sort. In fact he had a wonderful capacity for making enemies, and soon found himself in very straitened circumstances as a result. The following amusing incident in the professor's career is taken from Rogers' History of Colusa County:

"It appears that he [the professor] was indebted to Mr. Lake and refused to pay. Lake, on January 14, 1884, secured judgment after bringing suit. Armed with an execution, Lake and Constable Gifford proceeded to the college. But the professor was prepared for them. Up in the belfry of the college he had deposited a cart load of stones from the creek. When the constable would approach, down would come a shower of cobblestones. If the officer of the law attempted to parley with him, the professor would ring the bell vigorously. Then the constable procured a warrant against him for resisting an officer. Returning with this document, the constable effected an entrance into the second story, but there was the professor again in the bell tower overhead, with the ladder pulled up. Then the besiegers endeavored to capture the determined professor by means of planks shoved into the scuttle hole, when down out of the airy fortress came the muzzle of a gun with the doughty professor behind it. A parley was held, the professor dictated his own terms of surrender, and these were, that he was to be allowed to carry his gun, was to be tried in Colusa and not in Orland, and that no one should come within so many yards of him. The besieged then came down from the tower, where he had been exposed for hours to one of the coldest northers that had ever visited the valley. He entered one of the school rooms, where he drew a dead line with a piece of chalk, the constable being placed on one side of it and the professor on the other, where both spent a cheerless night."

Professor Patch was succeeded by Prof. William Henslee, who conducted the school for four years in a highly successful manner. He was followed in turn by Prof. A. P. Stone. The college had never paid any dividends—in fact there was generally a deficit—so the enterprise at length was abandoned. The old building stood vacant for many years, but was finally razed to the ground.

The Bank of Orland

On March 7, 1887, the Bank of Orland was incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. A. Bierman was elected president; Laban Searce, vice-president; and R. B. Murdock, cashier. The directors were H. W. C. Nelson, L. Searce, A. Bierman, A. D. Logan, and W. C. Murdock.

A Patriotic Event

On April 30, 1889, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States was celebrated at Orland. Hon. Laban Searce was president of the day, and Gen. N. P. Chipman delivered the oration. In the afternoon there was a general reunion of the pioneers of the vicinity, and the celebration closed with a grand ball in the evening.

Irrigation and Development

Orland was the pioneer community of the county as regards its interest in irrigation matters. It was the first section to organize a district under the Wright Irrigation Act, in 1887; and after struggling along for twenty years under faulty irrigation laws and adverse conditions, it has the greater honor of being the first and only section of the county to have solved its irrigation problems successfully. The period from 1887 to 1894 was one of growth and development for Orland. Great interest was felt in the possibilities of irrigation; and enough was done in the way of development, during this period, to prove conclusively that the soil and climate were suited to agricultural industries, particularly along horticultural lines, and that water, the only lack, could be supplied if only enough capital could be interested in the undertaking.

About 1894-1895, development was arrested. The supply of water was found to be inadequate to carry out the plans of the directors, the irrigation company became involved in litigation, and from that time until the project was backed by the United States government the growth of the town was very slow.

By the combined efforts of the prominent landowners and business men of Orland and vicinity, Secretary of the Interior Garfield was interested in the benefits which would accrue to the community by the application of water to the land. Under his orders engineers of the Government Reclamation Service were to investigate conditions. The plan met with considerable opposition, because this was the first instance where the government had ever advanced the initial cost of irrigation works for the benefit of privately owned lands. All other irrigation projects,

up to this time, had been undertaken for the purpose of bringing water to arid government lands, for the benefit of the actual settlers. After a period of nerve-wracking suspense for the people most vitally interested, the government accepted the responsibility of bringing water to a district comprising fourteen thousand acres, including Orland and the immediate vicinity. The property which now constitutes the reservoir site on the head waters of Stony Creek was secured; and work commenced on the dam for impounding water to fill the reservoir which was to be created. The dam is a massive concrete structure, over ninety feet high, and serves the country below it in the dual capacity of protector from drought and flood. The channel of Stony Creek is utilized by the government for carrying the irrigation water as far as the diversion dam a few miles west of Orland. Here the water is diverted into a canal, and is thence conducted to the lands of the project. In 1914 a canal was constructed, greatly adding to the drainage area by which the reservoir is fed; and with this additional supply of water secured, the territory affected by the project was increased to twenty thousand acres.

As soon as the government signified its intention of completing the irrigation project, Orland entered into an era of prosperity; and from year to year its growth and development have steadily increased. The population of the town has more than doubled. There are now over eighteen hundred people residing within its corporate limits. As no sketch of Orland can be written without combining it with the history of the irrigation project, it would probably be fairer to say that the population has quadrupled, for there are over thirty-five hundred people residing in the project for whom Orland is the center, commercially and educationally. During the last five years, many handsome business buildings have been added to the town. The largest of these is the Masonic Temple building, a fine three-story concrete structure.

The Schools

Perhaps no better indication of Orland's increase in population could be given than the growth of her schools. In 1910 the district erected a thirty-thousand-dollar grammar school building of the most approved type, providing, as the trustees then thought, sufficient space for future expansion. The school has now, within four years from that date, completely outgrown the space allotted, and is using in addition the old high school building, which is just across the street. The average daily attend-



ance for 1915-1916 was three hundred twenty-seven, the largest of any school in the county.

One of the finest things about the community life of Orland is the splendid cooperation that exists between the teachers and the parents. This is reflected in the school spirit of the children, who believe the Orland schools to be not only the biggest but the best in the county, and take pride in trying to keep them in the lead.

The Orland Joint Union High School

This spirit is manifested also by the pupils of the Orland Joint Union High School, which in point of attendance is the largest high school in the county. The course of instruction is eminently practical, and consistently and thoroughly followed out. One year the boys of the manual training class built a bungalow. The next year they employed their time in the erection of a large concrete gymnasium for the school. The demonstrations of the other departments of the school work were among the most interesting exhibits of the County Fair held in Orland in October, 1917.

The Orland Joint Union High School is an accredited institution. The building was erected at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars, and is modern in every respect.

The Churches

Orland has excellent church facilities, nearly all the principal religious denominations being represented. The Baptist, Methodist and Catholic Churches are the pioneer churches of Orland. In the case of each of these denominations, the church building was erected in the eighties, before the rapid growth of the town began. The Catholic congregation is still without a resident priest, the priest at Willows dividing his time between the church at Orland and his home congregation. The Presbyterian and Swedish Lutheran Churches have been erected more recently, since the division of the lands of the project brought in an influx of settlers belonging to these denominations. The Episcopalians maintain a mission, at which services are held once a month.

Fraternal and Civic Organizations

Some of the most prominent fraternal organizations of Orland are the Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Woodmen of the World, Women of Woodcraft, Fraternal Brotherhood, and Independent Order of Foresters.

Orland has also a very active Women's Improvement Club, of which Mrs. S. Albee is president, and Mrs. G. E. Rawlins, secre-

tary. This organization has strongly backed the movement for a civic center, and has obtained from the Carnegie Corporation the promise of eight thousand dollars for a library building.

The Saloons

Orland is the only town in the county where the sale of liquor is still licensed. There have been two heated controversies and elections, in an endeavor to make the town dry. In these, public opinion was about equally divided. The first election, in 1913, resulted in a tie vote; and as the law says "a majority" vote is necessary, conditions remained the same. The matter was brought up again at the next election; but this time the "Wets" had made a distinct gain, and had a majority in their favor.

Orland however is a clean town morally. Regulation is most strictly enforced, not only by the officers, but also by the saloon-keepers themselves, who realize that it would take very little to turn the balance of public opinion against them. There has never been in Orland any such violations of the law, nor any such flagrant defiance of public opinion, as made the abolition of the saloons in Willows a necessity.

Industries

Business in Orland is flourishing. The country tributary to it on the west is the center of one of the most profitable industries of this period, the raising of cattle and sheep. On the small intensive farms of the project, dairying is carried on extensively. The pay rolls of the two creameries in Orland aggregate many thousands of dollars each month. Just outside the project in each direction are extensive areas of development from private water supply—pumping wells, etc. These areas are being planted to fruits and nuts—oranges, olives and almonds being the favorites. These young orchards have not yet come into bearing; but the next two or three years will see, through them, wonderful additions to the wealth of the community. Orland is now, and will continue to be, the center of the most thickly populated district in the county. One thing that augurs well for the future of the Orland district is, that all the industries conducive to its prosperity are such as are congenial to American settlers and laborers.

Appearance of the Town

The town of Orland itself presents a somewhat scattering appearance in some of its residential districts, but that is because it is essentially a collection of homes. Rarely do you see more than three houses to a block in Orland. Each home is set in a

wide yard, with flowers and trees, and a small garden patch or poultry yard. During the last five years, many fine residences have been built in the town. There is no place of similar size in Northern California where so large a percentage of the population is housed in commodious homes equipped with all modern conveniences. Probably this condition is due to the recent rapid growth of the town.

A List of the Business Places

The following list of business places will show the number and variety of the business interests in the town of Orland at present:

Two banks: The Bank of Orland and the First National Bank. Five grocery stores: Orland Mercantile, Hightower's Cash Grocery, F. Lofgren, The New Grocery, and The Table Supply Grocery, W. F. Beaulieu, proprietor. Two jewelry stores: R. A. Beland and T. J. Green. Realty dealers: The California Farms Company, Ehorn's Realty Office, Geo. E. Nygaard, and Spence & Thompson. Confectionery stores: Wright's Confectionery; Kandy Korner, Jos. Sperlich, proprietor; and T. J. Green. Lumber yards: The Diamond Match and Hazelton Lumber Companies. Hardware stores: G. M. Hickman and Hicks & Chaney. Saloons: E. M. Ehorn, E. E. Green, and Gus Utz. Hotels: Hotel Orland and Hotel Royal. General merchandise stores: Farmers' Cash Store and The People's Store Company. Bakery: Home Bakery. Garages: Fifth Street Garage, Johnson Bros., Mecum's Garage, J. Michie & Son, and E. O. Minton. Dry goods: A. Gattmann. Drug stores: Harrington's Pharmacy, Orland Drug Store, and Vinsonhaler & Snow. Butcher shops: City Market, J. Johansen, and H. Sievers. Cyclery: C. A. King. Oil dealer: Minton Bros. Dairy: J. Morrill. Feed and produce stores: Orland Exchange, Orland Milling Company, C. H. Steere Company. Restaurants: Ung Lee and Orland Cafe. Livery stable: W. R. Tucker. Newspapers: The Orland Unit, and the Orland Register. Other places of business are: The Orland Alfalfa Meal Mill, the Orland Cheese Factory, the Orland Creamery, and the Orland Steam Laundry. John Mehl, the pioneer shoe dealer of Orland, is still proprietor of a shoe store on Fourth Street.

The Professions

The physicians of Orland are Dr. T. H. Brown, Dr. H. W. Hand, Dr. S. Igliek, and Dr. Martin, the last-named being absent at the front at the time of this writing. The attorneys are H. W. Blichfeldt and H. W. McGowan. The dentist is Dr. G. E. Rawlins.

The Glenn County Livestock and Agricultural Association

In 1917 the Glenn County Livestock and Agricultural Association was formed, with John J. Flaherty, president; Chris Myhre, vice-president; E. A. Kirk, secretary; and H. M. Kingwell, treasurer. It was decided to hold the first annual fair in Orland on September 26-29, 1917. All through the summer the officers and directors of the association worked tirelessly to perfect their plans and arrangements. It seemed as though they had prepared for every possible contingency; but alas, "The best laid plans o' mice and men gang aft agley." On the Monday before the Wednesday on which the fair was to open, disaster overtook its promoters. The big tents had just been erected, and the booths were being installed, when a strong "norther" brought all their work to naught. At eleven o'clock on Monday, the big tents were flat and the canvas a mass of flying ribbons. By one o'clock the same day, the directors had had their meeting, had postponed the opening just one week, and had already started in to notify exhibitors and repeat their advertising campaign. Seven of the best sailmakers in San Francisco were imported to repair what could be saved of the tent. Ruined sections were completely replaced; and Wednesday morning, October the third, found everything in readiness. The fair was an unqualified success. Seventy-five hundred people passed through the gates the first day. The courage and optimism of the directors, and their quickness of decision, tireless energy and splendid cooperation, had snatched victory from defeat. This incident of the fair is given in such detail because it typifies the spirit prevailing among the people of Orland, their freedom from faction and petty jealousy, and the whole-hearted cooperation with which they stand shoulder to shoulder for anything tending toward the welfare and advancement of their community.

BIOGRAPHICAL



P O Eibe

BIOGRAPHICAL

PACIFIC ORD EIBE

From the time of settling in what is now Glenn County, in 1870, until his death, which occurred in February, 1917, Pacific Ord Eibe was one of the most influential business men and citizens of the county. Emphatically a man of work, he was never idle, but continued to be one of the most enterprising and active men of Willows. No enterprise was projected that failed to receive his substantial encouragement, and every plan for the promotion of the public welfare had the benefit of his keen judgment and wise cooperation. A man of broad and charitable views, he aided every movement for the advancement of education, morality or the well-being of the county. "No man was held in higher esteem by the people of this county, and they showed their love for him by thrusting honor after honor upon him." Thus spoke one of the leading county newspapers of Pacific Ord Eibe, at the time of his death; and the sentiment unquestionably reflects the opinion of thousands of his fellow citizens who, during his varied and useful career, either knew him or knew about him.

Born at Pacific Springs, Utah, on June 29, 1854, the future pioneer first saw the light when his parents, Matthew and Emily (Zumwalt) Eibe, were crossing the plains to California. They were members of a large train of emigrants drawn by ox teams, and when they reached Pacific Springs many of their oxen so sickened and died from poisoning that this delayed the parties at that point for a number of weeks. While there a baby son was born; and his parents, wishing to commemorate the event, gave him the name Pacific after the place of his birth.

When the Eibe family arrived in the Golden State, they settled for a time in Solano County, near Silveyville, where their son, Pacific Ord, attended the common schools. Afterwards he took a preparatory course in a business college at Berkeley, and then worked at home until in 1870, when, with his brother, J. C. Eibe, he took up his residence on what is today known as the Eibe ranch, two miles west of Willows, Glenn County, where he farmed to grain and raised stock successfully. In due time his fellow citizens found in Pacific Ord Eibe the qualities necessary in a public officer, and he entered upon his public career as a deputy under Lon Stewart, county assessor of Glenn County upon its organiza-

tion. For eight years Mr. Eibe served in that capacity, and then became a candidate for the office of assessor and was elected by a handsome majority. At the end of his first term he was reelected to the office through the will of the people, serving to the end of his term with commendation from everybody.

Believing that it would be a good plan to let some one else have a chance at the office, Mr. Eibe refused to be a candidate for reelection and retired to business life for the following four years. In partnership with I. J. Proulx, he carried on a very successful and extensive real estate business. During this time, he was instrumental in having the great Glenn estate subdivided, and in having thirty thousand out of the fifty thousand acres sold. In 1905, the community thought no better representative of Glenn County could be selected for the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, and Mr. Eibe therefore went north on his official mission, returning to his home after the duties of the position were ended.

In 1909 Mr. Eibe was induced to become a candidate for the office of county supervisor from the First District in Glenn County; and he was elected by an overwhelming majority. Four years later he was reelected; and still again the people, appreciating his honest and painstaking administration, invited him, at the November election, 1916, to retain his portfolio. He worked for and favored every project that would build up Glenn County. He induced many to buy land and become settlers on the Glenn Tract, when the land was cheap. Since that time the land has increased five, and even six, times in value. He favored the building of good schoolhouses and the maintaining of a high standard of education. He named the Ord district; gave to every church, no matter what its denomination; was a man of broad intelligence, keenly alive to every opportunity offered in the county; and made and retained friends wherever he went. It was while he was an incumbent in office that he passed away, following a long period of illness. His death was commemorated by the unfurling at half-mast of many flags throughout the city and county. Thus passed a man who held a clean record all through his career, which he left as a heritage to his dependents.

The first marriage of Pacific Ord Eibe took place in 1880, in Solano County, when he was united with Miss Maud Emma Abbott, and two children were born to brighten the home circle: Ernest V.; and Maud Emma, who died at the age of five months. Ernest V. is living on the home place and assisting in its management. Mrs. Eibe passed away on December 23, 1884; and on November 5, 1905, Mr. Eibe married Mrs. Belle (Quint) Barceloux, who survives him, together with three of his brothers and a sister: A. O. Eibe, of San Francisco; J. C. Eibe, of Sacramento; T. T.

Eibe, of Dixon; and Mrs. M. J. Parrish, of Napa. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Eibe, Mrs. Eibe was the widow of Ernest J. Barceloux, a son of Peter Barceloux, a pioneer of Glenn County. Three children were born of her first marriage: P. Elmer, Leo Vernon, and Ernest J., who are with their mother on the home ranch. Of a very sociable nature, Mr. Eibe was a member of Chico Lodge, No. 423, B. P. O. Elks, and of Monroe Lodge No. 289, I. O. O. F., at Willows, of which he was a charter member, and in which he passed through all the chairs. Shortly before his death, he embraced the Catholic faith of his own free will.

After her husband's death Mrs. Eibe took up the burden of running the home ranch, assisted by Mr. Eibe's son, Ernest V.; and here they raise fine Egyptian corn, barley, hogs and cattle. On the place there are some two thousand prune trees, five years old, besides cherries, apples, peaches and apricots. The place was developed by Mr. and Mrs. Eibe after they took up their residence there. Mrs. Eibe ever proved her worth as a true helpmate to her husband in all his business affairs. She made his home life happy, and in his home he was always to be found after his business was concluded, his happiest hours being spent in her society.

JOHN NELSON

Those men who have been far-sighted enough to engage in the dairy industry in Colusa County are now reaping their returns, and realize that intensive farming on a few acres will bring a larger percentage of profit, in proportion to the expenses, than the cultivation of a large acreage. John Nelson of Maxwell is one of these men; for immediately upon his arrival in California, in 1904, he came to Maxwell, bought sixty acres of land, part of the Moak ranch, and began making improvements by putting in alfalfa, preparatory to starting a dairy. He further improved his place with a family orchard of almonds, pears, figs, peaches, prunes and oranges; and he has eight and one half acres in table and raisin grapes, from which he gathers from four to six tons annually. Mr. Nelson sunk a well and installed a pumping plant, run by electric motor, so that he has his own irrigation system for his seventeen acres of fine alfalfa, besides his orchard and vineyard, and also has an ample supply of water for domestic purposes. A dairy of fifteen cows yields a good income; and he also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs for the market.

John Nelson was born in Bylleberga, Skane, Sweden, March 18, 1866, and attended the home schools until he was fifteen, when he came to America with the family, and settled in Minnesota.

There the father bought an eighty-acre farm, which he improved, and on which he raised wheat, oats and flax. He rented considerable land adjoining, and in connection with his other farming operations also ran a dairy and raised cattle. When John Nelson was twenty-one he bought the farm from his father, and continued operating it along the same lines, raising the same products. He worked hard, farming on a large scale for a number of years, and making a success of his labors. When he had enough to make a start in California, wishing to avoid the rigorous winters of Minnesota, he disposed of his interests and came to this state. What he has accomplished here speaks for itself and is a splendid example for the homeseeker to follow.

Mr. Nelson married Christina Pearson, also born in Sweden; and they have four children: Warner, Delphin, Emma, and Wesley. Wesley is a member of the Odd Fellows in Maxwell. Mrs. Nelson died on March 23, 1905, at the age of thirty-seven years. Mr. Nelson is quiet and reserved. He is a hard worker, a public-spirited citizen, and a hospitable neighbor, and has made many friends since settling in California.

HON. JOHN BOGGS

The discovery of gold in California brought to the Coast many of the most capable young men of the East, and gave to our commonwealth its first impetus towards permanent prosperity. Of all those who came across the plains, perhaps none possessed greater energy or keener powers of discrimination than did John Boggs. From whatever standpoint his character may be considered—as farmer, stock-raiser, landowner, state official, citizen, or friend—it presents the elements of true manhood, so that those within the sphere of his influence counted it a rare privilege to be numbered among his friends.

Descended from a prominent Southern family, John Boggs was born at Potosi, Mo., July 2, 1829, a son of Robert W. and Abigail (Carr) Boggs, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. At the completion of his common school education in Howard County, he was sent to the college at Fayette. When he was twenty, he joined a party of gold-seekers bound for the West. After innumerable hardships the party arrived at Weber Creek, from which point Mr. Boggs made his way to Sacramento, where he was engaged as a chainman in the first survey of that city. He bought some land on Cache Creek, and began trading for broken-down horses and mules used by emigrants in crossing

the plains. Almost without exception they were anxious to exchange their stock for provisions and other necessities; and as a consequence he had, at the end of a year, some four hundred head grazing on his ranch. Though they cost him only a few dollars each, at the end of the year he sold them for two hundred dollars per head.

In 1854 Mr. Boggs came to Colusa County and bought six thousand acres of the Larkin grant, and later bought other tracts, which he held for a rise in values. In 1868 he embarked in the sheep business. This proved profitable, as there was a ready market for wool and mutton. A few miles from Princeton stood his country home, one of the finest homesteads in the state at the time. In recent years, the land has been divided into small tracts and sold.

The public career of Mr. Boggs began in 1859, when he became a member of the first county board of supervisors. In this capacity he served until 1866, and by his intelligent labors aided in giving system to the management of the affairs of the county. One important improvement made during his period of service was the erection of the courthouse. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1870 he was reelected. In 1877 he was again returned to the upper house, as also in 1883, and once more in 1898. He was a member of that body at the time of his death. Senator Boggs was a staunch Democrat, and wielded a strong influence in the party deliberations. He served as a member of various conventions, county and state, and from 1871 until his death he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He made a losing fight against county division. When the new maps came out, it was found that the county line was placed so that the barn on the Boggs estate was in Glenn County and the balance in Colusa County; and it was only after assiduous effort that the senator was able to have the line set beyond the end of his barn. At the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, on January 30, 1899, Senator John Boggs passed away. When the news of his passing flashed over the wires, there was a universal feeling of sorrow in the state; and the press of the state was unanimous in its verdict concerning the high quality of his statesmanship.

In 1870 John Boggs was united in marriage with Miss Lou Shackelford, of Georgia. Three children were born of this union: Frank, Frederick and Alice. Senator Boggs was for years connected with the State Agricultural Society as director and president. Until his death he was a member of the board of trustees of Stanford University; and at one time he was a regent of the University of California. From 1876 to 1880 he was a director

of the Napa State Asylum. In 1885 he was appointed penology commissioner, and about the same time he held the office of state prison director. At one time he was on the board of commissioners of Yosemite Valley. He was one of the organizers of the Colusa County Bank, and served as a director till his death. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Bank of Willows, and was one of the directors; and he was also a director in the Bank of Haywards.

JOHN C. HAMILTON

A descendant of an old pioneer family of California, and a native of Orland, Glenn County, John C. Hamilton is carrying on the development work started by his father in this district in the early sixties. Born on the home ranch, near Orland, March 10, 1874, he is a son of John C. and Cordelia (Springtun) Hamilton. The father was a native of Missouri; and the mother was born in Texas. Their living children are John C.; James L., of Red Bluff; and Mrs. L. M. Walters, of Berkeley. The father crossed the plains to California by ox team, in 1859. Going to the mines, he worked there for two years, after which he came to Colusa County and worked on ranches for a time. His object, however, was to own a ranch of his own; and accordingly he homesteaded one hundred sixty acres of land five miles east of Orland, later adding to his holdings until he owned three thousand acres. He became one of the large grain-raisers of early days in the state, when California was the leading state in the Union in the production of grain. In 1884, he settled in Red Bluff, where his death occurred on December 5, 1907. He had retired from active pursuits in the latter years of his life. Soon after her husband's death, Mrs. Hamilton removed to Berkeley, where she now makes her home.

John C. Hamilton attended school in Orland, and afterwards moved with his parents to Red Bluff, where he finished his schooling and became assistant in the post office, for three years, under Postmaster H. W. Brown. In the fall of 1900 he returned to the home ranch in Orland, and has since made this his home, taking an active part in the upbuilding of the district, which has made and is making such wonderful progress along agricultural lines.

Mr. Hamilton is bringing his property to a high state of development, being decidedly a man of progress, with breadth of mind to grasp new ideas and methods of cultivation. He farmed the greater part of three thousand acres, on the old home place and land near by. His home ranch comprises two hundred thirty

acres which he cultivates to grain. In 1917, he set out eighty acres to almonds; and he purposes gradually to increase the acreage devoted to this branch of horticulture. He has put the land under a private irrigation plant, with cement pipes through the orchard, which lies east of the home ranch proper; and in other respects also he is using strictly modern methods in his horticultural work. The holdings of the family in Glenn County now comprise some eleven hundred acres.

Being a native son of Orland, Mr. Hamilton has watched its growth with a keen interest. He has given his support and active cooperation to all undertakings for the advancement and development of his town and county; and personally he exerts that forceful influence found only in men who have become known for integrity and ability. He was one of the men who financed the Orland College; and he has always been a friend of education.

The marriage of Mr. Hamilton was celebrated in 1906, when he was united with Haddassah Cleek, also a native of the valley, born in Colusa County. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of Orland Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; Chico Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M.; and Chico Commandery, No. 12, K. T. With Mrs. Hamilton, he belongs to Citrus Chapter, No. 208, O. E. S., of Orland.

JOHN ANNAND

A native of Nova Scotia, John Annand was born on June 6, 1844, a son of David and Margaret (Taylor) Annand, large farmers in that country. He spent the first twenty-two years of his life near Halifax, where he received his education and learned the trade of the blacksmith. He then came to the States and spent two years in the mining districts of Nevada, after which, in the late sixties, he came on to California and located at Butte City, now in Glenn County. Here he found employment at his trade with Elijah McDaniel, three miles south of that village, where, on June 5, 1871, he married Izilla McDaniel, a daughter of his employer.

Soon Mr. Annand was able to buy land; and his first purchase comprised five hundred sixty acres five miles south of Butte City. Here he developed a good ranch, which he carried on until he was called by death in 1908. His widow still owns the old home place, and is living in the enjoyment of modern conveniences, surrounded by her family and friends.

Mr. Annand was a devout Christian and a prominent member of the Methodist Church, South. As superintendent of the Sunday school he exercised an elevating influence upon the young, in whose welfare he took a deep interest. He was actively interested in education, and served on the board of trustees of his school district. He and his wife had four children: Mrs. George Kirkpatrick, of Colusa; Elmer A., on the home place; Emma, Mrs. Hugh M. Garnett, of Willows; and Earl, superintendent of the Hugh M. Garnett ranch near Willows.

WILL SEMPLE GREEN

(By the late John P. Irish)

The debt of California to her American pioneers grows in appreciation as they pass away. In the first group, composed of those immortal in grateful memory, a stalwart figure is Will S. Green. He was of pioneer lineage. His ancestors were on the Virginia frontier. His parents settled in Kentucky when the land had the virgin beauty that attracted Daniel Boone to its conquest. There he was born, December 26, 1832. Financial reverses befell his father while Will was a child. This deprived him of any education under teachers, except a brief attendance at an "Old Field School"; and while a boy he assumed the burden of self-support and the helping of others. It is said of him that such was his energy that, though a boy, he commanded the wages of a man. While he worked he studied. To him may be applied the wise characterization of the late President McKinley by John Hay: "He belonged to a generation of boys who knew no want their own labor could not satisfy, and who knew no superior and no inferior." Those were the qualities of a pioneer generation.

Working and seeking knowledge, he felt the frontier impulse and, following the call of his pioneer lineage, landed in California in 1849, before he was seventeen. His mental and manual self-training and his steady industry had prepared him to put hand and head into any honest work. He ran the first steam ferry over the straits of Carquinez, took the second mail contract let in the state, and carried all the mail for Napa and Sonoma Counties in his pocket. In July, 1850, he left his mail route and ferry and piloted the new steamer Colusa up the Sacramento River to the present town of Colusa. He landed in Colusa on July 6, 1850, and there he was buried just fifty-five years later. For five years more than a half century he was a citizen of that town, of which he first saw the site from the pilot house of the pioneer steamer. He left



Wm. H. & Co. N.Y.

Yours truly,
Will S. Green



Sallie Morgan Green

amongst his writings a description of that voyage up the Sacramento that is a classic. There came to him then a clear conception of the capacity of that valley to support a dense population through agriculture. He caught a vision of a future wrought by man upon those fertile plains that equaled the prophet's vision of the promised land, full of corn and wine and oil, and flowing with milk and honey. While yet camping on the bank of the river, he began preparing for his part in the history to be. Already self-cultured to a degree of which many a college graduate would be proud, he took up the study of civil engineering and fully equipped himself for that profession. Perhaps no man in our company of pioneer worthies had as little waste knowledge as he. Whatever he applied himself to he thoroughly learned, and whatever he learned was useful to the end of his long life. His service as captain of the Carquinez ferry boat, Lucy Long, gave him the pilot's knowledge of the surface indications of channel and shoal water that served him in steering the pioneer steamer Colusa in waters strange to him and all her crew. His reading of the best books in literature and science gave his style as a writer a grace, directness and individuality, and a homely philosophy, such as Ben Franklin had; and his knowledge of civil engineering made him the first, and to the end the greatest, professional authority in the state on the problems of irrigation and drainage.

A half century ago the physical characteristics of California were but little known. Some of them are still the despair of the climatologists. But, early in his experience in the Sacramento Valley, Mr. Green saw that to reach their highest potency there must be a drainage of the rich bottom lands, for protection against floods, and irrigation of the rich plains for protection against the normal drought of the dry season. He knew land, and he loved it. He was California's first apostle of agriculture, and land was the text of all his epistles. As an engineer, he surveyed the land. As a legislator, he drew the land code of the state. As surveyor general of the United States, he protected the public domain for the settlers who would till it. As treasurer of the state, he conserved and economized the taxes paid by the owners of the land. As the foremost editorial writer of the state, he considered the land as the first material object of human interest. He developed the first plans for irrigation and drainage of the Sacramento Valley; and though high-salaried engineers have wrought upon the same problem, his plans stand unimpeached.

The foregoing is a mere circumference of his work. The vastness of the great circle, and the infinite detail included, may be conceived when it is known that he came to be the final authority upon more things of vital concern to the state than any other man

in California. In such a position he had to antagonize the opinions of others. He often had to champion the many against the few. He had to rebuke waste and ignorance, thriftlessness and intemperance. But so great was his spirit, and so full of pity and charity, that his very rebukes made friends of those who received them, and his antagonists were amongst his most ardent admirers. As his life drew to its close, and the horizon no longer receded as he approached it, his activities were greater than ever. In a high sense he incorporated his views of the necessities of the Sacramento Valley in organizing the Sacramento Valley Development Association, of which he held the presidency until his death. In that capacity was found his last public activity, in escorting the Congressional committees on irrigation through the state. At the close of the tour and the final meeting at the banquet at Red Bluff, he was introduced by Judge Ellson as "the Patriarch of Irrigation in the Sacramento Valley." He rose with the splendors of that valley of light before him, but upon him was the somber tone of the Valley of Shadows. Speaking briefly he said: "It is our business to develop the Sacramento Valley, and in behalf of the Association I wish to say that we will do this. I have a valuable history of irrigation work since I have been in the great valley, and the value of that work is incalculable; I recognize its full force when I hear these people speak of the vastness of the preparation and the money they are spending in preparing their plans for this work for the United States government. I undertook to do it all individually, and to demonstrate what could be done. Doing my own engineering and paying my own expenses, I located the present Central Canal and prophesied this work, and now I find that the United States will take years to go ahead, and feel how small have been my efforts. But, gentlemen, my only hope, as I am on the decline of life, is that some day I may stand on Pisgah and see a Promised Land for God's people in this valley. Then I will be ready to die."

The fact was, that, in every essential, in outline and in detail, in its hydrography, agriculture, proper division of landholdings, transportation and economics, he had worked out the whole problem to a solution; and those who follow will use his work or rediscover what was to him an open book of principles. That was his last public utterance, and the contrasts of the occasion gave the full measure of his work. His footsteps had plodded over the whole field, and then came the government, paying tens of thousands only to follow him.

In his life he was singularly pure, as to speech, thought and practice. But it was all without ostentation. He never abated his view of principles to please friend or foe. Yet in discussion he

seemed rather an eager listener than a teacher, and by rare art taught others by asking them to teach him. On his social side he was thoroughly lovable. As an editor he made his paper, *The Colusa Sun*, the leading rural organ of the state. A collection of his editorial writings, in essay form, would make a volume of permanent literature for the library. He was the last of the great group of pioneers who sought to build a state not on the vanishing mining industry, with its risk and uncertainty, but upon the imperishable land and the unbroken promise of seed time and harvest; and of that group he was the leader. He took his name and blood pure and untarnished as his only heritage, and with a heart as pure as his lips, transmitted them to his children.

Mr. Green was twice married. At his first marriage he was united with Miss Josephine Davis, by whom he had five children, who survive their parents. Some years after the death of their mother, he married Miss Sallie Morgan, of Mississippi, a faithful helpmate and affectionate companion, who also survives him.

MRS. SALLIE B. GREEN

One of the representative women of the Sacramento Valley, Mrs. Sallie B. Green, owner and editor of *The Colusa Sun*, has been identified with Colusa for many years. She was born in Clinton, Hinds County, Miss., a daughter of Dr. Jacob Bedinger Morgan, owner of a plantation ten miles northwest of Jackson. Her mother was Minerva (Fitz) Morgan, a daughter of Gideon Fitz, at one time surveyor general of Mississippi, when it was a territory. Grandfather Fitz was born in Monticello, Va., and learned surveying under President Thomas Jefferson, then a surveyor, and later received his appointment from him. He died in Washington, Miss., and was buried at Jackson. Robert Williams, a great-grandfather on the maternal side, was governor of Mississippi Territory. All of her forebears figured prominently in the early history of Virginia and Mississippi. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, was a warm friend of the Fitz family.

Dr. Morgan was born in Virginia and, when a child of five, was taken to Kentucky by his parents. He was educated in the schools of Kentucky and at the Medical College of Lexington, Ky., from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He rode a horse all the way back to Clinton, Miss., from Lexington, and, settling there, became the leading physician of that section, the owner of a large plantation, and a man of considerable means and influence. Eight children were born to Dr. Morgan and his

wife: Mary, who married Hunter H. Southworth, and lived and died in Mississippi; William Henry, a major, and later a colonel, of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry during the Civil War, who died in Mississippi in 1905; Fitz Robert, who was accidentally killed while hunting, at the age of thirteen; Thomas, who died at the age of three; Sallie B., Mrs. Green; Martha, who married W. G. Poin-dexter; Lewis S., who was killed while in the 3rd Mississippi Cav-alry, at Collinsville, Tenn.; and George, who died in Mississippi.

Sallie B. Morgan was tutored by a governess, at home, and then attended a private school for girls, after which she went to a convent at Nazareth, Ky., and later was graduated from a young ladies' seminary at Nashville. Returning then to her home in Jackson, she there became a social favorite. She met Will S. Green, and in Salt Lake City, in 1891, was united in marriage with him, and since that time has resided in Colusa. Mr. Green died on July 2, 1905. Mrs. Green never had any children of her own; but she reared the two youngest of Mr. Green's children by his first marriage, Rae, Mrs. Dr. J. J. Maloney of San Francisco, and Donald R., now in the office of the state surveyor general at Sacra-mento, who were fifteen and thirteen years old respectively at the time of her marriage.

Mrs. Green is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution. She is a Daughter of the Confederacy, and organized and was president of the Confederate Monument Association, which after five years succeeded in raising the funds for building the monument that now stands in the old capitol yard at Jackson, Miss., to commemorate the Confederate dead; and her name is inscribed in the vestibule as president of the Association. She organized the Colusa Woman's Improvement Club, and was active in the organization of similar clubs in other cities in the valley, afterwards serving as president of the Federated Woman's Clubs of the Sacramento Valley.

Having traveled considerably over the United States, and even into Alaska, she had a desire to see some of the foreign coun-tries; and on December 1, 1908, she started on a trip around the world, leaving San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia. Cross-ing the Pacific, she visited Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philip-pines, and from there sailed on through the Suez Canal into Egypt, and on to Italy, at a time when Mt. Vesuvius was active, and saw that wonderful volcano in action. After visiting France and England, she came on to New York, reaching home in Decem-ber, 1909, without having had an accident. She was more im-pressed than ever with the greatness, grandeur, and beauty of her native land, having seen nothing in her whole trip to equal her own beloved country. From various places en route she sent a

series of letters giving a description of her travels, and of places visited, which appeared from time to time in *The Colusa Sun*, and which received favorable comment.

Mrs. Green is to be found at her desk every day, guiding the destinies of *The Colusa Sun* and wielding a strong influence for the public good. She is active and progressive, and is looked upon as one of the upbuilders of Colusa, where she is held in high esteem. She is a member of the Methodist Church in Colusa.

ELIJAH McDANIEL

This Colusa County pioneer was born in Roane County, Tenn., July 4, 1820, a son of Daniel McDaniel, captain of a company in the United States army, who served under General Jackson during the war with the Creek Indians. After the war, Captain McDaniel married Mary Ann Buchanan and settled in East Tennessee, remaining there until 1834, when he moved with his family to Illinois.

Elijah McDaniel remained with his father on the farm until his marriage in January, 1842, when he was united with Sarah Ann Gore. The young people then went to Wayne County, Ill., where they remained six years, operating a farm. During this time two sons and two daughters were born to them. In 1848 he moved into Schuyler County, the same state, where he rented land and farmed until 1852. He was then seized with the "California fever" and began making preparations for an early start the following spring. With five children, his wife, and such effects as would likely be needed for the long trip across the plains, he began the journey in an ox wagon, in 1853. Crossing the Mississippi River at Warsaw, they made their way across Iowa through storms of snow and sleet, and arrived at Council Bluffs in good spirits, on the last day of March. Hearing that there was no grass on the plains, they went into camp until it was grown sufficiently to furnish feed for their stock. As their journey continued, they fell in with California-bound travelers until their party numbered eighteen men. A captain was elected by the party, George Garratt, one of their number, being chosen for this important position. The weather continued bad as they passed up the Platte River, the stock began to give out, and dissatisfaction was expressed with the captain. At Pacific Springs, Mr. McDaniel and James Teal, with their outfits, left the main train and struck out alone. Things went better after that, and they finished the trip, although under very trying conditions. On the fourth of August they crossed the summit of the Sierras and entered the Golden State.

In American Valley Mr. McDaniel stopped for twenty days and worked with his team, earning one hundred dollars. Here he fell in with Mayberry Davis, Alexander Cooley and a man named Painter, who told him of the Sacramento Valley and induced him to come here; and September 1, 1853, they arrived at Painter's landing. He went to work on a threshing machine; but not being used to the climate, he contracted chills and fever and was unable to do any further work that fall. Just above the landing Mr. McDaniel built a log house, and there, on October 1, 1853, a daughter, Izilla, was born, the first white child born on the east side of the river. Mr. Painter went back on every proposition he had made, and Mr. McDaniel was forced to make other arrangements. He leased land from James McDougal, above what is now Butte City, put in one hundred acres of wheat, and got a good crop, but was obliged to sell his cattle, except a cow, in order to get money to harvest it. As the price of grain was only one and one half cents per pound and it was necessary to haul it to Marysville, thirty miles away, to have sold it would have left him in debt; so he hauled it to the Buttes and put it in a warehouse. The price of grain rose to three cents during the winter. He then sold it, receiving enough to pay his debts and some fifty dollars besides.

Having decided to take up a farm of his own, Mr. McDaniel selected a place just above Butte City, where he put in fifty acres of wheat. He got a good crop and received good prices, clearing one thousand dollars, which he invested in cattle. He continued to deal in cattle until 1862, when he disposed of part of his stock. In 1864 he sold off the balance; and thereafter he devoted his attention to grain-farming. In 1865 the crops were good throughout the state. Foreign demand sprang up for the wheat raised in California, and every farmer began to enlarge his boundaries, Mr. McDaniel along with the rest. He bought up many squatters' claims, until he held a large acreage.

While Mr. McDaniel was living on the east side of the river, the territory there was a part of Butte County. Mr. McDaniel had a petition circulated, requesting that this section be incorporated in Colusa County. The petition was granted, and the territory on the east side was made a part of Colusa County. He served as county assessor two years, and as justice of the peace for six years. On September 8, 1889, Mrs. McDaniel passed away. On July 3, 1891, Mr. McDaniel was married to Martha J. Anderson. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, South. In 1874 he erected Marvin Chapel, in the cemetery, in which both himself and his first wife are buried. He died at his home on January 9, 1898, at the age of seventy-seven. He was the father of

ten children, of whom seven grew up, as follows: Henrietta, who married A. S. Furnell; Mary Ann, who became the wife of William Luman; Izilla, Mrs. John Annand; and Isaac L., P. L., Henry E., and L. J. McDaniel.

JOHN R. TIFFEE

An early seeker after the precious metal, for which men have sought since the beginning of time, and one who remained in California after the first great excitement had subsided, and turned his attention to other pursuits, was the late John R. Tiffée. He was born in 1824, near Lexington, Ky. His early life was spent in Missouri, whither his people had migrated when that section was being developed. From that state he crossed the plains to California with ox teams in 1849; and on his arrival he went at once to the mines in Placer County, where he spent two years as a miner. His luck was very uncertain, however, and he decided to look up some land and occupy his time with stock-raising and farming. He went to Sonoma County and found a suitable location near Petaluma, and there engaged in ranching.

Seeing the need of a better grade of stock with which to build up a profitable herd in this country, he returned East by way of Panama and bought a band of thoroughbred roan shorthorn Durham cattle, and drove them back across the plains in 1858. He arrived in what is now Glenn County, then embraced within the boundaries of Colusa County, and settled on land west of what is now the town of Willows. Mr. Tiffée was the first man to bring into this county thoroughbred roan Durham stock. Having bought out the squatters in that part of the county, he entered upon extensive operations as a stock-raiser. In time he became a well-known breeder of the best blooded stock in the Sacramento Valley; and ranchers and stockmen came many miles to inspect his herds and to purchase. From this small beginning the improvement of the stock in the valley was very marked. He added to his holdings until he was owner of twenty-five hundred acres of land, upon which he erected a handsome rural home, set out a family orchard, and raised considerable grain. He later opened a general merchandise store on his ranch, this being the only store within a radius of twenty-five miles. He was honored with the office of justice of the peace, and held the esteem of a widely settled community. He died in 1868, at the age of forty-four years.

By his marriage in Sacramento, in 1850, with Mrs. Rebecca Terrill (Poage) Rowe, a native of Kentucky, Mr. Tiffée had three

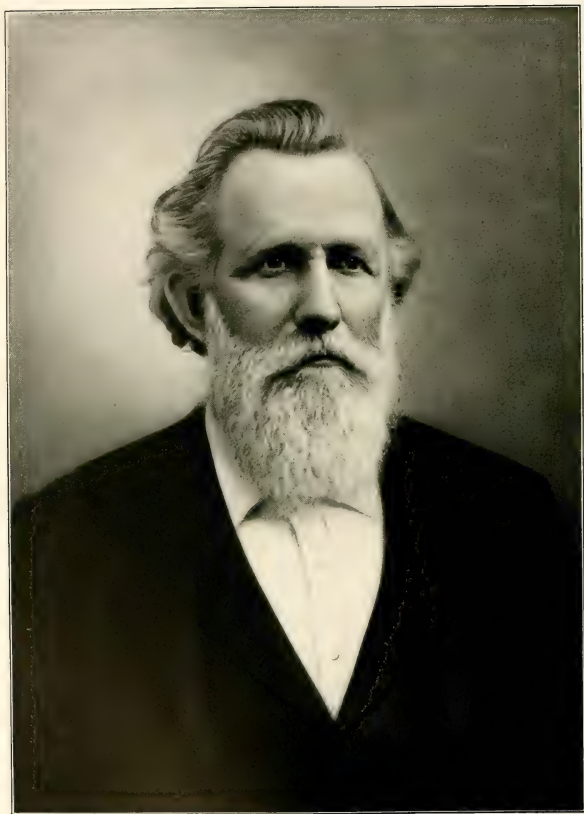
children, to each of whom he gave the best educational advantages possible. They were: Annie Rebecca, the wife of H. F. Coffman, of Trinity County; Theodora T., of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work; and John R. Tiffée, Jr., who died at the age of twelve years.

ANDREW WILLIAMS

The late Andrew Williams was born in England in 1828, and when six months old was brought with his family to the United States. At first they settled in Indiana, and there he was reared with his two brothers, James and John. In 1852, as one of the members of an ox-team train, young Williams set out to cross the plains to California; and arriving here, he mined for a while in Rough and Ready Camp, Yuba County. The next year, however, he returned to Indiana to buy a herd of cattle. Having gathered his band, he drove them across the plains in 1854, selling them on his arrival in California. He then went to Colusa County and worked on the ranches near what is now Willows, being employed in particular on the Murdock and the John R. Tiffée farms. In 1865, he again returned to Indiana; and while there, a couple of years later, he married Miss Margaret Given, of Ireland. With his wife, he turned his face anew to California, there to remain. At first he farmed the Logan ranch, which he bought and owned. Later, he sold this to John Johansen, and took up a homestead on Stony Creek, where he farmed for a number of years. In the end he sold this farm also, and to the same purchaser, John Johansen.

When he came to Willows, Mr. Williams built a brick block on Walnut Street, in which for many years he conducted a first-class livery stable. This, too, he sold out, to permit his removal to the Stony Creek district. Later, he took up his residence at Elk Creek, where he managed a hotel, of which he was also proprietor. His death occurred on September 22, 1911.

Among the children of Mr. Williams are Mrs. Susandrew Mayfield, of Richmond, Cal.; Dennis G. Williams, of Willows; Mrs. Mabel O'Brien, of Patton Apartments, Willows; William J. Williams, of Willows; and Harry M. Williams, of Elk Creek. Mrs. O'Brien, the third child in order of birth, is an active member and a Past Noble Grand of the Rebekahs. She has one daughter, Mrs. Phelieta Seyoe, of Winslow, who is the mother of a daughter and a son.



W. A. Logan

HUGH A. LOGAN

A pioneer farmer and stockman of the Sacramento Valley, especially of Colusa and Glenn Counties, the late Hugh A. Logan held rank as one of the successful and prosperous ranchers of Northern California. He located on a ranch in the foothills in the vicinity of Norman, where he improved a fine place and lived in comfort during the latter years of his life. He made a specialty of raising sheep, and was one of the up-to-date men of the state in that industry. He had modern equipment, pens, bath, and shearing apparatus, as well as a circular bath for dipping the animals. He gave to this enterprise the same careful consideration that would be necessary for successful competition in the commercial world. He was one of the upbuilders of this section, and was identified with the early history of Glenn County.

Mr. Logan was born in Montgomery County, Mo., September 6, 1830, a son of Henry and Sallie (Quick) Logan. Henry Logan was a Kentuckian, a son of Hugh Logan, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States and settled in Kentucky, where he passed the remainder of his life as a farmer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, thus demonstrating his loyalty to the country of his adoption. Henry Logan went to Missouri with Daniel Boone, locating in Montgomery County, where he was engaged in farming and as a tanner until 1870. He then started for California on the transcontinental train, his death occurring en route. Mrs. Sallie Quick Logan was likewise a native of the Blue Grass State. She died in Missouri, leaving a family of seven children, of whom Hugh was the fifth in order of birth. He was able to get but a limited education in the schools of that period; moreover, he worked on his father's farm from early boyhood. In March, 1854, when in his twenty-fourth year, he started for California, crossing the plains with ox teams. They left St. Joseph on April 1 and arrived at Deer Park six months later. They were successful in bringing a bunch of cattle from his native state through to the Coast. He later went to Sutter County and worked with his brother Anderson in the dairy business six miles south of Yuba City. He remained in California until 1861, when he returned to Missouri; and the following year he enlisted under General Price, serving under him six months.

In 1863 Hugh Logan married and came again to this state, making the trip this time by way of Panama. In Colusa County he bought about a thousand acres of land, which formed a part of the A. D. Logan ranch on Logan Creek; for he was in partnership

at that time with his brother, A. D. Logan. They followed general farming and the raising of cattle until 1868, when Hugh A. Logan took up the property that remained his home for so many years. He also entered land, owning at one time about sixteen thousand acres, part of which was in Mendocino County. There were eight thousand acres in the home place near Norman, three thousand in a mountain ranch, and two thousand near the home place.

Mr. Logan started in the sheep business by the purchase of about five hundred head at seven dollars per head; and he increased his bands until he owned or handled a flock of about six thousand head. To add to his fortunes he raised large numbers of cattle and planted a large acreage to wheat and barley, having as high as four thousand acres planted to these cereals. He erected a comfortable home in 1880, and suitable outbuildings to protect his stock and implements. He witnessed many changes in the country, for when he first located in the valley there was no Glenn County and the post office was at Colusa. He lived to witness the rapid advancement along agricultural lines, and the dividing up of the large areas into small and productive farms.

About 1904 Hugh Logan incorporated all of his holdings as the H. A. Logan Land and Stock Co., with himself as president, and his immediate family and J. S. Logan as the other stockholders of the company.

Mr. Logan was twice married. His first wife was Jane Hudnell, a native of Missouri, who died in California. Their only child, Samuel, died in infancy. His second marriage united him with Miss Sallie Ann Logan, a cousin, and a native of Missouri, where the marriage was celebrated in 1866. She was a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Quick) Logan, pioneers of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Logan had three children born to them: Anderson, Stephen, deceased, and Lee. The latter married Miss Victor La Grande, a native daughter of Glenn County, born into the family of Edward and Elizabeth (Fortier) La Grande, natives of Montreal, Canada, who became pioneers of Colusa County. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Logan have three children: Lee Verden, Elsie Marie, and Hugh Edward.

Hugh Logan was a Mason, a member of Colusa Lodge. He was a member of Antelope Valley Grange, serving as Master five terms. He was a staunch advocate of the principles of Democracy, and served as a supervisor from his district in Glenn County one term. At the time of his death he was counted one of the best-known of the pioneers of Glenn County. He died in November, 1906, mourned by a large concourse of friends from far and near. After his death, the large farming and stock-raising operations of the company were continued under the following officers: Mrs.

Hugh A. Logan, president; Lee Logan, vice-president; Mrs. Lee Logan, secretary, and J. S. Logan, treasurer. The same persons also made up the directorate. Mrs. Logan died on July 8, 1917, and was buried beside her husband in the family plot, in the cemetery at Colusa.

CLEATON GRIMES

Born in Mason County, Ky., May 24, 1815, Cleaton Grimes was the oldest of five children in the family of Henry and Nancy (Bane) Grimes, and the last to pass over the great divide. He was descended from Irish ancestors, and was reared and educated in his native state, attending the subscription schools and Maysville Academy, where General Grant is said to have acquired the rudiments of his education. Young Grimes learned the trade of the tanner and currier, working at that calling in Aberdeen, Ohio, where his father had bought a tannery. He later worked at Georgetown for Jesse L. Grant, father of General Grant. At Concord, Ky., Mr. Grimes ran a tannery of his own, which he later traded for a store at Vanceburg, in the same state. While living there, he married Martha Stevenson, who died in Kentucky, as did three of their children.

In 1849 Mr. Grimes sold out his interests in Kentucky and set out for California. He traveled by boat to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was fortunate in the purchase of an outfit from a man from Ohio, who was traveling with an emigrant company, but had grown impatient and wished to return home. In this way Mr. Grimes was able to accompany the party to California. His outfit consisted of a mule team and a wagon, into which was loaded the necessary supplies. After an uneventful journey, the party arrived at their destination over the Fremont trail. Mr. Grimes went to Dry Creek, and there began mining in association with a mining company; but later they moved to Oregon Cañon above Georgetown. In the spring of the following year they located on the north branch of American River; and he also was interested in the first claim taken up on the Middle Fork of that river. As it was late in the season, however, they did not remain to develop this claim. Mr. Grimes and Captain Daniels went to Sacramento, bought a barge, and engaged in transporting timber to Marysville. This boat was operated by three hands, and was pulled and poled to Marysville, proving a good investment. In 1851-1852 they loaded their boat with general merchandise and went as far up the Sacramento River as Stony Creek. Here Mr. Grimes secured a team

and hauled the goods to Shasta, where they were sold, the boat dropping back to Sacramento. In March, 1852, he went to Grand Island, Colusa County, and engaged in cutting hay with a scythe. This was hauled to Colusa and sold for fifty dollars a ton. That same year he took up a thousand acres of what he supposed was government land, but which later proved to be a grant. After several years of litigation, he purchased the thousand acres. He stocked his ranch, established Grimes Ferry, and opened a wood yard at Grimes Landing. With these interests, Mr. Grimes rose to a position of importance in the county. He began with five head of sheep, and in time had some four thousand head, which he sold. At the same time he carried on grain farming, the rich lands along the river yielding bountiful harvests. In 1852 he established his home here, building a two-room house. Deeply interested in the place, where he had laid the foundation for a town, Mr. Grimes gave his best efforts towards inducing settlers to locate here. He was interested in the Grange movement, whose promoters established a store and warehouse on land he donated; and he also started the first livery stable in the town. Up to the time when he was nearing his ninetieth milestone, he was active in the management of his interests. He sold off all of his property but a quarter section, which he retained as a home. In the early days of his settlement in the state, his table was supplied with fresh meat brought down by his rifle; for elk, deer, bears and other wild animals then abounded.

In Sacramento, on September 28, 1869, Mr. Grimes was united in marriage with Mrs. Ann E. (Tait) Rollins, born near Richmond, Va., a daughter of Alexander Tait, who crossed the plains to California in 1865. During this trip his wife, Elizabeth Lockhart Tait, died. The first marriage of Ann E. Tait united her with Alfred Rollins, by whom she had four children. Mr. Grimes was a member of the first board of supervisors of Colusa County, and gave valuable aid in the deliberations of that body. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was enterprising and influential, and lived to a ripe old age, passing away on January 19, 1913.

J. E. McDANIEL

The only son of Levi Jefferson McDaniel, J. E. McDaniel was born on his father's ranch, October 25, 1884. He attended the grammar school at Butte City, and finished his education at the high school at Willows. After the death of his father, he took charge of the home ranch and continued in its management until



Melvin Kronet

1909, when the place was sold to the Carson colony, and was divided into small tracts. Mr. McDaniel thereupon became associated with H. B. Turman and J. C. Mitchell, in the cattle business; and together they bought the Patrick O'Brien place of nine thousand acres, west of Willows. They incorporated the Turman-Mitchell Land & Title Co., which owns the land and cattle. Mr. McDaniel was made secretary and manager of the company, with a third interest in its holdings. This is the largest cattle company in Glenn County, and one of the largest in Northern California. It handles over five thousand cattle each year. The corporation also owns a cattle ranch at Lakeview, Lake County, Ore., which disposes of six thousand cattle annually. The ranch comprises seventeen thousand acres of deeded land in an open range country, devoted to the raising of cattle.

At Willows, in 1908, J. E. McDaniel married Miss Edith M. Hannah, a native daughter of Glenn County, whose father, James Hannah, one of the earliest settlers of the county, once kept a popular hotel at Willows. Two children, Gregg and Lemona, have blessed their union. Mr. McDaniel was made a Mason in Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., at Willows, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters; and nowhere are he and his charming wife more welcome than in the councils and at the festivities of these organizations.

MILTON FRENCH

It is always a pleasure to the historian to commemorate the life of a self-made man like Milton French. In this man's veins flowed the blood of a race of pioneers, and with it he inherited the adventurous spirit and sound principles that go to make up the successful life in a new country. He was born in Callaway County, Mo., January 23, 1833, the youngest child in a family of four sons and two daughters born in the home of John French, a native of Tennessee. John French lived through the pioneer days of Tennessee and trained his family in the simple, straightforward ways of those times, when conditions were such that sham and pretense found no following. His wife was a Miss Clark, born in Kentucky, the daughter of another pioneer family, for the Clarks dated back to the days of Daniel Boone and were among the early history-makers.

When Milton French was a year old, his mother died. Afterwards his father married again; and of that union three children were born, of whom Hugh French, of Hollister, Cal., is the only

survivor. Eight years after the death of his first wife, John French passed away; and then came the breaking up of the family. Here is a lesson for the boys of today who hang on to "dad" and never think they have had a square deal unless he has put them through college and set them up in business. Milton French, a boy twelve years old, homeless, without father or mother, but already feeling the desire for honorable success which later won for him a place among the wealthy and honored men of the state, hired out to a man for thirty dollars a year and his board. Two dollars and a half a month, young men, to do the hardest kind of work and plenty of it. Probably three months of schooling in the winter was all the boy got; but, to be sure, he was getting an education every day he lived, for Milton French was one of those who got their diploma from the "College of Hard Knocks."

In 1850, at the age of seventeen, he was crossing the plains, bound for the mines of California. With him were two brothers, Marion Bryman and John. They mined at Forbestown, and later went to the mines on Trinity River, meeting with a moderate degree of success. Beef sold as high as a dollar per pound in the mines. Only the long-horned, rangy Spanish cattle were to be had; and most of these were driven from the ranges south of Monterey County to the market at the mines in Northern California. Young French saw a big opportunity in the luxuriant pastures of the foothills, if they were stocked with the right kind of animals; so in 1856 he returned to Missouri by way of Panama, and the following year, 1857, found him driving a band of cattle across the plains to the Sacramento Valley in California. In January, 1858, after a short stay on the Sacramento River, while his cattle recuperated from their long drive, he took up a government claim of one hundred sixty acres in the foothills of Colusa County, as then organized, but now included within the boundaries of Glenn County. All about was open range; and he gradually increased his holdings until he was the owner of ten thousand acres of land in various parts of the county. He farmed thousands of acres to wheat in the level valleys, and on the uplands pastured his herds of cattle, together with droves of fine horses and mules, which he raised, and of which he made a specialty. He became one of the leading grain and stock men in the Sacramento Valley, and wealth flowed into the hands of the man who, as a lad of twelve, had worked for his board and thirty dollars a year. He erected a fine home in Willows, and took a leading part in many enterprises, in which he invested large sums of money. He was the owner of a large warehouse in Germantown, and was vice-president of the Bank of Willows, president of the Willows Water Works, and a director in and president of the Willows Warehouse Association.

Mr. French took an active part in the formation of Glenn County when it was decided to divide Colusa County, and when the northern half, containing the great Glenn ranch, became Glenn County. The writer remembers driving across the Glenn ranch, in 1885, and riding for hours beside the great piles of wheat, sacked and awaiting shipment.

Mr. French never forgot his own hard times when he struggled for a start, and he gladly assisted more than one young man—yes, and some old ones too—on the road to success, helping them to help themselves. He liked to make money, not for its intrinsic value, but for what it would enable him to do for those he loved, and for the furtherance of every worthy object. He was especially interested in all projects for the upbuilding of the county and state. He was just in his dealings, and rejoiced in the prosperity of others; and when, on November 10, 1916, at his ranch near Willows, Milton French passed to his "home in the Beyond," a man "full of years and of good report," the whole county mourned a good man gone. He was a man who never took an unfair advantage of any person, and never stooped to do anything that might be construed as dishonest; and while he aided many unfortunates, he rarely let his benefactions become known even to his family. No man has had more true friends than had Milton French, to mourn his loss.

His wife, who survives him, is carrying on the good work in which he was so interested. In maidenhood Mrs. French was Miss Elizabeth F. Williams, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Nathaniel P. and Sarah Jane (Rice) Williams. Her parents were Kentuckians, who came to California in 1855, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, with their two daughters, now Mrs. Milton French and Mrs. James Boyd, Sr., then aged two and a half years and six months respectively. Upon their arrival in this state they stopped for a time in Solano County, near Dixon. Later they moved to Yolo County, and thence back to Solano County, where Mr. Williams died at his home near Dixon, in 1898. His widow survived him and made her home with her daughter, Mrs. French, until 1910, when she also answered the final call. There were four more children born in this family after they settled in California; and of the six the following are living: Mrs. Milton French, Mrs. James Boyd, Sr., Mrs. Barbara McCune Lillard, and Nathaniel P. Williams.

Mrs. French was reared and educated in California. On May 14, 1874, she became the wife of Milton French; and since that date she has been a resident of Glenn County. Three children were born to brighten the already happy home of Mr. and Mrs. French. Curry Milton, the only son, is a landowner in his own

right, and is manager of the great ranches and interests left by his father. He married Miss Lulu Louise Jacoby. Rita is the wife of Judge Frank Moody, of Willows. Natalie is the widow of Robert E. L. Eagle, and makes her home with her mother. Mrs. French is an active member of the Baptist Church, which Mr. French also attended, and to which he was a liberal contributor, as he was likewise to all other denominations, as well as to every worthy object that was brought to his attention.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS

Few men were more widely known or more highly honored than this California pioneer of 1850, who was the founder of the town in Colusa County that bears his name. W. H. Williams came to this section in 1853, and, possessing a keen foresight, made extensive investments in land when it was held at only a nominal price. He also began in the sheep business, which in time grew to large proportions, and which was admirably adapted to bring prosperity to its followers during the early period of California history. Laying the foundation of his fortune by industry and intelligent application, he enjoyed an increasing success and accumulated sufficient means to enable him to retire, and to give him a recognized standing among the successful and wealthy men of the Sacramento Valley.

Especial interest attaches to the life history of one so successful and so prominent in the annals of his county. Genealogy shows that the progenitor of the family in America was Robert Williams of Wales, who established his home on a plantation in Maryland. A son and namesake of the original immigrant, born and reared in Maryland, learned the trade of the shoemaker, and in 1828, together with his family, and with his household goods packed in a wagon, crossed the Alleghany mountains into Ohio and settled in Pickaway County. Ten and one half years later he took his family to Illinois and settled in Vermont, Fulton County, where he died in 1853. He was married twice, and chose for his second wife Margaret McCallister. She was born in Maryland, and died in Ohio on February 2, 1848. Of their four sons and five daughters, W. H. Williams was the seventh in order of birth, and the only one to settle in California; and he was the last of the family.

William H. Williams was born in Cumberland, Md., April 7, 1828. He was taken to Ohio when a babe in arms, and when eleven accompanied the family to Illinois, where he attended the



W. H. Williams



Mary E. Williams

village school at Vermont. The schoolhouse was built of logs, with benches of slabs and floor of puncheon; and the pens were made of quills. However, notwithstanding these handicaps and the irregular attendance necessitated on account of his being needed to help till the farm, Mr. Williams acquired a good education. With a hopeful spirit, he endeavored, by self-culture, to make the most of his environments; and he became in time a well-informed man. He learned the shoemaker's trade with a brother during the winter months, and cared for the stock and raised corn in summer. When the news came of the discovery of gold in California, he dissolved his partnership with his brother and started out alone to make his way amid untried conditions. He left the old Illinois home on March 18, 1850, and with three companions started West in a wagon drawn by four yoke of oxen. They crossed the Mississippi River at Quincy, and the Missouri at St. Joseph; followed the overland trail by way of Forts Kearney and Laramie; and proceeding up the Sweetwater and down the Humboldt River, went thence by the Carson route into California, arriving at Placerville on August 1, after being on the road just ninety-six days. During their trip they made it a rule to rest Sundays. When their oxen gave out they left them and, having cooked enough provisions to carry them over the mountains, started to walk with their blankets and supplies, getting across in six days.

Mr. Williams spent four months in mining, and only made seventy dollars; so he abandoned the work and went to Sacramento. Here he was engaged as a cook in a hotel at seventy-five dollars a month, and later became a clerk in a shoe store at one hundred dollars a month. His next move took him into Solano County, where, near Suisun, he was employed for a time in mowing hay with a scythe. He then hired out as a teamster, and later bought a team and engaged in freighting on his own account, clearing two hundred eight dollars per month. In the fall of 1853 he sold the team, and, going to Sacramento, opened a boarding house, which he conducted for six months, until the town was burned and drowned out. He next took up land in Spring Valley, and raised stock and farmed for one year, after which he began farming on the plains near the present site of the town of Williams. When the land came into the market, in 1858, he bought a small place at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and to this he added from time to time until his possessions assumed large proportions. He bought fine blooded sheep from the East and made a specialty of raising bucks, being a pioneer in that industry.

When the railroad was prospected for the valley, Mr. Williams gave the right of way through his land and an interest in two hundred acres, which induced the company to establish a station at Central. When the town was laid out, it was named Williams in his honor; and ever since it has been an important shipping point. In 1874 Mr. Williams built a substantial brick building; in 1876 he erected the Williams Hotel; and in 1880 he put up a warehouse one hundred twenty-one by two hundred feet in dimensions, so constructed that teams can drive through the building and unload, as well as from the west side. In the latter part of the seventies, with others, at a cost of fifty-six thousand dollars, he built the steamer *Enterprise*, and a barge, to run from Colusa to San Francisco. He owned two livery stables in the town, and nine thousand acres of land near by, and was interested in the steam flouring mill until it was destroyed by fire. The Williams Foundry also received his attention and support; and with others he built the Odd Fellows Hall. He was one of the charter members of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

During the administration of President Lincoln, Mr. Williams was appointed postmaster of the old office at Central; and the office continued to be in his house until the railroad was built. After the organization of the Republican party, he was a staunch supporter of its men and measures, and frequently was a delegate to state and county conventions. Though not a member of any church, all the churches received his financial support.

Of the first marriage of Mr. Williams three children were born, as follows: Mrs. Harriett May Moody; Lulu, wife of S. H. Callen; and Ella, Mrs. H. W. Manor—all of this locality. His second marriage united him with Mary E. McEvoy, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and daughter of Thomas and Anna (Horace) McEvoy. She came to California in 1877, and in 1880 was married to Mr. Williams. Her deepest bereavement until her devoted husband passed away on May 15, 1909, was the death of four of her children: Iris Cecelia and Inez Vashti (twins), Carmelita Lucile, and William H., Jr. Two are still living: Belle, Mrs. Stanley Moore, of Oakland; and Marguerita, Mrs. R. L. Welch, of Colusa.

Personally, Mr. Williams was a large, stalwart, handsome gentleman of genial, companionable disposition, with a jovial temperament that enabled him to see the bright side even of life's shadows, and that won him the friendship of acquaintances. When he died, the whole county mourned. In the annals of Colusa County, his name is worthy of perpetuation, for the emulation of the future generations who shall live and labor here.

JEFFERSON DAVIS CRANE

How a town, of sturdy, thriving burghers honored itself in electing as mayor its pioneer blacksmith, is shown in the story of Willows and its choice of Jefferson Davis Crane as presiding officer and chief executive. Jefferson D. Crane was born in Sonoma County, September 7, 1861. His father, who crossed the plains to California in 1849 in one of the conventional ox-team trains, was James E. Crane, a native of Kentucky; while his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy M. Beaver, was a native of Ohio and came to California in 1851. On his arrival in this state, James E. Crane went to the mines for a time. Later he farmed near Santa Rosa, and afterwards near Salinas, in Monterey County. In 1870 he came to Los Angeles County, in what is now known as Orange County. There he died, aged seventy-six years.

Brought to Los Angeles County in his boyhood, Jefferson D. Crane attended the public schools there, and then went to Bakersfield, where he learned the trade of the blacksmith. He blew the bellows and swung the hammers like the ablest of those at the forge; and by 1880 he was ready to set up his shop in Bakersfield, where he continued as a smith for four years. He then moved to San Luis Obispo County, and for a year worked as a blacksmith there. In 1885 he arrived at Willows. Here he became associated with the Willows Foundry, with which he continued for some time. In 1895, he opened up a blacksmith's shop of his own, and this he conducted for three years. At the end of that time he took into partnership C. S. Schmidt, whereupon the firm became known as Crane & Schmidt. Ever since, Mr. Crane has had a hand in the manufacture of nearly all the iron and steel work done in Willows.

In 1887, Jefferson Davis Crane was married to Miss Kate Somers, a native of Placer County, and the daughter of Charles R. Somers, a pioneer who came to California from Vermont, by way of the Isthmus, in 1854. Mr. Somers farmed on two ranches in Placer County, and in 1871 removed to Willows, where he bought a hundred sixty acres of land, on a part of which the southerly end of Willows now stands. While he farmed, he also conducted a draying business. For thirty-five years he hauled freight for Hochheimer & Co., in Willows. He died in 1908. His wife's maiden name was Mary E. Cameron. She was a native of Illinois, who crossed the plains in 1854 with an uncle. She saw Willows grow from a wilderness to a prosperous community, with a population of twenty-four hundred; and she can remember when

the antelope and wild cattle roamed over the plains. Mrs. Crane died in June, 1916, mourned by a large circle of friends, with whom she was a social favorite. She is survived by a daughter, Pearl C., Mrs. Terry McCaffrey, of McCloud, Cal., who is the mother of one daughter, Tyrel.

Mr. Crane's public-spiritedness is finely displayed in his record of twenty-one years as clerk of the Willows school board, from which office he resigned in 1917; and in his service as town trustee, to which he was elected in 1910. For four years he filled the latter office; and from 1912 to 1914 he was chairman of the town board, and thus performed the duties of acting mayor. During this period the City Hall was built, sewers were laid, and the fire department was improved by the accession of a modern motor fire engine, the first combination pump and chemical engine on the coast. Mr. Crane is a member of the Odd Fellows, a Woodman of the World, an Elk, and a charter member of the Rebekahs.

JAMES BOYD

A man who has risen from a subordinate position to that of an influential landowner, and who is actively identified with the agricultural interests of the county, is James Boyd, a native of County Down, born near Belfast, Ireland, February 28, 1849. His father was also named James, and was born at the same place. Here, also, Hugh Boyd, the grandfather, was a well-to-do farmer, a descendant of Scotch ancestors who fled from Scotland to the North of Ireland at the time of the persecution of the Covenanters. James Boyd, Sr., was also a farmer by occupation. He married Eliza Patton, of Scotch descent, a daughter of John Patton. She died at the age of forty-nine, in 1857, leaving eleven children, of whom James, Jr., was the fourth youngest. The father reared his family and lived to the age of eighty-four.

James Boyd, of this review, was educated in the common schools of his native county and early learned the methods of farming as it was carried on there. He had heard good reports from California, and had made up his mind that he would prospect the country for himself; and accordingly he crossed the ocean to New York when he was nineteen, in 1868. He came on to California by way of Panama, arriving in San Francisco on board the steamship Sacramento in May of that year. He traveled on to Yolo County, and then to Colusa, where he worked in a livery stable for a month. He then came on to what is now Glenn County, and found employment on the Patrick O'Brien ranch for



James Boyd

four years. Having made a little money, Mr. Boyd was willing to take a chance, and with a friend bought a flock of sheep in 1873, and drove them to Nevada, where he was engaged in the sheep business for one year, when he sold out and returned to Willows. He leased the Murdock ranch of nearly five thousand acres, and for nine years raised grain. Next he rented eight thousand acres of the Glide ranch, and continued the grain business for another similar period, becoming in time one of the largest grain raisers in this part of the Sacramento Valley.

Having made considerable money, and also saved some, Mr. Boyd began to look about for land. He found and purchased a quarter section, to which he added four hundred eighty acres, and then twelve hundred acres; and still later he bought an entire section. He now owns some twenty-eight hundred acres three miles west from Willows. He erected a fine home and the usual barns and outbuildings, and now has one of the best ranches in Glenn County. On this place he has lived since 1899. Besides the home ranch he owns twelve hundred acres on the Sacramento River, near Butte City, the latter being rented, while the home ranch is devoted to grain-raising and is operated by Mr. Boyd and his two sons, who raise some fourteen hundred acres of grain on the place each year, using the latest models of machinery and implements.

In 1889, Mr. Boyd married Miss Clara M. Williams, of Dixon, Cal., a daughter of Nathaniel P. and Sarah Jane (Rice) Williams. She was but three months old when her parents came to California by way of Panama. She is a niece of the late Hon. Henry E. McCune, prominent in public life in the state and for many years a resident of Solano County. Two children have been born of this marriage: James Boyd, Jr., who married Genevieve Nash and is the father of one son, James Boyd, third; and Carleton Williams Boyd, who married Miss Bruce Morgan, of Red Bluff, and is the father of a son, Carleton Wilcox. Both sons have had a college education, and are well equipped for life's responsibilities.

Mr. Boyd is prominent in financial affairs as a director of the Bank of Willows, and as a stockholder in the First National Bank of Willows, the Bank of Colusa, the Bank of Princeton, and the Willows Warehouse Association. He served as supervisor of his district one term, being elected on the Democratic ticket. In fraternal circles he is a Mason, a member of Laurel Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M.; the Colusa Chapter and Commandery; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco.

Mr. Boyd is a man of commanding appearance, six feet, six and one quarter inches in height, a giant in stature; and in the early days there were few men that surpassed him in strength and activity. With all his vitality, energy and ambition, it is no won-

der that he was able to win success and accomplish the results that have characterized his career. He landed in this state with only about one hundred dollars; but it did not take him long to see the opportunities offered by this fertile country. Capitalizing his natural inheritance of thrift and foresight from his Scotch ancestry, he began investing in lands when they were cheap; and being benefited by the rise in values, he has been enabled to live in comfort in his latter years. Both he and his wife have endeared themselves to their friends, who are legion. They are public-spirited, and are willing at all times to assist those less fortunate than themselves.

HARRISON DARROUGH DeGAA

Born and educated in the Old World, Harrison D. DeGaa came to America, as a young man, well equipped to take advantage of the opportunities which the New World afforded, to forge rapidly ahead in business, and to render valuable service in the building up and developing of the communities in which he has lived. Harrison DeGaa was born in Paris, France, May 6, 1843. His parents were Joseph J. and Katherin (Wimmer) DeGaa, the former of French birth, and the latter a member of a prominent German family of the city of Karlsruhe. They were married in 1838, and in the following year came to America, settling in Ohio. In 1848, the year of the German Rebellion, they returned to Germany on a visit, and Mr. DeGaa took part in the Rebellion. He became an officer, holding a commission as Colonel, and in company with Carl Schurz, General Siegel and others, had to flee the country. Later he was arrested by the German government and tried for treason; but in the meantime he had become an American citizen, and through the intervention of the home government gained his freedom.

Harrison D. DeGaa began his education in the schools of France, attending there until the age of twelve, when he was sent to Baden-Baden, Germany. At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Heidelberg, from which he graduated in 1864. He at once left for America, where his parents had been residing during his attendance at school.

After spending two years in the East and South, Mr. DeGaa came to California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus. He at first engaged in mining, but soon left that occupation and took up the printer's trade, some knowledge of which he had obtained at school. He has since followed this business in its various branches, until at the present time he is the editor and

proprietor of the Glenn Transcript, published at Willows, Cal., and established in 1902.

At North San Juan, Nevada County, Mr. DeGaa was united in marriage, on November 24, 1889, with Miss Anna G. Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Golden Smith. Their four children are Joseph Darrough, Victor Golden, Hallet, and a married daughter, Mrs. W. J. Canfield.

Ever since coming to California Mr. DeGaa has been prominently identified with its growth and promotion. For the past quarter of a century he has held office as president or secretary of chambers of commerce and kindred associations. He was the second president of the Glenn Club, and later became its fourth president. He is today its only honorary member. He is the president of the E. Clampus Vitus—an organization of boosters, with a membership of over four hundred. He has always been active in the Republican party, and has been influential in its councils. In religion he is an Episcopalian.

MRS. MARY NEWMAN

A resident of California since 1870, and a woman of more than ordinary business ability, Mrs. Mary Newman has contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding of the town of Willows. Mrs. Newman was born at Hull, Wright County, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. Her father, John Cook, was born in London, England, and came to Canada when a young man, where he married Georgianna Rule, who was born in Prince Edward Island. They became successful farmers at Hull, about seven miles from Ottawa, and resided there until their death. Of their eight children, five are living, Mrs. Newman being the eldest and the only one in California. Her childhood was spent on the home farm and in the pursuit of her studies in the subscription or private schools. About fifty years ago she was married at Aylmer, Canada, to John McCallum, who was born at Guleburn, Ontario, the son of Duncan and Ellen (Sloane) McCallum, natives of Scotland and the North of Ireland respectively. His parents migrated to Canada and were farmers at Guleburn. John McCallum followed farming, but later sold his outfit and engaged in the hotel business at North Wakefield.

About 1870, Mr. and Mrs. McCallum came to California. After their arrival in this state, Mr. McCallum followed mining at Smartsville, Yuba County, until his death a few years later, which resulted from an attack of brain fever. Mrs. McCallum,

left with a family of children, proved equal to the emergency, and immediately set about to make a living for the family, and rear and educate her children. She engaged in the hotel business at Smartsville, in which she met with success. While thus engaged, she was again married, to John Mee, a native of the North of Ireland, who followed mining at Smartsville. In 1882, the family moved to Willows, then but a small burg. Here she leased a large residence and ran it as a boarding house for five years. It was about one year after locating here that Mr. Mee passed away. At the end of five years, Mrs. Mee purchased a residence on Shasta Street; but after residing there from August until the following June, she again decided to engage in the hotel business and leased a hotel building on Tehama Street, which she named the Palace Hotel. Here she conducted a successful business, giving such good service that the hotel became very popular.

In February, 1894, Mrs. Mee was united in marriage with Charles Newman. Mr. Newman was born in Germany, and came to California when sixteen years of age. He learned the merchant's business, and became owner of a store at Rocklin, Cal. Later he sold out and came to Willows, where he was one of the pioneer merchants, and where he served as postmaster for several years. Mr. Newman built the Palace Hotel, the Newman Building, and other buildings in Willows. After selling out his store here, he lived retired till his death, which occurred in December, 1913. Fraternally, Mr. Newman was a Mason. Previously to Mr. Newman's death, the old Palace Hotel had been sold to Mrs. Newman's son, John O. McCallum, who enlarged the hotel, of which he is still proprietor.

By her first marriage, to Mr. McCallum, Mrs. Newman had eight children: William J., deceased; Ellen, Mrs. Henning, of Willows; John Arthur, deceased in infancy; Georgianna, deceased; Christene, Mrs. W. D. Davis, of San Francisco; Duncan C., court stenographer at Oroville; John O., proprietor of the Palace Hotel; and George, who resides with his mother. By her marriage to Mr. Mee, she had one child, Frances, the wife of F. W. Sydell, D. D. S., of Chico. Mrs. Newman devotes her time to looking after her varied interests. She owns the Newman block, and other valuable business and residence property in Willows, as well as her residence at 158 Twenty-seventh Street, in San Francisco. In 1915 she built the Tenney and Schmidt Garage, on the corner of Tehama and Wood Streets, the finest and largest garage in Willows. Mrs. Newman was reared in the Presbyterian Church, and still adheres to that faith. In national politics, she is a Republican.



G. W. Snowden.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SNOWDEN

One of the most extensive grain farmers in Glenn County, a man of such established and recognized business ability, honesty and integrity that his advice was widely sought and generally followed, and whose spoken word was considered as good as his bond, was George W. Snowden, a native of Scott County, Ill., where he was born near Naples, February 17, 1856. His father was John P. Snowden, a Virginian, who emigrated to the Middle West in early days, and became a successful farmer in Illinois. In 1867, he moved still further west into Missouri, and there engaged in farming amid the fertile acres in Henry County. Still later he returned to Illinois and located in Macoupin County; and there, in the fall of 1902, he died. George's mother had been Miss Sarah A. Mills, a native of Scott County; and she became the mother of eleven children, seven of whom were girls.

The second oldest of the four sons, George received a good education at the district schools in his native county, and early began to farm with his father in Henry County, Mo. In 1877, he came to California and located near Durham, Butte County, where he went to work on a farm. His vigorous constitution and his aptness in taking hold of the work, easily secured for him other and more remunerative employment near Gridley. In 1879, he worked for a time on the Glenn ranch, and then went to Eureka, Nev., where he followed mining. When he returned to California, he was appointed foreman of one of the Glenn ranches.

With modest but steadily accumulating means acquired during the seven years in which he held this position, he began farming in 1889, and for eight years rented the Logan ranch of four thousand acres, which he planted to wheat and barley. In 1897, he bought the Killebrew ranch of nine hundred sixty acres, located six and a half miles southwest of Willows, to which he later added three hundred twenty acres adjoining; and there continued farming, also renting a full section near by.

With a brother, James W., he now began to extend these operations, renting five thousand acres of the Boggs ranch near Princeton, and later assumed added responsibility by renting eight thousand acres of the Glenn ranch northeast of Willows. Thus Snowden Bros., for the time being, became the largest grain-growers in the valley, and were among the most successful. In their farming operations they used about fifteen to eighteen eight-mule teams for putting in the crops, and it took three combined harvesters to gather and thresh the grain. Five or six big teams

were kept busy for months hauling the grain to the landing on the Sacramento River and to Logandale on the Southern Pacific for shipment. Much of the success of George W. Snowden was due, no doubt, to his tireless energy and perseverance. No task seemed too large for him to surmount it. The success of his operations may be ascribed, also, to his use of modern and up-to-date methods, through which he applied every talent that he possessed to the task of each day and the solution of each new problem. Included in his home ranch he owned two sections of land which he improved with a good residence and other buildings, setting out orchards, and avenues of eucalyptus trees, which last were also set around the ranch buildings. He was a lover of nature, and found especial pleasure in beautifying his place; and he stood for permanent improvement.

On September 19, 1889, in Sacramento, Mr. Snowden was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Woolf, a native of Clinton, Henry County, Mo., and a daughter of James and Margaret E. (Patrick) Woolf, natives respectively of Kentucky and Missouri. The father served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, afterwards engaging in farming until his death at the age of fifty years. At a later date the widow, with her children, removed to Glenn County, where the daughter, Elizabeth, lived until her marriage to Mr. Snowden. Two sons, Raymond and Herbert, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Snowden. They were educated in the high school in Willows and the Oakland Polytechnic. Raymond married Freda Lohse, and Herbert was united in marriage with Norma Lohse. They became partners in large farming operations on the home place, and on thirty-six hundred acres of the old Logan ranch. Both are members of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., in Willows. The third child, Lorene Margaret, who also attended the Glenn County High School, finished her education in the San Jose Normal and the University of California, making a specialty of music, after which she taught music and art in the Willows school, resigning to become the wife of Carl M. Lohse, of San Francisco.

At Willows, on May 28, 1907, Mr. Snowden passed away, lamented by a very large circle of friends. He was a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., of Willows; Colusa Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M.; Colusa Commandery, No. 24, K. T.; the Eastern Star Chapter; and Chico Lodge, No. 423, B. P. O. Elks. He was a lifelong Republican, a prominent leader in his district, and will be missed from the councils of the party. After his death the partnership with his brother James W. was dissolved. The members of his immediate family own the estate and have since continued the farming operations he had begun. Mrs. Snowden

makes her home in Willows, enjoying the companionship of her children and many friends, and places the fullest confidence in the ability of her sons to manage the large affairs left by her husband. She is prominent in club life in Willows, and in the Eastern Star, and in social circles is one of the highly respected and honored leaders.

THE MANZANITA AND CHERRY MINES

Twenty-six miles west of Williams, on Sulphur Creek, are located the old Manzanita and Cherry Mines. Practically the entire gold output for Colusa County has come from these two mines. The Manzanita was located early in 1865 and has been worked intermittently since that time, both for gold and for quicksilver. This mine, according to the Geological Survey, has the rare distinction of being the only quicksilver mine in the world with a sufficient quantity of gold to work the ore for that metal.

These two mines, which were formerly one immense body of slate and sand shale, have been separated by the cutting action of Sulphur Creek. These slate beds, with their strata standing almost perpendicular, rise several hundred feet above Sulphur Creek. Both the gold and the quicksilver occur in the seams of the shale. The mineralization is no doubt due to the hot springs of this section, and is evidently very recent. In fact this process of depositing mineral is now going on, and can be watched from week to week. Prospect tunnels driven into this slate bed soon have their walls coated over with mineral salts.

Both the Cherry and the Manzanita were worked for gold in the early days, and produced something over \$104,000 of which there is a record, and probably considerably more of which there is no record. The ore from the Cherry was first milled in an old Mexican arrastra which was driven by water power from the waters of Sulphur Creek. According to local records, Mr. Cherry, from whom the mine took its name, recovered in this crude way something over thirty thousand dollars. Amalgamating the gold with quicksilver was the only process for recovering the gold at that time; and owing to an excess of free sulphur in the ore, making the water strongly acid, both the gold and the quicksilver were coated over. This prevented amalgamation, so that only a small percentage of the gold was recovered. From time to time various other processes were tried; but these met with no better success than Cherry's.

The Manzanita was later opened up and operated for a number of years by Mr. J. R. Northey. He did considerable prospecting and developing of the ore bodies, and also conducted some

very thorough and expensive tests for the recovery of the gold by various processes, but was never rewarded with any great measure of success in the recovery of gold. He was successful with his quicksilver mining, however, and produced something over two thousand flasks, or approximately 150,000 pounds, of the pure metal.

In the fall of 1916, Chas. L. Austin, a young mining engineer, undertook to solve the metallurgical problems of these mines. After careful sampling and laboratory work, he set up a small mill on the Cherry mine for testing purposes. After several months of careful study, he worked out a combination process of cyanide and amalgamation which was highly successful in the recovery of the gold. In the spring of the year following he organized a stock company among the ranchers and stockmen of Glenn County. About the first of June active operations on a large scale were begun with the construction of a one-hundred-fifty-ton mill. Owing to excessive cost of cyanide, due to the war, it was decided to try some new amalgamating machinery and avoid cyanide until costs became normal again. This plant was completed, but had run only ten hours when it was completely destroyed by fire. Unfortunately it did not run long enough to try out the process. The plant was promptly rebuilt, however, and was given a thorough test. While the various mineral salts, which had formerly given so much trouble, were disposed of, it was found that the gold was so finely divided that it was carried off in suspension in the water and lost; so the plan was given up, and work was suspended until the price of cyanide should make its use practicable.

Among those interested were Z. E. Simpson, John Scribner, Col. A. Hochheimer, H. B. Turman, L. F. Turman, Ben Turman, T. W. Harlan, and A. L. McLamore, all of Glenn County.

MATTHIAS OSSENBRIGGEN

A successful rancher, and a man of affairs of the Sacramento Valley, Matthias Ossenbruggen was born near Hamburg, Germany, on July 8, 1864. He is a son of Matthias and Annie (Rove) Ossenbruggen, who were prosperous farmers in his native country. Young Matthias was reared to farming in his native place, where he helped with the work on the home farm; and there also he received his education. He had an older brother, Peter, who had migrated to California in 1870 and was engaged in ranching on Grand Island, Colusa County. The letters he wrote back to the home land mentioned the opportunities that

here awaited young men of brawn and energy, and Matthias was inspired to come to the Pacific Coast to cast in his lot with the wonderful West so vividly described by his brother. In May, 1882, he arrived in California; and on the 28th of that month he was at Grand Island. Necessity demanded that he at once get to work, and he therefore found employment for a time on ranches in that section. Afterwards he was employed in Sutter County for nine months, and then came back to Grand Island, where for five years he was in the employ of W. F. Howell. After this he assisted his brother Peter, working on his ranch for another year.

Mr. Ossenbriiggen had now resided in the state about seven years; and in the meantime he had saved enough of his earnings to enable him to go into business for himself. Accordingly, in 1889, with Adolph Fendt, he leased from Fred Monson his ranch of four hundred eighty acres, for five years, and bought a ranching outfit, paying down twenty-two hundred fifty dollars, and his partner fifteen hundred dollars, on the purchase price of sixty-five hundred dollars. They gave their notes for the balance. The partners put in their crop, and then went to work for others with their teams. Mr. Ossenbriiggen remembers making eight hundred dollars; so that in spite of a flood that caused a total failure of their crop, their work paid their expenses and the interest on deferred payments. They stuck to their original plan, and were finally successful, in the third year adding to their leasehold another tract of four hundred eighty acres, which they farmed for three years. At the end of six years, they dissolved their partnership, dividing their equipment, stock and profits.

In the fall of 1895, Mr. Ossenbriiggen went to Glenn County, and south of Butte City bought four hundred forty acres of land, going in debt for much of it. With the same tenacity of purpose displayed in his earlier operations, he kept at work with his teams when he was not working for himself on his own place. He had a lot of timber on his place, and this he hired cut, and sold it. All in all, he made a success of his work, and in four years paid for his land and got out of debt. In 1905 he bought another ranch of three hundred forty acres, north of Butte City, and this he rented while he operated his own place. In 1908, wishing to obtain better school advantages for his children, he rented both of his places and moved to Chico, where he purchased a comfortable residence on Sixth and Laburnum Streets, Chico Vecino, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Ossenbriiggen was married at Grand Island to Miss Amanda Fendt, who was born in Holstein. Four children have

blessed this union; George, who is farming the home place; Annie J., who graduated from the Chico State Normal and taught school until her marriage to L. F. Cecil, with whom she now lives in Sutter County; Dora M., who became Mrs. Crenshaw, and lives in Colusa; and Harry H., who lives at home. In 1892 Mr. Ossenbriiggen became a citizen of the United States; and ever since he has been a staunch adherent of the policies of the Republican party. He has served as a delegate to county conventions, has done jury duty, and in every way has shown his appreciation of the treatment accorded him in this country. He is a firm believer in the principle of constitutional rights for every citizen. Mr. Ossenbriiggen was made a Mason in Emanuel Lodge, No. 318, F. & A. M., at Biggs. He was reared in the Lutheran Church, and with his wife attends the church in Chico. By hard work, good management, and perseverance he has accumulated enough to enable him to live retired from hard work and enjoy life with his wife at their home in Chico, where they have made many friends. When they moved from their old home in Glenn County, they left many friends, who felt their moving as a personal loss, but whom they still visit from time to time.

WILLIAM HARVEY OTTERSON

An enterprising, efficient and prosperous rancher, William Harvey Otterson is also a public-spirited citizen who looks beyond the confines of his own interests and is ready to do anything possible for the public good and the advancement of the state. Mr. Otterson is a native of Santa Clara County, born at Mayfield, November 22, 1867, a son of James and Alice (Short) Otterson. James Otterson was born in Canada, but came originally from a pioneer family of New York State, who crossed the Isthmus of Panama on their way to California in 1852. Grandfather James Otterson crossed the plains in 1849, from Canada, where he was engaged in the lumber business; and after his arrival in California, he settled in Santa Clara County and conducted a hotel at Mayfield. He died in this state at the age of eighty-two years. The mother of W. H. Otterson, Alice Short, came with her father's family to California in 1852, settling in Santa Clara County, where she was married to Mr. Otterson. During the Civil War, Capt. William Short, with James Otterson, father of our subject, organized a company at Mayfield. They were not sent to the front, however, but saw service in California until the close of the war. Captain Short was a Mexican War veteran. When he found that

the company were not going to the front, he resigned and went East, where he secured a commission in the regular army. He served valiantly until the close of the war, and then went to Idaho, where he passed his last days at the home of Mr. Otterson. James Otterson, Jr., was a blacksmith by trade. He is living in Riverside, retired from all activities, and is enjoying his declining days.

William Harvey Otterson was but four years old when his parents moved to Oregon and settled in the vicinity of Eugene. From there they went to the Palouse country in Idaho. Mr. Otterson's education was received in the public schools of Oregon and Idaho. He led more or less of a roving life, living in various places in Idaho for twenty years. Near what is now the site of Gooding, in that state, he owned a ranch of one hundred sixty acres, which he planted to alfalfa. He rode the range in that country, and from there went to Arizona, where he engaged in freighting, and was exposed more or less to the dangers of frontier life in the early days. When he arrived in Kingman, with a wife and six children, he had but thirty-five dollars to his name; but he soon found employment. He began freighting from the Needles to the German-American camp, and in connection with this enterprise ran a stage line to Gold Roads. The Salt Lake Railroad was then just beginning the extension of its lines through that section of Nevada; and with a partner, J. P. Parker, now of Los Angeles, Mr. Otterson was engaged for about two and one half years in construction work for the railroad company, with a gang of from fifty to one hundred men and seventy-five to one hundred twenty head of stock. He next began freighting from Las Vegas to Bullfrog, and then from Nipton to Searchlight, for about a year, after which he located in Cima and freighted to the Standard mines, hauling copper ore from there and other camps. We next find him at Tacopa, on the edge of Death Valley, teaming to the railroad with silver and lead ore. When the work opened up on the construction of the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, he went to Colton and shipped his outfit to Mesa, and began work on that most important piece of construction, becoming a teamster for the government. One difficult contract undertaken by Mr. Otterson, and which he successfully carried out, was the hauling of two boilers, of fifty-two thousand pounds each, from Casa Grande to the Jack Rabbit Mines. This he did with thirty-six head of stock, and wagons built especially for the work. This was one of the largest contracts of its kind executed. The next contract he undertook was hauling for concrete construction on the El Paso and Southeastern Railroad. In all of his large undertakings, Mr. Otterson seldom had an accident. He was careful to avoid unnecessary exposure to

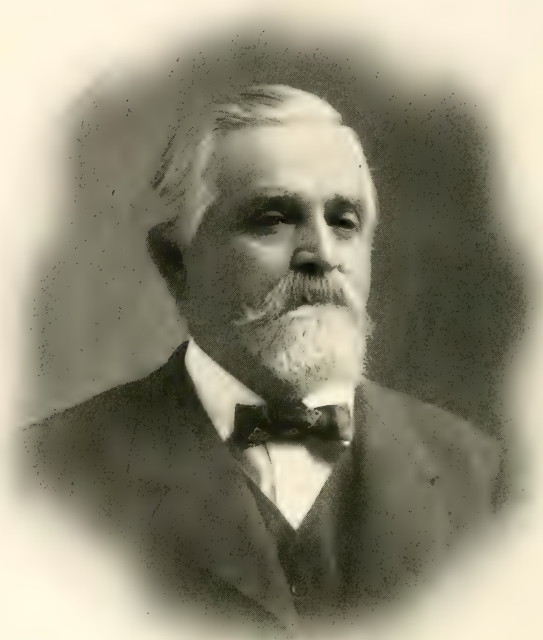
danger for his men and stock, and carried out his contracts to the best of his ability, gaining the commendation of those by whom he was employed.

After his many years of experience in freighting and other hard work in the mining country, Mr. Otterson decided he would settle down to a quiet life and enjoy the society of his family. He saw in the *Sunset Magazine* an advertisement of the opening up of the lands in Glenn County, and in 1911 came to look the ground over. When he found a satisfactory location, he made a purchase of eighty acres; and in 1912 he brought his family to their new place of abode. He planted every tree and shrub seen on the place, built fences and outbuildings, and erected a comfortable home. He built a silo of a hundred twenty tons capacity, one of the best in this section of the county. A considerable acreage is now seeded to alfalfa. The ranch maintains a fine dairy of about forty cows, three quarters Holstein, with a registered Holstein bull at the head of the herd. Mr. Otterson raised some fine Berkshire hogs, and had some rare turkeys on his place. In August, 1917, he disposed of this property and moved to Mark West Springs, Sonoma County.

In 1888, William Harvey Otterson was united in marriage with Miss Edith L. Vader, a native of Illinois, of Holland descent. She is a talented lady, and for some years was a school-teacher in the state of her birth. Of this union seven children have been born: Wilbert, residing in the Bayliss district, who is married and has two children; George, in Arizona; Olive; Drucilla, who married Ralph Montz, of Fresno, and has one child; and Jack, Leland, and Edith Lenore. Mr. Otterson is a Progressive Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of Damon Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., in Mesa, Ariz., and belongs to the social organization of that order, the D. O. K. K.

PETER R. GARNETT

The abiding influence and optimism of Peter R. Garnett, and his wonderful power of perception, stimulated by visions of the value and possibilities of Sacramento Valley lands in the future, have never been more apparent than at the present day. The keenness of mental vision which enabled him to foresee the possibilities of production, and the wise provisions for the welfare and moral uplift of the community which he advocated during his career in Colusa and Glenn Counties, are seen the better in the light of present-day development. His advocacy of improvements in irrigation, his loyal support of temperance and Christianity,



P. H. Garrett



Ruth A. Garnett.

and his honest, straightforward business methods, have born their natural fruit; and results have shown this man's breadth of outlook, and vindicated his prophecy of expansion, placing him in the forefront of the upbuilders of his generation in the community where he lived so long and became so well and favorably known.

The late Peter R. Garnett belonged to an old and prominent Southern family, being descended from Virginian forebears. He was born in Ralls County, Mo., February 14, 1841, and died in Glenn County, Cal., March 21, 1911. During the seventy years of his life, he accomplished much good, and meanwhile accumulated a competency which was left to his descendants, along with the legacy of an untarnished name. His father, James Richard Garnett, was born in Virginia, as was also the grandfather. James R. Garnett was a farmer and miller by occupation. He removed to Meade County, Ky., where he founded a town called Garnettsville in his honor; and there he built a flour mill, which he ran in connection with his farm. In 1820 he settled in Pike County, Mo. Here he engaged in farming, and also had a flour mill at Hannibal, until his death. His wife, Elizabeth (Parker) Garnett, was also a native of Virginia. Her demise occurred in Missouri in 1875, at the age of seventy-three. Of the ten children born to this pioneer couple, J. St. Clair and Mrs. Katie Garnett Davis were the only ones, besides Peter R., that migrated to California.

Reared on the home farm until the age of seventeen, Peter R. Garnett assisted diligently with the farm work, meanwhile attending the subscription schools, and then left home to seek better educational advantages, in time matriculating at McGee College, College Mound, Mo. Here he continued his studies until the breaking out of the Civil War, when, at the age of twenty, he left college and enlisted for service in the Second Missouri Regiment, under General Price's command. He performed his duty faithfully, and was several times wounded in battle. At Grenada, Miss., he was promoted and commissioned lieutenant, in recognition of meritorious services. After this his brigade was captured at Mobile Bay, at which time Lieutenant Garnett and his command were sent to Jackson, Miss., where they were paroled.

After the war, Mr. Garnett taught school near Vicksburg, meantime studying law, as he intended to follow the legal profession. He was duly admitted to the bar; but the confinement necessary to the practice of his profession proved injurious to his health, and he therefore decided to give up the law and seek out-of-door work. His brother, J. St. Clair Garnett, had come to California in 1853, and was located on a farm near Dixon, Solano County; so he determined to come to the Golden West. Making

the journey via Panama, he joined his brother at Dixon, on June 15, 1868. His operations in ranching continued in that vicinity until 1873, when he settled on a farm three miles southeast of Willows. Here he enlarged his operations, and was very successful in raising wheat, barley, and stock. Having confidence in the producing quality of the soil, he purchased land from time to time, until he became the possessor of thousands of acres, and was one of the largest owners of land in the Sacramento Valley. Foreseeing the great future in store for the rich lands of Glenn County through the building of canals to tap the Sacramento River, Mr. Garnett exerted his powerful influence in behalf of the cause of irrigation, and never tired of emphasizing the increase in land values, and the vast extension of the state's resources, that must follow upon the wise conservation, and the liberal development and distribution, of the waters from the Sacramento River and its tributaries. He was a director in the Central Irrigation Company; and in recognition of his services and sincerity in the cause of irrigation, Governor Pardee appointed him a member of the International Irrigation Congress that met in Portland, Ore., in 1905.

Mr. Garnett was always a Democrat; and while not a radical, he was always progressive in his political views. Before county division, he was elected and served three years as a member of the board of supervisors of Colusa County, and proved a worthy representative of his district. After county division, he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Glenn County, in 1894, and was reelected in 1898; and he took an active and conscientious part in so guiding the destinies of the new county that it is found today in the front rank, in financial standing, among the counties of the state. The cause of education found in him a stanch friend and supporter. He served for many years as a school trustee, and was the prime mover in the organization and erection of the Willows High School, serving as a member and president of the board. Always favoring religious movements, Mr. Garnett contributed to all denominations in his locality, and aided in erecting their church buildings. For years he was a member and the superintendent of the Sunday school of the Baptist Church. Fraternally, he was a Mason, being a member of Laurel Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M., at Willows.

At Dixon, on October 21, 1873, Peter R. Garnett was united in marriage with Ruth A. McCune, a daughter of the Honorable Henry E. McCune, ex-state senator and prominent landowner and financier of Dixon. Mrs. Garnett is a native daughter of Dixon; she is represented more fully in a separate sketch on another page

of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Garnett had three children. Inez, a graduate of California College, at Oakland, is the wife of C. E. Freed; they are extensive farmers, and are also in charge of the home ranch at Willows. Reba, who died in Oakland at the home of Mrs. Garnett, December 19, 1916, was the wife of Robert Black. She left one son, Garnett Black, who makes his home with Mrs. Garnett in Oakland. Hugh M. Garnett, the only son, is a prominent stockman at Willows, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Every movement for reform found in Peter R. Garnett a staunch assistant and supporter, and especially the temperance cause, in which he took an active interest, working conscientiously to bring about the "Dry Campaign" in the county. He was a fluent writer, and contributed liberally to the press, particularly the Willows Journal and the Colusa Sun. An advanced thinker and student of history, he was well posted in the annals of our country. Prior to his death he was compiling a book on the "Causes of the Civil War." This work, however, was never finished.

MRS. RUTH A. McCUNE GARNETT

To the pioneer women of California, no less than to the pioneer men, are due the honor and respect of the generations that have followed; for without their loving sympathy and support, without their faithful devotion and toil, there had been no civilization carved in the wilderness and no homes built in lonely places where wild beasts prowled by day and night. They have borne their full share in the making of a great commonwealth; and their names are held in loving remembrance in the hearts of the children of the Golden West, and will continue so to be through all generations to come.

A prominent place among the women who have left their impress on the development of Glenn County must be accorded to Mrs. Ruth A. McCune Garnett, wife of the late Peter R. Garnett, one of the foremost men of the Sacramento Valley, and one whose services to the county were of exceptional importance. In all the activities of his active career, Mr. Garnett was ably assisted by his able wife. Although her name did not appear on the public roster, she aided her husband, as only a faithful wife can, in the performance of his public duties.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Garnett was Miss Ruth A. McCune, a daughter of Hon. Henry E. McCune. Mr. McCune was born in Pike County, Mo., June 10, 1825, and received a good edu-

cation in his native state. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, having served eighteen months with the mounted volunteers; and at the close of his service he was honorably discharged. Gifted by nature with a spirit of adventure, he had a desire to see the Pacific Coast; so in 1854, with R. K. Biggs, he drove one hundred head of cattle across the plains to Solano County, Cal. On his arrival, he seemed to visualize the great future of the Sacramento Valley. He preempted one hundred sixty acres of land, and thus began his career as a pioneer of the Far West—a step which resulted in his becoming one of the largest farmers and stockmen of his day in Solano County. As he prospered, he invested further in lands, until he owned extensive areas in the Sacramento Valley. He was very successful in raising grain and stock, from which pursuit the greater part of his large fortune was made.

Henry E. McCune became prominent in politics. His political career began in 1873, when he became a candidate for senator from Solano and Yolo Counties. Although a Democrat, he was elected on the People's ticket. He served two terms, taking an active part in the various deliberations of the legislative body of his state. He was greatly interested in the cause of education. For twenty years he was president of the board of education, and for thirty years he served as a trustee of California College; and for a time he was president of Dixon College. An active member of the Baptist Church, he was instrumental in the building of the church of that denomination at Silveville. Fraternally, he was a Mason.

Senator McCune was married to Miss Barbara S. Rice, a native of Kentucky, who proved an amiable and lovable helpmate. Of this union eight children were born, of whom six grew to maturity, as follows: Mollie, Mrs. James Hill, who died in Dixon; Ruth A., of whom we write; Rebecca, Mrs. Henry Silver, who resides in Oakland; Joseph H., deceased; Jessie St. Clair, Mrs. Rice of Oakland; and Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of the late Dr. Gardner, chief surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad in San Francisco.

Ruth A. McCune Garnett is a native daughter, born at Dixon, where she received her early education amid the refining influences of a cultured home. Her parents were people of education and refinement; and the environment surrounding her early years is today reflected in her charming personality. Her education was completed at Mrs. Perry's Seminary, in Sacramento, where she was a classmate of Dr. Theodora T. Purkitt of Willows, as well as of others who have become prominent socially and as women of affairs, among them Mrs. Gus Hart of San Francisco and Mrs. Ella Flournoy Hershey of Woodland. After her education was

completed, Miss McCune was married to Peter R. Garnett, the ceremony taking place at her father's home on October 21, 1873. Mr. Garnett was a prominent farmer and stockman, and one of the builders of Colusa and Glenn Counties. His biography is presented on another page of this volume. Mrs. Garnett presided over her household with grace and tact, and was ever watchful of her husband's interests, meanwhile showering upon him her words of encouragement and affection, and bringing to bear, in many unobtrusive ways, an inspiring home influence that had much to do with his success and popularity. Since Mr. Garnett's death, Mrs. Garnett has been looking after the large interests left her by her husband, as well as her heritage from her father, Senator McCune. In this task she is assisted by her loving and devoted daughter, Mrs. Inez Garnett Freed, a splendid woman, of charming personality, and by her son, Hugh M. Garnett, a prominent business man and stockman. Through their assistance the mother is relieved from all unnecessary care and worry. The home place is a very valuable ranch, located two miles southeast of Willows. This property is devoted to the raising of grain and stock. Mrs. Garnett built a beautiful and comfortable residence at 5545 McMillan Street, in one of the most attractive residential sections of Oakland; and here she resides with her grandson, Garnett Black.

Having traveled considerably in different states besides those of the Pacific Coast section, Mrs. Garnett had always cherished a desire to visit Europe. In the spring of 1914 she realized her ambition, when, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Inez Garnett Freed, and her grandson, Garnett Black, she made a tour of Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, and the British Isles, visiting the places of interest in the various countries. They returned to Boston on the Laconia, after which they visited the more important cities of the East, among them New York, Washington (and Mt. Vernon), Philadelphia, and Buffalo (with a trip to Niagara Falls). They made a tour of the Southern states also, via New Orleans and through Texas, to their home in the land of sunshine and flowers.

Mrs. Garnett is a woman of culture and refinement, gifted with an amiable disposition and a winsome personality, and endowed with much native business ability. Her late husband gave her no small degree of credit for laying the foundation of their fortune. She is a very charitable woman, always ready to aid those who have been less fortunate than herself; but all her deeds of kindness, and all her acts of benevolence, are accomplished in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

JAMES PATRICK O'BRIEN

Near Fruto, in Glenn County, as that section was named after its separation from Colusa County, is the large ranch that was the home of one of the pioneers of the county, known by all his intimate friends as Patrick O'Brien. He was born in Ireland, and when a small child was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled near St. Louis, Mo. He attended the district schools of St. Louis County, and grew to young manhood on the farm operated by his father. When the news of the discovery of gold in California was sent broadcast throughout the world, this sturdy young man and a friend, J. W. Robertson, decided to try their fortunes in the mines. In 1850 they joined an emigrant train, which reached this state five months later. The slow-going ox teams ended their long journey in Nevada City, where Patrick O'Brien and his friend began their mining experiences. They were successful there, and later went to Downieville, with their good fortune still following them. In 1852 they returned to Missouri by way of Panama, and bought six thousand dollars' worth of cattle, which they drove back over the plains. On arriving in California with their two hundred eighty head of stock, they settled on Bird Creek, in Yolo County.

In Yolo County, James Patrick O'Brien was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jane Musick, a native of Franklin County, Mo. She was a daughter of William L. and Elizabeth (Pritchett) Musick, native Missourians, who came to California across the plains in 1853, settling near Woodland. In 1865 they removed to what is now Glenn County and established their home near that of their daughter, Mrs. O'Brien; but twenty years later they moved to Shasta County, where, at Millerville, Mr. Musick's death occurred in 1888. His good wife also died there. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien had nine children, one of whom died very young. The others were: Mary, Mrs. Frederick Miller, and Frances, Mrs. G. C. Prentice, both now deceased; Margaret, the wife of Dr. Burnell, of San Francisco; Susan, Mrs. McLaughlin, deceased; Thomas Edward, who married Mabel Williams in 1894, and died in 1900; Philip; Gertrude, Mrs. M. H. Diggs, of Orland; and James P., of San Francisco.

In 1857 Mr. O'Brien took up a government claim of one hundred sixty acres, located fourteen miles west of what is now the town site of Willows. Here he improved a home place; and as success rewarded his efforts, he kept adding to his property until he owned some ten thousand acres of fine grazing and farm-

ing land. He made all the improvements on the place. He erected a good house, built barns, and fenced his land; and in time he had one of the best places in that part of the county. There he made his home during the remainder of his life. He died on May 2, 1893, at the age of sixty-eight years. His passing was a loss to the community, where he had endeared himself to all his neighbors and friends. He was well known throughout Glenn County, and held the respect of his fellow citizens wherever he was known. In national politics, he aligned himself with the Democratic party. He was buried according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a devout member.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. O'Brien was assisted in the management of the ranch by her son, Thomas Edward O'Brien. He was a likely young man, born in Colusa County and educated at the Brothers' School in San Mateo. His school days over, he returned to the farm and worked with his father until he passed away. He then assumed charge of the ranch, and operated it until he, too, was called to join the great majority, leaving a widow and one daughter, Phelieta Seyoc, to mourn his death. After he died, Mrs. O'Brien made her home on the ranch until 1913, when she moved to Willows, where she is now living. The place is still devoted to the stock business and to the raising of wheat and barley. Mrs. O'Brien is a member and Past Grand of the Rebekahs.

DANIEL F. MONROE

A well-known citizen of Glenn County, who has made his influence felt in the upbuilding of his locality, is Daniel F. Monroe. He was born on Spencer Creek, Lane County, Ore., near the town of Eugene, on May 27, 1854. His father was James Monroe, born in Fort Hempstead, now in Howard County, Mo., October 8, 1814, who came by way of Panama, in 1849, to mine for gold in California. James Monroe prospected about Hangtown, now Placerville, for a time, but did not meet with the success he had anticipated. While in Hangtown he was a member of the E. Clampus Vitus organization, which cleaned up that mining camp of undesirables. After his mining experience, he returned over the same route he had come to this state, with the intention of bringing his family West to make their home. The next year, 1852, he crossed the plains with his family in an ox-team train numbering some one hundred wagons, of which he was selected as captain, to guide them in safety on their long journey. After passing the danger line for Indians, the train divided, some coming

on to California and the others going to Oregon. Mr. Monroe was among the latter. On arriving in that state, he settled in Lane County; and while living there he became well acquainted with John Whittaker, who was elected the first governor of Oregon. Mr. Monroe became influential in politics, as a prominent Democrat. He served one term as county commissioner of Lane County and one term as assemblyman, and was twice elected to serve in the state senate.

On May 13, 1865, the Monroe family left Oregon for California, the father bringing a band of one hundred fifty horses, which he drove down to Yolo County. These he sold, and purchased land, on which he lived one year. The following year he returned to Oregon, bought a band of cattle, and drove them into California, grazing them on the open range in what was then a part of Colusa County, but is now in Glenn County, on Stony Creek; and for four years he was engaged in raising cattle with success. In 1872 he bought government land in Clark's Valley, and engaged in the sheep business until 1875, when he sold his band and went to Lompoc, in Santa Barbara County, where he made his home until 1884. He then moved back to Colusa County, but soon thereafter met with an accidental death. A team ran over him, causing an injury, from the effects of which he died, October 17, 1884—another pioneer builder gone over the "Great Divide." James Monroe was married to Cynthia Brashear, who was born in Kentucky, near Roachport, March 21, 1816, of French descent, and who bore all the trials of a pioneer's wife as bravely as any who ever crossed the plains. Her death occurred at Newville, Glenn County, March 10, 1892. She gave birth to nine children, eight of them boys. James, George, Charles, and Lemuel died of diphtheria in Oregon; while Isaac, Martha, William, John, and Daniel F. lived in California. All are now numbered with the "silent majority" with the exception of Daniel F. Monroe.

Daniel F. Monroe was taught by his mother until he was eleven years old; and he first attended school in Yolo County. He was reared on a farm, and worked as a farm hand when a young man. On October 23, 1876, he was united in marriage with Mary Vanlandingham, whose father crossed the plains to California in 1860 from Missouri, and ranched for many years near Elk Creek, Glenn County. In June, 1877, the young couple moved to Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, where for seven years Mr. Monroe worked at the carpenter's trade and farmed. While there, he took an active interest in the public school question, and helped to build the schoolhouse in the Stuart district, serving as a trustee for four years. Coming back to what is now Glenn County, he bought land two miles west of Newville; and there the



J. W. Snowden

family made their home until Mrs. Monroe's death, on June 2, 1901. Here he also took an active part in building up the West Side School, in the Newville district, hauling lumber and working on the building, and served as a trustee for a number of years. While living at Newville he was constable for several terms, and served as road overseer, helping to build the roads in the district.

Of the marriage of Daniel F. and Mary Monroe, five children were born: John W., county treasurer of Glenn County; James S., of Orland; Charles E., of Oakland; Melissa Olive, who married Enoch Knight, and died on June 9, 1906, aged twenty-two years; and Mrs. G. E. Schwan, of Aptos, Santa Cruz County.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Monroe went to Elk Creek and for three years did teaming and farmed. In 1904 he moved to Orland, and continued to do teaming until 1908, when he came to Willows and joined his son, John W., in contracting and building, erecting many houses in Willows and vicinity; and he has lived in that city ever since. Mr. Monroe is of sturdy Scotch stock. His grandfather, William Munro, as he spelled it, was a Virginian who went into Missouri, and was associated with Daniel Boone in the early days. Mr. Monroe is a member of the Willows Lodge, No. 5, E. Clampus Vitus.

JAMES WILLIAM SNOWDEN

As a prominent factor in the upbuilding of Glenn County, James W. Snowden occupied an important place among its representative citizens. Descended from an old Eastern family, he was born March 1, 1854, in Scott County, Ill., a son of John P. and Sarah A. (Mills) Snowden, the former a Virginian and the latter born in Scott County, Ill. John P. Snowden moved to Scott County at an early period and became a very successful farmer. In 1867 he migrated to Missouri and continued to farm for a time, eventually going back to Illinois, where, in Macoupin County, he lived until his death in 1902, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Sarah Snowden lived at the old home until her death in 1915. Eleven children, seven girls and four boys, were born to this worthy couple.

James William Snowden was a student in the public schools in Illinois. He was the eldest in the family, and assisted his father on the home farm, which experience he found valuable in after years. When he was thirteen, the family moved to Missouri. When he was twenty-one, he struck out for himself, and farmed near Sedalia, in Pettis County. He came to California in

1877; and after a year spent on Campbell and Spurgeon's ranch, near St. John, he entered the employ of Dr. Hugh Glenn. Soon his ability was recognized, and Dr. Glenn made him foreman of the home ranch, where he remained in that capacity for twenty-three years.

In partnership with his brother, George W. Snowden, he leased eight thousand acres of the Glenn ranch, which included the home ranch, and farmed that property until it was divided into smaller tracts. During this time the brothers leased the Boggs ranch of five thousand acres, near Princeton, and raised grain. They operated on a large scale, using eighteen eight-mule teams to put in their crops, and harvesting with three combined harvesters. At times they had as high as thirteen thousand acres under lease, one half being sown to grain each year. They were among the largest grain farmers in the valley. At the time of his brother's death, in 1907, the property was divided and the partnership was dissolved. In 1900 he bought six hundred forty acres eight miles southwest of Willows, and began making improvements on it. He also leased the Garnett ranch for some years, and also a part of the Logan property, the latter in partnership with his two nephews, and raised large quantities of grain and some good stock. Mr. Snowden believed in farming with the latest and most modern machinery; and in 1911 he purchased a sixty-horsepower caterpillar tractor, which did good service in facilitating his extensive operations. He became interested in horticulture under the firm name of Snowden, Graves & Wickes, which firm owned an apple orchard of ninety acres in Watsonville, fifty acres already in bearing condition, of the Newtown Pippin and Bellefleur varieties. He was active up to the time of his death, which occurred on March 18, 1916. He was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. Snowden was a prominent Mason, a member of Laurel Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M., at Willows. He belonged to the Chico Chapter and Commandery, and to Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco, and also to Marshall Chapter No. 86, O. E. S. He was also a member of Chico Lodge No. 423, B. P. O. Elks. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and was a member of the County Central Committee for several years. At the time of the county-division fight he was strongly in favor of the creation of the new county.

Mr. Snowden was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in Bates County, Mo., was Lovenia Jane Woolf; and they had a son, Herbert Asa. Mrs. Snowden and her son died in April, 1891. His second marriage united him with a native daughter of California, Mrs. Adelia Charlotte (Gray) Brown, born near Lincoln, Placer County. They were married in San Francisco on Sep-

tember 5, 1904. Mrs. Snowden is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Martha E. (Heryford) Gray, both born in Missouri, who crossed the plains in pioneer days with ox teams and wagons, with their respective parents. They met and were married in California, and were farmers in Colusa County, but spent their last years in Chico. They had eight children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Snowden was graduated from the Chico State Normal in 1895, and followed educational work until her marriage with Mr. Snowden. Since the death of Mr. Snowden, his widow has carried on the ranching interests and looked after the large business affairs left by her husband. She is accounted a good business manager.

Mr. Snowden was one of the largest stockholders in the Masonic Temple Association at Willows, and was largely instrumental in erecting the building. With him, Mrs. Snowden was interested in building the Willows Creamery, and in the Glenn County Garage; and she retains the interest he owned in the Elmore Pharmacy at Red Bluff. Mrs. Snowden is a member of Marshall Chapter No. 86, O. E. S., being Past Matron and Past District Deputy. Mr. Snowden was one of the most lovable of men, liberal and kind-hearted, helping the ambitious and needy alike—a fast friend, a loyal American citizen, and a gentleman. At his passing, Glenn County and the state of California lost one of their foremost citizens and upbuilders.

THOMAS L. KNOCK

A retired public official to whom the people of Glenn County owe much—a debt, they willingly acknowledge—is Thomas L. Knock, for many years county surveyor, and in 1891 an active advocate of county formation. He was born in New York City, February 10, 1844, and was educated at the University of the City of New York, where he took courses in navigation and geology. For six years he was a member of the United States Merchant Marine. He rose to second mate of a sailing ship, and visited nearly all of the most interesting parts of the world. For a time, too, he mined in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

In 1869, Mr. Knock came to California, sailing on a ship from Australia. He settled for a while in Colusa, and then went to the mines in Nevada. Returning to California, he took up government land, which he improved, and also bought some acreage north of Orland. Eight hundred acres of his tract he farmed to wheat. In 1891, however, he sold out and again took up engineering and surveying. The following year he became surveyor of

Glenn County; and for twenty years he held that responsible office. He surveyed all the roads in the county, laid out the county's boundaries, built bridges, and acted as engineer for the construction of the Central Canal. In 1900 he took charge of the Spaulding ranch, a vast area of eleven thousand acres, and somewhat later began the development of the same.

In recent years, Mr. Knock has devoted himself to real estate and business interests at Willows, assuming charge of three different estates in the county. In this enterprise he has established an enviable reputation, handling with marked success the interests entrusted to him.

Thomas L. Knock was united in marriage with Agnes M. Pullman, a native of New Zealand, of English parentage. He is the father of three sons and three daughters: Ada, in the Sandwich Islands; Elma, well-known in insurance circles in Willows, having the largest insurance business there; Thomas; Bayard, the present county surveyor, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this work; Malcolm, in the Sandwich Islands, assistant manager of the Spaulding ranch; and Effie, of Willows. Mr. Knock is an active Mason, and a director of the Masonic Temple Association at Willows.

MOSES HOCHHEIMER

A man of great executive ability, Moses Hochheimer was a moving spirit in the upbuilding of the well-known firm of Hochheimer & Company, with its successful branch stores at Bakersfield, Orland and Germantown. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and when still very young came with his family to California, making the trip by way of Panama. In early manhood he and his older brother, Amiel (whose sketch appears in this book), laid the foundation for their future success in the mercantile business by working in stores in old Silveyville, Solano County, and at Dixon.

In June, 1876, Mr. Hochheimer came to Willows and established the first store, before the town was even surveyed. It occupied a small building located on the present site of the Glenn County Lumber Company. William Johnson was his partner, and the name of the enterprising firm was Johnson & Hochheimer. When, at the end of three years, his partner sold out his interest to him, his brother Amiel moved to Willows and became a partner in the business, from which has developed the present large corporation.

Mr. Hochheimer married Miss Hattie Crawford, a daughter of Colonel Crawford; and one daughter, Mrs. Lester Sheeline, of

Willows, blessed their union. Mr. Hochheimer was a director of the Bank of Willows. He was a brilliant man, and a scholar of fine education, as well as a live business man; and when his death occurred, in 1911, his loss was deeply felt in social, educational and business circles.

HON. AMIEL HOCHHEIMER

An enterprising merchant of prominence and a man of varied interests and large affairs, Amiel Hochheimer has frequently placed his valuable experience at the service of the community in which he lives. He is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.; but when a small boy he came to California, by way of Panama, with his parents' family. His father, Simon Hochheimer, went to the Southern mines in Calaveras County, and there had indifferent luck. The lad was educated in schools at Stockton, and later went, with his younger brother, Moses, to Solano County, where they got their first experience in the mercantile business, working in stores in old Silveyville and Dixon.

In 1879 Mr. Hochheimer settled in Willows, where he has resided ever since. His brother Moses had preceded him in 1876, and had already established the mercantile business which later was to develop into the well-known firm of Hochheimer & Company. He became a partner, and is still the president of the company. The store stands on the corner of Tehama and Sycamore Streets, where it has been since 1878. It is a large, modern, up-to-date department store, doing the largest business of any concern in Glenn County, and possibly in the Sacramento Valley. Like many other similar establishments, it is the outgrowth of a progressive evolution, for it has been enlarged and remodeled a number of times. The present building was erected in 1891, and was remodeled and modernized in 1911. As a natural sequence of the well-known Hochheimer enterprise, branch stores have been opened and are now maintained at Bakersfield, Orland and Germantown. The Bakersfield store is one of the largest and best-equipped modern department stores in Central California, and is under the able management of two of the sons, Ira and Monroe.

Mr. Hochheimer is one of the most prominent men in the Sacramento Valley. He is a director of the Bank of Willows, and was one of the organizers of the Sacramento Valley Bank & Trust Company, of Sacramento. He is also a director in the California Agricultural Credit Association of San Francisco. For twelve years he was a member of the board of managers of the Mendocino State Hospital of Ukiah, and for four years president of the

board. Politically, too, Mr. Hochheimer has been prominent. He has been a delegate to three national Republican conventions (St. Louis, 1896; Chicago, 1908; and Chicago, 1916), and for thirty years has been a leading member of the Republican State Central Committee. His years of experience in business and public life have made him well qualified to hold the positions for which he has been selected. He has accepted them, not because of profit to himself, but because he could thus better serve the people of the great state in which he is so interested. He is a very magnetic and fluent speaker, and holds the attention and interest of his audiences. In addition, he is so thoroughly conversant with every portion of the state and of its needs that his words have weight and carry conviction.

In the real estate world Mr. Hochheimer has been identified with a number of important deals, which include a subdivision in East Willows and the Hochheimer subdivision three miles north of Willows, both of which properties have all been sold off. He is one of the owners of the Lemon Home Colony Tract, located north of Orland, under the government irrigation system. This valuable property of one thousand acres has recently been subdivided, and is being sold off in forty-acre farms. Mr. Hochheimer has also an equity in a number of ranch properties in the county.

Amiel Hochheimer was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Blum, a native of San Francisco. They have four children: Ira, manager of the Bakersfield store; Monroe, assistant manager of the Bakersfield store; Jack, of Willows; and Mrs. Elsie Brownstein, of Los Angeles.

IRA HOCHHEIMER

Guided by the example and experience of two such prominent and successful men in the department store business as his father, Amiel Hochheimer, and his uncle, Moses Hochheimer (whose sketches appear in this book), it is not surprising that Ira Hochheimer, while still a young man, should become the successful manager of the branch store of Hochheimer & Company, located at Bakersfield. Mr. Hochheimer was born in San Francisco, August 6, 1876, and removed with his parents to Glenn County, where he grew to manhood. After the usual course at the public schools, he attended the University of California, from which he graduated with honors in the spring of 1898. Immediately on finishing his college course he returned to Willows, and became manager of the Hochheimer store here; and on the death of M. H. Wangenheim, the manager of the Bakersfield establishment, he was trans-

ferred to that city and became Mr. Wangenheim's successor. How well he has fulfilled all expectations since, at the age of twenty-six, he entered on the heavy responsibilities of his new post, may be seen from the successful development and almost phenomenal growth of the Bakersfield store.

The same superior qualities which have characterized Mr. Hochheimer's mercantile activities, have manifested themselves also in other fields. For some time he was on the staff of Colonel Seymour, of the National Guard of California, and also on the staff of Governor Gillett, with the rank of colonel. Popular socially, he has belonged to the Bakersfield Club, the Army and Navy Club of San Francisco, and the Argonaut Club of San Francisco. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and a Shriner.

WILLIAM W. MARSHALL

In the roll of honor of those pioneers of California whose lives, and work, and sacrifices are reflected in the present prosperity of the state, the name of William W. Marshall, now deceased, will have an enviable place. Born in Macon County, Mo., September 26, 1837, he crossed the plains in 1852 in company with J. C. Wilson, driving a herd of cattle all the way to California. Once arrived here, and somewhat settled, he mined for a while in Calaveras and Amador Counties, and then, in 1857, went to Colusa County, where he took up government land fifteen miles northwest of Willows. He engaged in cattle-raising and sheep-raising, and meanwhile kept adding to his holdings, until at one time he owned three thousand acres of land. At one time he farmed about two thousand acres to wheat and barley. His stock operations also included the raising of mules and high-class trotting horses; and among the latter, his horse Stranger won many races at the local fairs, and on the trotting courses of San Francisco. Such was the quality, too, of his sheep and cattle that they won for him numerous medals. The old home ranch, consisting of twenty-two hundred acres, is still in the possession of the family.

In 1862, Mr. Marshall married Miss Elmira Halley, a native of Illinois, who crossed the plains in 1854 with her parents, from Iowa, then their home, when she was only ten years old. Her father was G. W. Halley, who settled in Colusa County, where he bought government land, and for many years successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and hogs. G. W. Halley married Miss Jane Sherman, a native of Illinois. Besides Mrs. Marshall, they

had two other children: Oscar Halley, of Red Bluff; and Mrs. M. E. Alvarado, of Mountain View, Cal. Mrs. Marshall still relates many interesting experiences of pioneer days. They came into Colusa County with their ox teams; and for some time thereafter they used the oxen for travel about the country. She remembers very well the antelopes and the wild Spanish cattle roaming everywhere about the plains at Colusa. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. The eldest, Mrs. Nellie Bressler, now deceased, was the mother of three children: Mrs. J. E. Carter, of Sebastopol; Mrs. E. G. Callender, of Petaluma; and Lyle Bressler, now twenty-five years of age, who lives on the old home ranch of his grandfather, of which he has charge, and on which he is meeting with success. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are: Mrs. Leonora Neate, of Willows; James Edward, deceased, the father of one son, Leon W. Marshall, who is studying dentistry in San Francisco; and Roy Marshall, of Willows.

William W. Marshall died in 1911, and was buried with due Masonic rites. In his death the community lost an exemplary citizen and an enterprising builder of the state. He was one of the largest grain farmers in the county. His greatness, however, did not consist merely in his spirit of enterprise. It was rather his high sense of personal honor, and the elevated principles which actuated him, and which he applied in every transaction and would have the commonwealth adopt as its own, that made him conspicuous as a leader among his fellow men. Mrs. Marshall, who survives her husband, is still an active and energetic business woman. She is a charter member of Marshall Chapter, O. E. S., of Willows, of which she is Past Matron. In her religious life she is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

HARBISON & KITCHIN

The ranch of thirty-nine hundred acres known as the Harbison & Kitchen Ranch, located in Colusa County, is an illustration of what can be accomplished by hard work, good management, and intelligent application. Until 1916 the partners raised wheat, barley and stock on this property and other tracts that they leased. They kept forty head of brood mares, and raised horses and mules, together with about fifty head of cattle each year. To carry on this large ranching project properly, it was necessary to make use of the most modern methods. They employed modern machinery and implements, including a forty-five horse-power Holt caterpillar tractor and a Holt combined harvester. Three



George Henry Purkitt.

sets of buildings have been erected on different parts of the property; and everything has been put in shape to facilitate the work of the partners and their helpers.

In 1916 two hundred acres of the land was prepared for irrigation and planted to rice under lease. It yielded a good crop, and the partners determined to plant a large acreage to rice in 1917. They entered into an agreement with Mallon & Blevins to line, check up, irrigate and plant to rice three thousand acres of their land. This was a gigantic undertaking. When the work is completed, Mallon & Blevins are to get a deed to about nine hundred acres of the tract, and a two-year lease on the balance of the land that is put in rice. Under the terms of the agreement the owners of the property are to receive three dollars per acre for all land planted to rice in 1917, and six dollars in 1918. They have great faith in the project, and are aiding in every way to make it a success.

After the decision to plant their land to rice had been made, the partners purchased nine hundred sixty acres in the hills of the county and moved their stock to new pastures. If the rice project proves anywhere near as profitable as present prospects indicate, the increased valuation of the large ranch will place Messrs. Harbison & Kitchin on an independent basis, and amply reward them for the many years of labor they have spent in developing the land from its original condition. Separate mention of both members of this firm will be found elsewhere in this work.

GEORGE HENRY PURKITT

The story of the life of George Henry Purkitt is one of interest; and, were he alive to narrate it, the scenes that he witnessed during his active career in California, the hardships that he endured, and the obstacles that he surmounted would make a large volume. His biography dates from January 18, 1838, when he was born at Griggsville, Pike County, Ill., and closes with his death at Willows, Cal., on September 14, 1915.

Mr. Purkitt came of good old Colonial stock on both sides of his family. His paternal great-grandfather was Col. Henry Purkitt, of Boston, Mass., who was a member of the Boston Tea Party, and who later served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary War. He is buried in the Boylston Street Cemetery on the edge of Boston Common. The maternal grandfather was Frederick Prevost, a son of Sir George and Lady Theodosia Prevost. Sir George was an officer in the English navy. Upon his

death, Mrs. Prevost remained a resident of America, and later became the first wife of Aaron Burr.

George H. Purkitt's father, George Tuckerman Purkitt, came west from Boston to Illinois in 1831. In that state he attended Jacksonville College with Richard Yates, who later became the famous war governor of Illinois. On November 24, 1836, George T. Purkitt married Miss Henrietta Prevost, at the old Prevost homestead, about fifteen miles southwest of Jacksonville, the county seat of Morgan County. They spent their lives in that vicinity, and are buried in Mt. Sterling Cemetery.

Like his father, George Henry Purkitt attended Jacksonville College, selecting civil engineering as a profession; and also, like him, he responded to the call, "Westward ho!" He started for California with an ox-team train, and arrived in Sacramento on July 6, 1862. From the capital city he went to San Francisco to visit an uncle, John H. Purkitt, who was then in the employ of the government in the custom house. After a short visit he went to Sierra County and followed hydraulic mining for a year, and then went to Yuba County and there continued mining on the Rabbit Creek road for six months. Not succeeding in finding the "elusive yellow metal," he went to Brown's Valley, in that county, and was employed in a general merchandise store for a time. On May 5, 1865, he located in Marysville, where he kept books in the wholesale grocery house of G. A. Polk & Co., until 1868. He then went to Colusa, where, in 1869, he served as deputy sheriff under I. N. Cain. From 1872 to 1874 he filled the office of county surveyor.

In Sacramento, April 27, 1873, George H. Purkitt was united in marriage with Miss Theodora Tiffée, a daughter of John Richard and Rebecca (Terrill) Tiffée. After his term of office as county surveyor was completed, in 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Purkitt removed from Colusa to the northwest part of Colusa County, that part now included in the boundaries of Glenn County, and took charge of the Tiffée estate, a ranch located nine miles west of Willows. There they lived and farmed until 1889, when they moved to the town of Willows.

Mr. Purkitt was always a staunch Democrat, and took an active part in political affairs. Together with B. N. Scribner of Orland, Nelson Davis of Butte City, Milton French and Joe Troxel, both of Willows, he was appointed by Governor Markham a commissioner for the formation of Glenn County. This commission met in executive session on May 11, 1891, complimenting Mr. Purkitt with the chairmanship. As a result of their labors, Glenn County came into being with its present boundaries, and with Willows as its county seat.

Mr. Purkitt was the father of six children, five of whom survive him. There are three grandchildren. Herbert Tiffée Purkitt, the oldest son, died on August 24, 1901. Those living are: Claude Fouts Purkitt, of Willows; Theodore Tiffée Purkitt, of Woodland, who is the father of one daughter, Theodora; Edna Louisa, the wife of J. E. Knight, of Willows, and the mother of two children, John Richard Tiffée and George Purkitt; Georgie Harriett, the wife of Homer S. Henley, of San Francisco, Cal.; and Rebecca Terrill, the wife of Charles F. Lambert, of Willows. Mr. Purkitt was a man of unquestioned integrity, and loyal to his friends to a marked degree. His body rests beside that of his beloved son, in the family burial plot in the city cemetery, at Sacramento.

CHARLES HUGH SOMERS

The name Somers recalls the reader of history to the period of the early days before there was such a town as Willows, and before there was a railroad running through the valley; and to the time when cattle roamed at will over the broad expanse of the plains and through the foothills into the mountainous country. The Somers family is one of the oldest in this section. Charles Somers, the father of Charles Hugh Somers, owned a part of the land upon which Willows was laid out. His name was a familiar one to the early settlers, for he was one of the Argonauts of forty-nine. A native of Rutland, Vt., he busied himself in that state until the discovery of gold in California lured him away from peaceful pursuits to chance a trip around the Horn to San Francisco on a sailing vessel. On his arrival here he sought the mining districts in Placer County, and tried his fortunes there; but not finding the bonanza he had expected, he took up freighting from Sacramento, and also engaged in farming.

In 1872 he removed to what was then Colusa County. Later, when the division was made, his holdings were in Glenn County; and he had land right where the bustling city of Willows now stands. He improved his quarter section of land, built suitable buildings for his family, and raised grain and stock with a fair return for his labor. He sold out about the time the railroad was building through this section; and the farm was later cut up into town lots and built up with residences. Mr. Somers started the first draying business, which he followed until his death. He married Mary Cameron, a native of Jackson County, Ill., who came across the plains in 1854 with her uncle, Joe Zumwalt, in an ox-team train of immigrants. Joe Zumwalt was a pioneer landowner

in what is now the Willows section of Glenn County. The family is still represented by a son, James Zumwalt. Mary Cameron Somers is now residing on North Lassen Street, in Willows. She is an interesting woman, who can relate many thrilling incidents of pioneer days in the Sacramento Valley. Of the ten children born to this pioneer woman, two are deceased: Katherine, Mrs. J. D. Crane, and Arthur. The eight living are: Mrs. Brigman, Charles, Jennie, Belle, Lottie, Abbie, William, and Dollie. All reside in Willows except Mrs. Brigman, who lives in Sacramento, and Lottie, of San Francisco.

Charles Hugh Somers was born in Placer County, near Auburn, on November 13, 1862. He was reared and educated in Willows after he was ten years old. As a lad he helped his father on the home ranch, where he remained until he was twenty-one, after which he went to work for wages on neighboring ranches in the valley. He saved money enough to start in the express business, which he followed for a time. Later he ran a wood yard, until 1895, when he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Four years later, he was made foreman of the section on the Fruto branch, a position he filled with satisfaction for ten years. He was then transferred to the Willows section, on the main line, where his entire time is taken up with his duties. Mr. Somers was a member of the old parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, until it was disbanded. He has always taken great interest in all matters that pertain to the early days in the history of the state.

FOUNTAIN COLUMBUS GRAVES

The late Fountain C. Graves, of the Stony Creek section of Glenn County, was one of the most prominent and well-known men of the Sacramento Valley, in which he had lived since 1861. In March of that year, he came to what was then Colusa County, and bought one hundred acres of land, to which he added from time to time, as he prospered, until he owned a thousand acres. Here he raised good crops of grain, having on an average from five to six hundred acres. Besides this, he raised cattle, sheep and hogs, together with such other stock as he needed to carry on his ranch work properly. With the advent of modern machinery, he always kept abreast of the times and was up-to-date. He was born in Pulaski County, Ky., July 6, 1828, a son of Hiram T. and Parmelia (Nunnelley) Graves, both natives of that same state. Robert Graves, the grandfather, was born in North Carolina. He crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains with Daniel Boone,

his wife riding a mule, with her child strapped to her back, and settled in Kentucky. Robert Graves was closely related to many prominent families of historical renown. He was a nephew of John and William Hancock, and a cousin of Gov. Clayborn F. Jackson, of Missouri. He died in Pulaski County. In 1832 Hiram T. Graves left Kentucky and settled in Macon County, Mo., where he farmed for seven years, returning then to Pulaski County, Ky. Four years later he went back to Macon County, where he was busily engaged in raising tobacco until his death. Here, also, his wife passed away.

The oldest of eight children, Fountain C. Graves was but four years old when his parents settled in Missouri. He returned with his parents to Kentucky in 1839. As his services were needed on the farm, to help support the large family, he found little opportunity to go to school. When he was old enough to strike out for himself, he learned the trade of the stone mason, which he turned to good account in later years. He remained in Kentucky until 1854, following his trade, and then moved to Missouri, whither his parents had preceded him. There he continued at his trade, and also raised grain and stock.

On April 29, 1861, Mr. Graves started from Macon, in company with a band of emigrants, comprising fourteen wagons drawn by oxen, bound for California. En route the oxen were exchanged for mules. The party reached Red Bluff on September 25, that same year. Soon after, Mr. Graves came down to Colusa County, locating in what is now Glenn County, and the following year purchased the place that thereafter remained his home until he died. He suffered a severe loss when his house burned down in 1903; but he afterwards erected a modern residence, where he and the family lived in comfort. He was always interested in progress, and was one of the organizers of Stony Creek Irrigation Ditch. He served as one of the commissioners of the county. He it was who circulated the petitions for the road from Newville to the river, for the first voting precinct between Newville and St. John, for the first school district north of Nye district, and for the location of the first post office between Newville and St. John, of which he was appointed postmaster. He located the Chamberlain brothers on a quarter section where Orland now is, declaring that it would be the town site. In politics, Mr. Graves was a Republican. Fraternally, he was a Mason of the Knights Templar degree.

Mr. Graves was married in Missouri to Lavina Jane Ashurst, who was born in Pulaski County, Ky.; and eight children were born to them: Fernando Cortez, now deceased, who married Sadie Hughes; Col. Fremont Ashurst, who married Nellie Estes; William Robert; Harry Francis, who married Jessie Gay; Eliza-

beth, Mrs. W. H. Bates; Amy Helen, who became the wife of W. P. Gay; Annie Bidwell, who married William A. Glenn; and Margaret Carrie, the wife of Edwin Neilsen. Mr. Graves died at his home on January 30, 1915; and his widow passed away on July 24, 1916. Their lives were well rounded out with good deeds and with years of usefulness. They lived to celebrate their sixty-first wedding anniversary. With their passing the state lost two more of its pioneers, and two who always did their share to build for all time.

CHARLES L. DONOHOE

An authority on rice culture, and a man of large experience in affairs involving broad surveys and energetic initiative, Charles L. Donohoe has done much to advance the interests of California agriculturists, especially in matters pertaining to irrigation. He was born in Sutter County, Cal., October 24, 1868. His father, John Donohoe, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was a sailor before the mast for many years, finally arriving in San Francisco, in 1851. Going at once to the mines, he followed the fortunes of a miner for about eighteen months near the site of the present town of Oroville, Butte County. Later, he settled on a farm which he had purchased seven miles north of Yuba City, and there followed farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred on June 12, 1902, at the age of seventy-six years. He was united in marriage with Susan Lunney, who was also a native of Ireland, born in County Tyrone, and who, after a useful life, passed away on June 15, 1900, when in her sixty-fourth year.

Charles L. Donohoe was reared on the farm in Sutter County, and attended the public schools to secure an education. After he had finished school, he began teaching, and for four years was thus employed in the schools of San Joaquin, Calaveras and Sutter Counties. He then took a course in the Stockton Business College, after which he studied law. He was admitted to the bar on November 11, 1889, and that same month opened an office in Marysville, where he began his practice. In 1890 he was a candidate for the office of district attorney of Yuba County, against E. A. Forbes, but was defeated at the election. Since then he has not mingled in politics.

Upon the organization of Glenn County, Mr. Donohoe was attracted to the new section, and in November, 1891, took up his residence at Willows. Ever since that date he has been actively identified with the upbuilding and development of the county of his adoption. In 1891, he was one of the organizers of the Stony

Creek Irrigating Company, the pioneer concern of its kind in Glenn County; he served as its secretary and manager, and carried on the project with his associates until 1907, when they sold out to the United States Government in furtherance of the Orland project. In 1895, Mr. Donohoe organized the Orland Real Estate Association, which purchased five hundred acres of land in the northeastern part of Glenn County and subdivided the same into fifteen-acre and twenty-acre farms. These were advertised extensively throughout the East, and eastern men have profited by answering the call and settling here. The organization and success of this enterprise in irrigation and land development in the Orland district was what brought about the government project in this section in 1907.

Mr. Donohoe was instrumental, likewise, in the organization of the Central Canal and Irrigation Company, which took over the original ditch, of fifty miles in length, taking water from the Sacramento River, and started the development of the lands now under the Sacramento River Canal; and he was also one of the organizers of the Sacramento Valley Land Company, which purchased three thousand acres of the Glenn ranch, six thousand acres of the Packer ranch, and all of the John Boggs ranch. This land was subdivided into smaller tracts, and was sold for from forty to fifty dollars per acre, with water rights. Mr. Donohoe is still interested in the subdivision of large tracts of land in the Sacramento Valley, which include property in the Orland section under the government irrigation project, and other holdings in the valley. In 1917 he completed a large deal involving some nine thousand acres of land.

Mr. Donohoe handled all the litigation for the landowners in connection with the Water Irrigating System, and succeeded in getting the water necessary to supply their demands. He won a fight in the courts that was carried on for a number of years, thus securing a victory in the people's interest. He is considered one of the best-posted men on water rights, irrigation laws, and matters pertaining to real estate in the Sacramento Valley. It was his reputation for expert knowledge along the lines indicated, that led to his appointment by Governor Hiram Johnson as a member of the Water Problems Conference Commission for the purpose of revising the water laws of the state, which commission went out of existence at the session of the state legislature in 1916-1917.

As one of the organizers and directors of the Pacific Rice Growers' Association, Mr. Donohoe has taken an active interest in rice cultivation in the valley. His company was the first to utilize the alkali lands, known as "goose lands," for growing rice, having put in eighty acres in 1914. The success of that venture

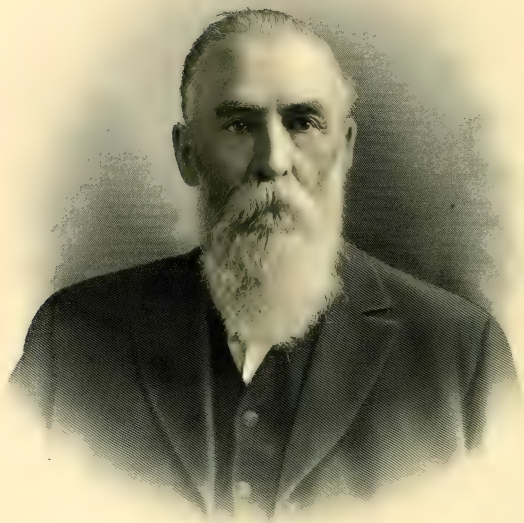
brought about the present development; and in 1917 about twenty thousand acres was seeded to rice, which will yield a revenue of some two million five hundred thousand dollars—principally from land that was formerly of no value except as pasture for sheep and cattle. This company is a live organization. In 1916 it had some eleven hundred acres in rice; and in 1917 this had been increased to over two thousand acres.

From the time of his arrival in Glenn County in 1891 until 1909, there were no important cases in litigation before the courts that Mr. Donohoe was not associated with on one side or the other. Since 1909, however, on account of ill health, he has turned his attention entirely to the real estate interests of the county and surrounding country. From the beginning of the Johnson administration he has been a staunch supporter of Progressive policies, and has done much to further the movements of the party in the northern part of the state. He is not a seeker after office, but always gives his influence to promote good government, moral uplift, and county development along every line. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word. With his brother, Thomas J. Donohoe of Alaska, Mr. Donohoe owns the old home ranch in Sutter County.

In 1896, on August 13, occurred the marriage of Charles L. Donohoe and Miss Jessie Keith, a native of Missouri. They have one daughter, Frances Louise Donohoe, a student in the San Jose Normal School.

AUGUST HENNING

A pioneer of what is now Glenn County, August Henning plowed the land and planted grain on the very spot which is now the town site of Willows. He was born in Germany, in 1850, of poor but deserving parents, who gave him such advantages for obtaining an education as they were able to afford. He could see no promising future for himself in his native land, and being ambitious to forge ahead, he counseled with his parents and decided that the United States held the opportunities he was seeking. In 1870 he arrived in Grand Island, Nebr., a stranger in a strange land, and unable to speak English; but he was willing to work, and accepted the first opportunity offered, spending two years in that city. His objective point, however, was California; and as soon as he had saved money enough to pay his fare and expenses, he started, in 1872, for the land of his desire. Arriving in what was then Colusa County, he worked for two years for wages on the Zumwalt ranch. His experience there gave him confidence;



J S Logan

and in 1874 he leased two hundred forty acres in what is now the eastern part of the town of Willows, where the county hospital now stands, and with his brother Henry for a partner, began raising wheat. Success crowned his efforts, and in due time he bought four hundred acres north of Germantown, besides which he leased three hundred twenty acres of the Montgomery ranch. Here he continued in the raising of grain, which had to be hauled to Princeton and thence shipped by boat to the markets. In 1879, still having his brother as a partner, he rented two thousand acres of the J. R. Talbot ranch, west of Willows. Meeting with good success, the brothers continued their farming operations together until 1882, when they dissolved partnership. That same year, August Henning opened a liquor store in Willows, which he ran for some time. In 1901 he bought three hundred acres on the Sacramento River, in Glenn County.

August Henning has been twice married. His first wife died in 1882, leaving two children, Walter Henning and Mrs. Laura Duncan. At his second marriage, which occurred in 1887, Miss Ellen McCallum became his wife. Two daughters blessed their union. Gussie is now the wife of Dr. L. E. Tuttle; and Nellie married William Dean. Mr. Henning served from 1901 to 1905 as a member of the board of trustees of the city of Willows. He has always been a progressive, public-spirited citizen, giving of his time and means to advance the interests of his county. During the many years of his residence in Willows he has made a host of friends, who speak only in the highest terms of his upright, moral character, and high ideals of citizenship. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows, at Willows.

JOHN STEPHEN LOGAN

In California, more than in any other state in the Union, the vigorous prosperity of the state is directly traceable to those pioneers who came out of the East to help build up the West, leaving behind them all the comforts of an effete civilization to confront a life of untiring effort, full of hardships and rough edges, but with promise of rich rewards to spur them on with renewed energy when they found their spirits flagging. Among those who chose that portion of the state which is now Glenn County as the scene of their activities, John Stephen Logan is worthy of mention as having been identified with the development of this section. Born in Warren County, Mo., October 28, 1843, he comes of an old Scotch-Irish family who settled in Kentucky, and later in Mis-

souri, being contemporaries of Daniel Boone. It was in Missouri that Mr. Logan was reared and educated, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Quick) Logan, natives of Lexington, Ky.

Feeling the call of the West, as his fathers had before him, Mr. Logan came to California, in 1866, via Panama, and located in what is now Glenn County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising with the late Hugh A. Logan, with whom he became associated and financially interested in the operating of large ranches and stock interests, an association in which they continued in amicable and harmonious cooperation. They incorporated their holdings as the Hugh A. Logan Land & Cattle Company, and he has been director and treasurer of the company ever since, devoting to the business his time and the practical knowledge which his years of experience have given him.

Aside from the stock-raising business, Mr. Logan is much interested in horticulture. He has set out an orchard of a large variety of trees, having found that locality particularly suitable for both deciduous and citrus fruits, as well as almonds and walnuts. A man of keen intelligence and a close observer, well read and well informed on current topics, he is an interesting conversationalist. Like most pioneer Californians, he is very generous, dispensing the old-time hospitality; and fortunate is the visitor who has the pleasure of being entertained by him. Liberal and kind-hearted, he is ever ready to help those who have been less fortunate than himself. A great lover of children, he never tires of doing for them; and they, in turn, show their gratitude for his kindness. Emphatically a man of energy, Mr. Logan has never been idle, but has continued to be one of the most enterprising and active men in Glenn County, giving substantial encouragement to every plan for the promotion of the public welfare.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

William J. Petersen is the owner of eighty-four acres of fine land, situated three and one-half miles northwest from Orland. Mr. Petersen was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, April 8, 1886. He was a pupil in the grammar schools of his home place until he was fifteen, when he decided to come to the United States. California was his objective point, and he arrived in Sonoma County in 1901. For some time he was employed on a ranch near Sebastopol, learning the ways of the country and acquiring the ability to speak English, thus equipping himself to conduct his own business at some future time. The young man saved his money; and when he had enough to make a start for himself, he

rented some land and bought the implements and machinery necessary to operate it with success. He raised fruit, grapes and chickens, and also conducted a dairy. To do this successfully meant hard work; but he was young and vigorous, and ambitious to build a sure foundation for his future success.

On January 6, 1914, Mr. Petersen arrived in Orland with money to invest in land if he could find what he wanted. The place where he is now located seemed to fill the bill, and he therefore bought it and took possession. Since then he has given his time to improving the property and making it what it is today. He has a fine dairy of thirty cows, high-grade Jerseys, with a registered Jersey bull at their head. Fifty-five acres of the land is seeded to alfalfa, which averages six tons to the acre, yielding five crops annually. Mr. Petersen is a stockholder and a director in the Orland Cheese and Butter Co., a firm which very materially furthers the interests of the dairymen in the Orland district.

William J. Petersen was united in marriage with Miss Keike Matsen, one of his countrywomen, who has proven her worth in every way as a faithful helpmate and counselor. They have two bright children, Ilma and Lillian, to add comfort and cheer to their home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Petersen have a wide circle of friends in their new home locality, who predict much prosperity for them, and admire their thrift and public spirit.

CATHY M. SEHORN

A man who was always working for the interests of his fellow citizens, and who held the esteem and good-will of his community, was the late Cathy M. Sehorn, of Willows. He was born in Wytheville, Va., in 1851, a son of Marion and Rebecca Jane (Wallace) Sehorn, both of whom represented prominent families of the South. The Sehorns are of German ancestry. Grandfather Sehorn was a major in the Revolutionary War; and the maternal grandfather was Colonel Adam Wallace, who also distinguished himself in the Revolution. A brother of Cathy M. Sehorn is Andrew Wallace Sehorn, or "Wall" Sehorn, as he is best known by his friends in Glenn County.

The education of Mr. Sehorn was obtained in the subscription schools of Virginia; and he shared the fortunes of the family until he came to California. After his arrival in this state, he was engaged in farming and stock-raising in Tehama County for several years. In 1888 he sold out and moved down into Colusa County, and in the Elk Creek district resumed his farming operations. In

1893 Mr. Sehorn moved to the vicinity of Willows, and three years later purchased a quarter section of land near town, paying two thousand two hundred dollars for the tract. It was a barley field; and with the exception of some eucalyptus trees, there were no improvements upon the place. Mr. Sehorn wove the wire fencing for cross-fencing the property; and aided by his wife, he made every improvement now seen on the ranch. He laid out a neat farm and set out trees—lemons, oranges, figs, and English walnuts. He was among the first to graft English walnuts; and he did that service for many of his friends and neighbors, for years. He sank a well and developed an excellent water system on his land, being one of the first men to put in a pumping plant in this section. He put in about twenty acres of alfalfa, and did a general farming and stock-raising business with a fair degree of success. He erected the present family residence, with other suitable outbuildings necessary to the conduct of the ranch.

In the midst of his own prosperity, Mr. Sehorn gave some thought to the comfort and well-being of his neighbors. He built the first swimming-pool in the county, a cemented tank thirty-five by sixty-four feet in size. This is used as a public swimming-pool, and is largely patronized by the citizens of Willows during the summer. A public-spirited man, with decidedly Democratic preferences, Mr. Sehorn sought to accomplish all the good he could during his life; and when he died, in January, 1916, he was mourned by every one. He was a man who loved his home and family, and his happiest hours were those spent in their society.

In 1888, while living in the Elk Creek district, Mr. Sehorn was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Keith, a native of California, and a daughter of Richard Keith, who came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and on his arrival here went to the mines for a time, afterwards settling on a farm near Madison, Yolo County. In 1871 he came to what was old Colusa County, bought some railroad land, and began developing a ranch; but finding that he could not get title to the land, he then moved into Tehama County, where he became a large grain-raiser. He finally gave up farming, and made one or two trips back to Nebraska, after which he came to Elk Creek and there made his home. His last days were spent with his daughter, at whose home he died in 1913, at the age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Sehorn's mother was Ellen Hubbard Cook, a woman widely known among the pioneers of Glenn and Colusa Counties for the many charitable and kindly services rendered to her neighbors in time of trouble and sickness. She was teaching school at the time of her marriage to Mr. Keith; and afterwards she acted as a correspondent to the local papers. She passed away in 1888. Four children were born to Mr. and



J. W. Hamington

Mrs. Sehorn. Leslie is married and has one daughter; Marion is Mrs. H. J. De Tray, and is the mother of one daughter; Vivian is the wife of Theodore Kreiberg; and Cathy M., Jr., is employed by Klemmer Bros., in the hardware store at Willows.

It was about five years prior to the time of Mr. Sehorn's death that Mr. and Mrs. Sehorn began the dairy business, furnishing milk to customers in Willows. Mrs. Sehorn has forty Holstein and Jersey cows, of high grade and well cared for, which are milked with automatic milking-machines. This dairy was the first in this section to use clarifying processes, and also the first to submit to the tuberculin test. With the assistance of her son-in-law, Mr. Kreiberg, Mrs. Sehorn is making a marked success of this part of her ranching enterprise.

HON. WILLIAM PIERCE HARRINGTON

A California pioneer of 1849, the late W. P. Harrington was the leading citizen of Colusa during the thirty-three years of his residence there. He was the pioneer banker, merchant, and railroad builder, and was universally loved for his public spirit and generosity of heart. He was born in Damariscotta, Maine, on April 17, 1826, and received his education in Lincoln Academy at New Castle, after which he hired out as a clerk in a store in Rockland. On March 4, 1849, when nearly twenty-three, Mr. Harrington started for California by way of Panama, with a party of thirteen others. On reaching the Isthmus, they found that there were fully four thousand persons waiting to get transportation to San Francisco. His party separated, but he organized another which was successful in getting through; and he arrived in San Francisco on August 1, of that year. He at once set out for the mines at Big Bar, on the Consumnes River, and spent three months at placer mining. He was soon convinced that his forte lay in some other direction; so he went to Placerville, where he was given management of a general merchandise store for a time. In the fall of 1850 he opened a store for himself; but the excessive drought that year caused a scarcity of water, and mining could not be carried on except at heavy expense. So he quit business and went to Marysville; and there he engaged in the mercantile business under the name of Crockett and Co., the firm later becoming Harrington and Hazelton.

In 1859 a larger field opened up in the mining regions of Nevada; and with J. C. Fall, J. A. Paxton, Judge Mott and James

Wilson, he chartered a stage and visited Carson City, Virginia City, Gold Hill and other mining camps. All were impressed with the magnitude of the mineral resources of these places; and a partnership was formed by Mr. Harrington, under the name of J. C. Fall & Co., and a general merchandise business was carried on at Carson City, with considerable success. The firm later became Kincaid & Harrington, and then Kincaid, Harrington & Co. During this time Mr. Harrington was a member of the first legislature of Nevada Territory, which met in 1861.

After he retired from business in Nevada, Mr. Harrington came to San Francisco and became a stock broker. His attention was soon called to Colusa County, where the public lands were being taken up by capitalists; and in 1869, in behalf of Decker & Jewett, he came to Colusa to view, grade and purchase lands. He remained six weeks, and was so much impressed with the natural resources of the county that he disposed of his business in San Francisco and the next spring came to Colusa to make it his permanent home. He first engaged in the real estate business with W. F. Goad, and during that summer sold about one hundred thousand acres of land. On September 15, 1870, with others, he organized the Colusa County Bank. Without solicitation, he was tendered the position of cashier; and from that time until his death he was one of the bank's principal factors, having been a director, and its president at the time of his death. He also held the same position in the Bank of Willows and in the Colusa and Lake Railroad, and was a director of the Colusa Gas Co., the Colusa Milling Co., the Colusa Packing Co., and the Colusa Agricultural Association. He was a member of the Pacific Union Club and of the Society of California Pioneers, being vice-president of the latter at the time of his death, on November 30, 1903. No more fitting tribute can be paid to his memory than the opinions of his associates and friends, who unite in saying that he was a conservative banker, one of the first men of Colusa County, and one of the up-builders of the Sacramento Valley.

On May 1, 1861, W. P. Harrington was united in marriage with Sallie H. Tennent, a daughter of John Tennent of Marysville, and a native of Lancaster, Ohio. They had five children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are: Tennent, born July 11, 1864; William Merrill, teller of the Colusa County Bank, born November 18, 1866; Mary Augusta, born April 7, 1869, the wife of A. P. Niblack, captain in the United States Navy; and Louise T., born February 15, 1876, the wife of W. D. Leahy, lieutenant-commander in the United States Navy.

FRANCIS X. TREMBLAY, M. D.

Among those who contributed no little to the welfare of Willows by helping to make and to keep people well and happy, Dr. Francis X. Tremblay will always enjoy an honored place. A native of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on June 12, 1856, the son of one of Quebec's well-known laymen, John B. Tremblay, Francis X. Tremblay was reared and educated in his home town, where he concluded his studies in the State Normal, preparatory to specializing at the Victoria Medical College, in Montreal, from which he was graduated in 1885.

After receiving his diploma from that famous Canadian institution, Dr. Tremblay came direct to California, and at Willows began the practice of medicine. A close student, and energetic and ambitious by nature, he has spared neither time nor effort to make himself a recognized authority on medical subjects among his professional brethren. He is a valued member of the Glenn County Medical Society. His constantly increasing practice has taken him into practically every section of Glenn County, as well as to parts of Colusa and Tehama Counties. He has made a name for himself as one of the most active and progressive members of the medical profession in his section of the state. As a public officer he has served a term in the office of county coroner and public administrator; two terms as one of the town trustees, being president of the board one term; and also a term as health officer of Willows.

Soon after the arrival of Dr. Tremblay in Willows, he bought a piece of land in the southern part of the town and erected for himself a fine brick and stone residence, around which he planted a varied orchard of orange, lemon, olive and walnut trees. To these he has given the most painstaking attention, testing each in respect to its growth in this climate and soil. He was among the very first to experiment with fruits of this character in this section. Adjoining his home, also, he acquired an acre of ground planted with eucalyptus trees; and not far away on the hills he has set out four hundred olive trees, this being the first attempt at olive culture in Glenn County.

In addition to his professional activities, Dr. Tremblay has participated to some extent in real estate development. He has erected five houses in Willows, all of which he has sold. He was one of the owners and developers of a chrome mine between Newville and Elk Creek, Glenn County, which was later sold. He is now interested in a manganese mine located near Stonyford, and also in very promising gold-mining claims in Plumas County.

In 1911, Dr. Tremblay retired to private life on account of ill health, caused by long rides in all kinds of weather to minister to the sick, for he never gave a thought to self when so called. Instead of spending his time in his home and with his books, he wanted to get next to nature, and in consequence gave his time to prospecting the hills of this section with the result mentioned above. When he recovers his health it is his intention to once more take up his profession, but along different and broader lines.

Two daughters were born into the home of Dr. Tremblay. One is Mrs. Theolesca Hedden, who resides in Napa, Cal. She has three children, Theodore, Marie Wuellesca, and Francis. The other daughter, Xavia Tremblay, is a resident of San Francisco. Dr. Tremblay is a member of Chico Lodge, B. P. O. Elks. He is accorded a high place in the citizenship of his adopted city.

WILLIAM F. HARLAN, M. D., D. O.

A man of wide knowledge in all branches of medical science, and a graduate of several colleges in his pursuit of a thorough preparation for his chosen profession, Dr. William F. Harlan, the well-known physician and surgeon of Arbuckle, Colusa County, is winning for himself a prominent place among the medical men of the county. A native of Wetzel County, W. Va., where he was born on November 12, 1875, Dr. Harlan was raised on a farm and received his preliminary education in the local schools, after which he clerked in a store at Littleton, the same state, until 1901.

It was at this stage in his career that he decided to prepare himself for the medical profession and began the study of Osteopathy. Going to Kirksville, Mo., he took a course in the American School of Osteopathy, graduating in 1904 with the degree of D. O. Following his graduation he located in Grand Forks, N. D., and practiced there until 1911. While practicing in North Dakota, he went, in 1906, to Battle Creek, Mich., and took a course under Dr. Kellogg in Hydrotherapy; and in 1908, he pursued a postgraduate course at the American School of Osteopathy, his Alma Mater. In 1911 he came to Arbuckle, Colusa County, to retire from active practice. Here Dr. Harlan purchased a twenty-acre ranch south of town and engaged in horticulture. He set out almonds on the acreage, built a home, and settled down to enjoy the peaceful life of a rancher. But the lure of further study proved too great, and in 1915 he went to Los Angeles and took a course at the Pacific Medical College, graduating that same year with the degree of M. D. He also took a postgraduate course at the Osteopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons, in that city.



Theodora T. Ruskett M.D.

Completing his studies in Los Angeles, Dr. Harlan returned to Arbuckle; and in June, 1916, he opened his present offices in the Ash Hotel. These are fully equipped, including an operating room fitted up with all the modern conveniences for operating. Dr. Harlan is specializing in ear, nose and throat troubles. He is meeting with a success made possible by his recognized professional skill, and by his intimate knowledge of the most recent discoveries in medical science, supplemented by years of searching study along both general and special lines. His practice is not confined to Colusa County, but extends into the different counties of the Sacramento Valley.

While in North Dakota, Dr. Harlan was president of the State Osteopathic Society for two years, and the next two years was a member of the executive committee of that body. Fraternally, he is an Elk, a member of Marysville Lodge, No. 783; and an Odd Fellow, a member of the Grand Forks (N. D.) Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment at Arbuckle.

Dr. William F. Harlan was united in marriage with Leona Vale, a native of North Dakota. They are the parents of three children: Virgil, Gertrude, and Melvin V.

MRS. THEODORA TIFFEE PURKITT, M. D.

The native ability, tact and consequent enterprise and ambition of the Argonaut are reflected in the professional advance and financial success made by Dr. T. T. Purkitt, a member of one of the most prominent families of the state, and the daughter of John R. Tiffée, of whom mention is made on another page of this volume. Theodora Tiffée was born in Petaluma, Sonoma County, but was reared in Glenn County, where she attended the public schools. Later she took a course at the Sacramento Seminary. On April 28, 1873, she was united in marriage with George H. Purkitt, a civil engineer. He was a native of Illinois, and had come to California as a young man, where he followed his profession and served for several terms as surveyor of Colusa County.

Mrs. Purkitt had been reared on her father's ranch, and was very much interested in the various branches of agriculture and stock-raising. After her marriage she devoted some of her time and attention to pioneer experiments in the raising of fruits, as early as 1877, setting out an orchard of a variety of fruits, which she cared for so well that the fruit from her trees was considered the finest grown in the valley. Her experiments with deciduous fruits in those early days were an aid to many in their subsequent choice for planting in their orchards.

After living on a ranch for several years, Mrs. Purkitt decided to take up the study of medicine; and having sold the ranch she removed to Willows. Soon afterward, she entered the Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, and in 1894 she was graduated with the degree of M. D., receiving the highest honors. She began her practice in Willows; and here she has since resided, an honored member of the State Medical Association, and a contributor to the State Medical Journal. Dr. Purkitt has the distinction of being one of the first woman physicians in the Sacramento Valley. While devoted to her profession, she has not lost her love of the country life in which she was reared, but has kept her interest in the raising of live stock, and in agriculture and horticulture, on land she has purchased in the county. She has developed fine fields of alfalfa and rice; has set out fig trees, and eucalyptus trees; and raises high-grade Holstein and Jersey cattle, and Berkshire hogs that are prize-winners. She loves nature, and takes delight in seeing trees, vines and flowers grow and flourish, to beautify the homes throughout city and country. Her home at 444 West Sycamore Street is one of the most comfortable in the city, the yard being replete with all kinds of trees and flowers. She is liberal and enterprising, always willing to aid those less fortunate than herself; and many are the men and women who have received benefactions at her hands, as well as encouragement to make another attempt to overcome the obstacles that seem to confront them in their road to success.

Dr. Purkitt is the mother of six children. Her eldest son, Herbert T., is now deceased; Claude F., a prominent attorney of Willows, is State Senator from the Fourth District in California; Theodore T., who married Miss Minnie Hume, of Redding, is proprietor of a pharmacy and lives in Woodland; Edna Louisa is the wife of J. E. Knight, of Willows; Georgie Harriett became the wife of Homer Henley of San Francisco; and Rebecca T. married Charles Lambert, Jr., of Willows. Dr. Purkitt saw that her children all received a good education; the daughters all graduated from Mt. St. Gertrude's Academy at Rio Vista, and were popular and successful teachers in the schools of Glenn County before their marriage. All this has been the result of her personal efforts; and she is proud of her children's standing in the county where their lives have been spent. There has been no project advanced in the county for bettering the condition of the people, or for the development of the county, with a view to making of it a better place in which to live, that has not had the hearty cooperation of Dr. Purkitt; and she has often taken the lead in such movements. There is no one in her community that is more universally loved and respected than is she.

GEORGE A. WARE

The Ware family is of New England stock, and became established in California at an early period in the history of the state. George W. Ware, who was born in Penfield, N. Y., in 1832, came to California by way of Panama in 1852, and settled in Colusa. He established a general merchandise store with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Case & Ware, of which he became sole owner some years later. As his business grew, the demand for more room necessitated his erecting a new building; and he put up the second brick building in the county, opposite the old Colusa House. For more than thirty-one years he conducted business in the town. During that time people came from all parts of the county to trade with him; for he was noted for his reliability and honesty, and made warm friends among his customers. In 1868 he began to buy land and devote it to grain and stock-raising, adding to his first purchase until he had over four thousand acres. His estate was the result of his own industry, for he had no assistance in any way. Some years after locating in Colusa George W. Ware married Mary A. Corwin, who was born in Quincy, Ill., and came across the plains to California in 1853, with her parents and other members of their family. Her father, Elisha Corwin, settled in Marysville and followed the carpenter's trade for several years, later removing to Colusa, where he died. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ware six children were born, of whom three are living: Mrs. Alice Bedell, of Redwood City; George A., of this review; and Mrs. Mary R. Drake, of New York City. Mr. Ware died in 1884, while on a visit to San Francisco, at the age of fifty-three years. After his death, his widow remained in Colusa until 1891, when she went to San Francisco to make her home. She passed away on June 6, 1917, at the age of eighty-two. Her remains were laid beside those of her husband, at Colusa.

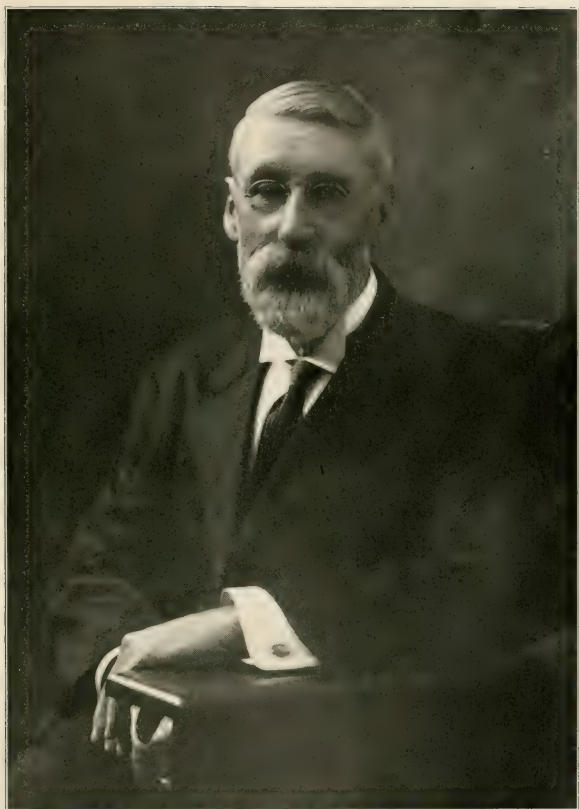
The only living son of his parents, George A. Ware was born in Colusa, November 27, 1868. He attended the public schools of the town; and when he was old enough, he went to work on the home ranch. Later, with a partner, J. C. Bedell, he began operations on the Ware estate, southeast of Williams. In 1892 he bought out his partner; and ever since then he has been operating alone. He has seven hundred acres in grain, and five hundred acres seeded to alfalfa. He raises from seven to nine tons of alfalfa to the acre without irrigation, making four or five cuttings annually. He holds the record in the state for unirrigated alfalfa. His grain land yields from fifteen to twenty-five sacks to the acre,

on an average. Mr. Ware is breeding up a fine herd of thoroughbred Holsteins, principally dairy cows. He makes a specialty of raising mules; and many valuable animals have been sold from his ranch. He also raises some hogs. He is known all over Northern California as a leading farmer and stockman. Mr. Ware has a real estate office in Williams, where he is active in subdivision work. He is selling off the Gauthier tract of six hundred forty acres near Williams. He is identified, also, with the oil interests of the state, as president of the Williams Oil Co.

Mr. Ware was married in Oakland, in 1891, to Miss Alexine G. Fairbairn, who was born in Chico. Her father was Rev. Alexander Fairbairn, a native of Scotland. He was a graduate of Princeton University, and a Presbyterian divine. Her mother was Helen M. Edwards, of New York, who died in Colusa, in 1884. The father died in Williams. Mrs. Ware was a lady of culture and refinement. While raised in the Presbyterian Church, she was a member of the Methodist Church with Mr. Ware and their family. She died in Woodland, April 17, 1916, leaving three children: Helen M., the wife of W. R. Meyer, of Redwood City; Alexine Gertrude; and George Fairbairn, who is with his father on the ranch. Mr. Ware is public-spirited, actively supporting all measures for the good of his county, and is firmly convinced that there is a great future in store for this section of the state when its possibilities have been fully made known. Politically, he is a staunch supporter of Republican men and measures. Fraternally, he is a member and Past Master of Tuscan Lodge, No. 261, F. & A. M., of Williams.

WILLIAM FRANK MILLER

When it comes to talking of the pioneer days of '49, then William Frank Miller, the popular merchant of Butte City, Glenn County, will have a story to tell, and one that is always worth hearing. He was born in Anderson County, Ky., April 13, 1848, the son of Marshall and Amanda (Walker) Miller, both natives of the sunny South, who came to California in 1849, crossing the plains with an ox-team train of emigrants. Soon after their arrival the father began to operate a ferry between Fremont and Vernon, and it was here that his good wife died. She is buried at the latter place. After his wife's death the father then went to Nevada County and became one of the pioneer merchants of that county, being located at Nevada City, or in the vicinity of that place, at a settlement known as Coyoteville. He died there in 1859.



W. Frank Miller

It was while living in Nevada City that W. Frank and his brother, Merritt H. Miller, had a narrow escape from death. The incident is worthy of record, for Providence certainly interceded in behalf of the future merchant of Glenn County. The home of the Miller family, for his father had married again, was one of the pioneer structures of that day in the mining camps. Near by stood a large dead pine tree that threatened to fall and crush the building. One night the parents heard a creaking of the tree during a strong wind; and before the crash came that would have crushed the two boys asleep in their bed, they dragged them away from danger just as the tree fell across the bed where the boys had been sleeping but a moment before.

W. Frank was in his twelfth year when his father died. He was thus left to shift for himself at an age when most boys are considered helpless and entirely dependent. His schooling was very limited. His education has been acquired largely by elbowing the rough edges of the world, and his diploma came from the "College of Hard Knocks." He is a pioneer, and the son of a pioneer; and he had the usual experiences of the pioneer's offspring. Ever since he was twelve he has made his own way in the world, so that whatever he has accomplished is due entirely to his own indefatigable exertions in self-reliantly following a definite course.

He worked in the mines in Nevada County, and then went to Virginia City, in Nevada, where he mined for a time, mingling with men of every description. Afterwards he worked at various kinds of employment to make a living. He returned to California, and for a time was employed on ranches in Colusa County. In 1863, he settled in what is now a part of Glenn County, and there farmed on his own responsibility until the public lands came into the market, when he preempted a tract near the present site of Butte City. Later, with his brother, Merritt H., for a partner, he carried on a grain ranch southeast of that place and made a stake, so that he was enabled to open a store. This was in 1873, when, with a partner, he opened one of the first stores in the little settlement. Starting on a very small scale and in a very small building, the firm of Miller and Ryan began to do a flourishing business. Ever since the opening of the establishment, Mr. Miller has been connected with the business, although several partners have been associated with him at various times. The name of W. Frank Miller & Co. has long stood for reliability, and the business has grown to large proportions with the settling up of the country round about. Branch stores have been opened at Princeton and at Glenn, and a large and varied general stock of merchandise is always to be found in their stores.

The pioneer spirit of this worthy man was again demonstrated when he went to the Klondike at the time of the gold excitement in Alaska; but he did not find it attractive enough to stay longer than two years, at the end of which time he returned to his California home. Ever since, he has been a familiar figure in Colusa and Glenn Counties.

As might be expected of a man who has met with success in his various undertakings, Mr. Miller has been prominent in public life. He is a loyal Democrat, and has served as a member of the County Central Committee for many years, and as a delegate to both state and county conventions. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Glenn County after the division was made, filling the office two terms with satisfaction to all his friends, for he served the whole people with impartiality. For twenty years he was postmaster of Butte City, and for a like period was agent for Wells-Fargo Express Co. He was one of the organizers of the Butte City school district, and has been a member of the board of trustees ever since its organization. No more public-spirited man can be found in Glenn County than W. Frank Miller.

On September 29, 1869, William Frank Miller was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Rantz, a native of Illinois, who crossed the plains to California with her parents in 1850, behind the slow-moving oxen. Of this marriage nine children were born, six of whom are still living. The oldest daughter is Mrs. Effie Frances Wylie, of Corning, and she has three children. Mrs. Lena Barham is the second daughter, and she has two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Gloria May Bondurant has one daughter and two sons, twins. Alice D. is the fourth daughter, and married Charles Hanson; and Mrs. Achsah Moler, of Sacramento, is next to the youngest. Miss William Franklin Miller, Jr., or "Frankie," as she is known to her friends, is the youngest member of the Miller household, and her father's namesake. The other children died in infancy and early childhood. Mrs. Miller passed away on September 11, 1914, one day less than sixty-four years of age, mourned by her family and a very large circle of friends. The family are members of the Christian Church of Butte City. Mr. Miller is a Knight Templar Mason, and belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, being a charter member of Butte City Lodge, in which he was the first Past Chief Ranger. He is known far and wide throughout the Sacramento Valley as a man whose word is as good as his bond, a tribute paid to comparatively few men.

JOHN MEHL

The pioneer shoe dealer of Orland is John Mehl, who has been a resident of California since 1873, when he arrived in Marysville, a youth of seventeen. He was born in Baden, Germany, and up to the age of sixteen attended the schools of that country, gaining a good knowledge of the common branches of education. During his last year in his native land, it was arranged that he should go to America to join Charles Mehl, an uncle, located in California and engaged in the bakery business at Marysville. Accordingly, he boarded a vessel for New York, and on his arrival came direct to Marysville, where he worked about a year for his uncle. He was very much dissatisfied with his environments, however, and did not like the bakery business; so he left there and went to Colusa. There he served a three-year apprenticeship with Benjamin Bropst, learning the trade of shoemaker. After he had mastered the trade, he worked for one year in Yuba City and three months in Red Bluff. He then came to Williams, Colusa County, and worked one year for Samuel Wild. Some time later he bought out Mr. Wild's business, forming a partnership with Otto Lunz, and carried on a shoe shop with growing success. They opened a branch store in Orland, in August, 1882, when the railroad was built to that town; and since then Mr. Mehl has been in the shoe business in Orland. His partner died in 1883, and their interests were then divided.

There is not a man doing business in Orland today whose connection with the commercial interests of the place dates back to the time of Mr. Mehl's arrival. In point of service, therefore, he is the oldest merchant in the town. The first year he had a small shop on Fifth Street. He then moved to his present location on Fourth Street, where he had a modern front put on his original store. He carries a full line of both dress shoes and serviceable shoes, in all sizes, for men, women and children, and also does a general repair business. Besides his place of business, he owns a comfortable home in Orland; and he has taken an active interest in every movement that has been put forward to build up the town. There were only five stores in the town when he started his establishment; and all the development of this section has been witnessed by this pioneer merchant.

Mr. Mehl has been twice married. His first wife was Esther E. Birch, born in Illinois, by whom he had three children: Bernhard L., a graduate of the University of California and now a

civil engineer in San Francisco; Flora, the wife of W. H. Newhouse; and Ross B., who assists his father in the store. His second marriage united him with Emily Brooks, also born in Illinois, and a lady of culture and refinement. Mrs. Mehl is a prominent member of the Rebekahs. She has passed all the chairs of the order, and attended the Grand Lodge in San Diego. Mr. Mehl is a member of Stony Creek Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F., of Orland. He has served as treasurer of the lodge for twenty years; and he attended the Grand Lodge in San Francisco. He is a charter member of the Encampment and also of the Rebekahs. As a man and citizen, Mr. Mehl has a high standing in Orland, where he is looked to for cooperation with every public movement for the betterment of the community. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

BANK OF WILLOWS

No one knows better than the merchant or farmer living in or near a live, growing town, what an important and absolutely essential part a bank plays, and must play, in the growth of the community—a fact likely to be quickly appreciated by any one who will remain for a while at Willows, and note the flow of commercial and financial life through the daily transactions of the Bank of Willows. In 1876, W. C. Murdock and B. Marshall established a private bank under the firm name of W. C. Murdock & Co.; and on September 2, 1880, it was converted by Mr. Murdock and N. D. Rideout into the incorporated Bank of Willows, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The president was Mr. Rideout; the vice-president, A. A. Jackson; and the cashier, Mr. Murdock; and in September, 1881, P. H. Green became assistant cashier.

In April, 1889, the controlling interest was sold to stockholders of Colusa County Bank, the new officers of which were William P. Harrington, president; Milton French, vice-president; B. H. Burton, cashier; and P. H. Green, assistant cashier. On January 1, 1904, Mr. Burton became president; Milton French, vice-president; and Mr. Green, cashier; while C. R. Wickes succeeded Mr. Green as assistant cashier. The personnel of the bank has since continued the same, except that, on the death of Milton French, Frank Moody succeeded him as vice-president, in January, 1917.

The bank now has a commercial department with a paid-up capital of three hundred thousand dollars and a surplus of two hundred thousand dollars, and a newly established savings department with a paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars. The assets of the bank have now reached a total of one million, three hundred



C. H. Green

twenty-six thousand, nine hundred sixty-four dollars. Thus, the stability of the bank and the conservative policy of its officers have gained the entire confidence of the people, to such an extent that it has by far the largest deposits of any bank in the county. The bank's old home was in their old building on the southwest corner of Walnut and Tehama Streets until in 1911, when they moved across the street into the present substantial modern fire-proof building erected of granite and Utah white stone, one of the most beautiful buildings that adorn the town.

PARLEY H. GREEN

In the life of this successful banker of Willows are illustrated the results of perseverance and energy. He is a citizen of whom any community might well feel proud, and the people of Glenn County accord him a place in the foremost ranks of the representative business men. Identified with the history of Glenn County from its beginning, he has witnessed its gradual growth, the development of its commercial interests, and the increase of population by the removal hither of men of enterprise, intelligence and high standing. No better name could be selected to suggest the commercial soundness and the financial stability of Willows than its far-seeing and enterprising banker, Parley H. Green. He was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., March 25, 1855, a son of Corydon and Sarah (Huss) Green, both natives of Ohio and descended from old New England stock. He is also a lineal descendant of Gen. Joseph Warren, killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Corydon Green was a grain buyer and a well-known business man of Fort Wayne.

It has meant a good deal to many Americans to have been born in the Hoosier State, and Parley H. Green made the most of his boyhood there. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native city, after which he chose as his profession the work of an accountant. In 1877 he came to California, and for a time was in the employ of the Sweepstake Plow Co., at San Leandro. Two years later he removed to Colusa County, and here entered the employ of his uncle, Warren Green, who was engaged in the sheep business. Three years later he accepted a position as an accountant in the Benicia Agricultural Works in Benicia, continuing there until 1881, when he resigned to enter the Bank of Willows as assistant cashier.

When B. H. Burton was elected president of the bank in 1904, Mr. Green was made cashier, a position he now holds. He is one of the best-known bankers in Northern California, and his record

of more than thirty-six years in this one bank is something to be proud of. He is now the oldest director of the bank, in point of service, having been elected a director on January 15, 1885, and having served continuously ever since. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Willows, and of the Bank of Princeton, which was organized by Colusa and Willows capitalists; and he has been a director and secretary of the Willows Warehouse Association since 1883. Besides these varied interests, Mr. Green has been active in the affairs of the county and of Northern California in general.

The agricultural interests of Mr. Green are large, including a stock ranch of over eleven thousand acres in the foothills and mountains west of Willows. His ranches support over eleven hundred head of full-blooded and graded Durham cattle, which are grazed on the mountain ranges in the summer, and in the fall are brought down to the foothill and valley ranches. Those ready for beef are marketed each spring.

Mr. Green chose for his partner in life Miss Mary Augusta Knight, a native of Michigan. They were married in Sonoma County in 1898. Mrs. Green is an active participant in social, religious and civic affairs in Willows; and like her husband she has proven a positive factor in the welfare and progress of the community.

JESSE CURL STOVALL

Two notable pioneer families are represented in the life story of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Curl Stovall. Mr. Stovall was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., on January 19, 1822, a son of William Preston Stovall, a farmer of that state, who removed to Missouri and settled in Carroll County, where he prospered as an agriculturist until his death. William Stovall's wife was Mary Drake, before her marriage. She also passed away in Missouri. The oldest in a family of two sons and two daughters, Jesse Stovall grew up to manhood on his father's farm in Missouri, meanwhile receiving such instruction as was possible in private schools supported by his father and other neighbors. Until 1850, he was engaged in farming and in running a flour mill at Carrollton, Mo. That year, Mr. Stovall set out as a member of an ox-team train, to cross the plains to the Pacific Coast. He underwent the usual hardships, braving the dangers incidental to that adventurous undertaking, and arrived safely in Placer County. There he mined for a year, and then threw aside the pickaxe and shovel because failing health warned him of the necessity of a change. At Sacra-

mento he took up freighting and teaming; but soon after, he went to Cache Creek, Yolo County, where, with Jefferson Wilcoxson, he began to raise sheep, cattle and horses. Experience showed, however, that their range was insufficient; and so they drove their stock into Colusa County, where they bought government land, and added as fast as possible to what herds they possessed. In 1858 they purchased one hundred sixty acres, long the old home place of the Stovalls, situated some seven miles west of Williams; and this formed the beginning of the great area—a range of some forty thousand acres—which the partners acquired and continued to hold, their partnership lasting throughout their life. In 1890, the enterprising ranchmen incorporated their interests under the firm name of the Stovall-Wilcoxson Co., of which Mr. Stovall became president; and for years the sheep-raising operations of this company were among the most extensive on the Coast. They sometimes owned as many as ten thousand head. Economic and other conditions, however, operated to make the enterprise less profitable than it had been; and the Stovall-Wilcoxson Co. then sold most of their flocks, or exchanged them for cattle and hogs, and went in for the raising of grain. The company also erected a flour mill and put up warehouses at Williams, where they carried on a live grain business.

Decidedly a prominent factor in the promotion and upbuilding of almost every worthy interest here, the late Mr. Stovall was the organizer of the Bank of Williams, and served as its president until his death, on November 19, 1902. His active participation in the fraternal life of the Odd Fellows contributed to his popularity in social circles; while his energetic support of Democratic doctrines and policies brought him before the public and enabled him to extend his range of influence.

In the old town of Sonoma, the scene of the raising of the "Bear Flag," Jesse Stovall was married on March 3, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Moore, a native of Monroe County, Mo., and a daughter of Robert Moore, who was born in Kentucky. The family was originally of Virginia, where the grandfather, Travis Moore, was a farmer until his migration to the Blue Grass State, and then to Missouri, where he was engaged as a farmer till his death. Robert Moore also followed the life of a farmer, remaining in Missouri until 1853, when he rigged up a comfortable prairie schooner for his family, which then consisted of his wife and seven children, and crossed the wide plains to California. Leaving home on April 19, the train traveled along the Carson route to Eldorado County, and on September 19 reached Gold Hill—historic ground, for in that locality was the spot where gold was first discovered at Colonel Sutter's mill. Although there was but a small party in

the train, loaded on to seven wagons, the emigrants had come through safely after exactly five months of trying experiences on the road. At Gold Hill, Mr. Moore stopped for a year to try his luck at mining. He then located further down in the Sacramento Valley, on the Norris grant, but later removed to Sonoma, where he bought and improved a fine farm, engaging in both general farming and horticulture. Later still, he removed to Hollister, San Benito County; and there his death occurred at the age of seventy-four years. He had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was no less a faithful Odd Fellow.

Mrs. Moore was equally well connected. Before her marriage she was known as Lucilla Sproul, a daughter of William Sproul, who moved from Kentucky, where she was born, to Missouri, and there farmed until his death. His wife was Sarah Davis, a cousin of Jefferson Davis, Ex-President of the Confederacy. They, too, were valued members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Moore died at Santa Ana, the mother of nine children, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living. Among these is Mrs. Stovall, who spent her thirteenth birthday on the plains, en route for her new home in California, and who, during her first year in California, at Gold Hill, frequently visited the place where gold was first discovered by John Marshall, at Sutter's Fort. She was educated principally in the public schools at Sacramento and Sonoma, and had the satisfaction of being married in her father's home.

When Mrs. Stovall settled on the ranch west of Williams with her husband, in 1859, conditions were indeed primitive. Wild cattle roamed the plains, for there were no fences. Colusa was the nearest trading point. The old home place was a bare field, very different from the acreage now covered with large shade trees. For the first twelve years they lived in a small house. Later a modern residence, of one and one-half stories, was erected; and, little by little, orange and lemon trees, as well as other fruit trees and bushes, were set out. Today, the largest orange, lemon and fig trees in the county are to be found on the ranch. Mrs. Stovall has thus been a witness to all the changes that have taken place. Since the death of her husband in 1902, she has made her home in Williams. She is a member of the Wednesday Club and the Red Cross Society of Williams, and a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. She is a woman of sterling character and winsome personality, who imparts to others some of the cheerfulness and inspiration which have brightened her own life.

Among the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stovall are Cordelia, who became the wife of Reuben Clarke, and died near Williams; Mary, who died at the age of thirteen years; William Preston, who died at the age of twenty-nine years; Jesse, who accident-

ally shot himself while hunting, at ten years of age; James M., cashier at the Bank of Williams; H. Curl, manager of the Stovall-Wilcoxson Co.; Charles E., who was accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse; and Mabel, the wife of E. A. Brim, a rancher near Williams. Among the pioneers of California, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Curl Stovall well deserve a place.

MRS. SARAH W. CARY WILLIAMS

A native of Bucyrus, Ohio, Mrs. Sarah Cary Williams was born on January 27, 1832, a daughter of Aaron and Phoebe (Thompson) Cary. She was reared in the states of Ohio and Indiana, her parents settling in the latter state, at Greenfield, La Grange County, in her early childhood. She was the youngest of a large family of children, and in 1858 came with her sister, Jane W., to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Upon their arrival they at once located in Colusa, where, on March 13, 1860, Sarah was united in marriage with W. H. Williams. He was a native of Maryland, and was the founder of the town of Williams, Colusa County, Cal. Thus, Mrs. Williams became the first lady of the town, where she resided until the time of her demise. She was one of the pioneers who shared the dangers and hardships which accompany the founding of a new commonwealth; and she gave to the task the influence of her upright life, conscientious fulfillment of duty and uncomplaining courage.

When Mrs. Williams and her husband first settled in Williams, they were surrounded by broad prairie lands. Their house was the only one in the vicinity. This was destroyed by fire a little later, and was rebuilt of brick hauled from Marysville, a distance of thirty-six miles. The new house served as a hotel until another brick building was erected. Mrs. Williams could recall a five-mile stretch of water which, during the early days before the levees were built, lay between Williams and Colusa, a town ten miles distant, and over which passage had to be made in a boat during the time of high water. In July, 1876, the railroad was put through, and the town of Williams was laid out and founded.

Although lacking in physical strength, Mrs. Sarah Williams was gifted with an indomitable will; and, like her ancestors, she was noted for her steadfastness of purpose. Her main ambition in life seemed to be to bring pleasure and comfort to those about her, regardless of self; and many are the lasting memories of her unselfish kindness still held sacred in the hearts of those with whom she came in contact. She was a great sufferer through life,

though she complained but little. On the morning of February 6, 1908, she passed away at her home, after only a few days' illness. Her last words voiced her concern for the comfort of the watchers about her bedside, and her death was painless and peaceful. Her friends loved her for her estimable qualities of womanhood; and her children cherish the memory of her unselfish motherhood.

Mrs. Williams was a descendant of a wonderful family. She traced her ancestry back to the time of Edward the First; to Adam Cary, who was Lord of Castle Cary in Somerset, England. In America she traced her ancestry to John Cary, a native of Somersetshire, England, who joined the Plymouth Colony in 1634. His name was among the original proprietors of Duxbury and Bridgewater. The Cary Memorials trace the descendants of John Cary to the ninth generation. Sarah W. was born of the sixth generation. She was a cousin of the poetesses, Alice and Phoebe Cary, also members of the sixth generation in this country.

Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williams four children were born: Harriet May, who became the wife of J. R. Moody; Laura, who died at the age of four years; Lulu, the wife of S. H. Callen; and Ella, Mrs. Harry W. Manor. Mrs. Williams was liberal in her support of all worthy causes and benevolent undertakings, and gave generously to the churches of her community.

From the pen of Phoebe Cary, under the head of "Entering Heaven," we copy the following lines:

Softly part away the tresses
From her forehead of white clay,
And across her snow-white bosom
Let her pale hands lightly lay:
Never idle in her lifetime
Were they folded thus away.

She hath lived a life of labor,
She hath done with toil and care;
She hath lived a life of sorrow,
She hath nothing more to bear;
And the lips that never murmured,
Nevermore shall move in prayer.

JAMES WILSON CRUTCHER

The history of many a notable American family is a story of successive migrations. This is illustrated by the family of James Wilson Crutcher, whose ancestors came from Virginia, where the family was established in colonial days; removed to the frontiers

of Kentucky; and afterwards entered upon a timber claim in Missouri. Here both the grandfather and his sons toiled at the heavy task of clearing the land and preparing the soil for cultivation. The grandfather lived to an advanced age, and in his later years was surrounded by comforts, and even luxuries, where once there was only a wilderness. Among his children was a son named Samuel, who was born in Kentucky, and became an extensive farmer in Montgomery County, Mo. Samuel Crutcher married Miss Eliza Ann Holliday, a native of Kentucky, and a member of the Virginia Hollidays, who came from England. Stephen Holliday married Miss Annie Hickman, the daughter of James and Hannah (Lewis) Hickman, who were also pioneer Virginians. In Stephen's family was a son, Elliot, who was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1786, and when two years old was taken by his parents to Clark County, Ky. In 1810, he joined the Christian Church; and he continued in that communion until his death. In 1812, he volunteered in Captain John Martin's company at Winchester, Ky., and actively served against the Indians until the River Raisin defeat, January 18-22, 1813, when, after having maintained the bravest kind of fight for two days, he was taken prisoner by the savages, who subjected him to most cruel treatment and to intense suffering by cold. After returning home, in April, 1813, he took up farm pursuits; and the following year he married Miss Rachel Johnson. She was born in Maryland in 1791, of German descent, and died in 1874, having survived her husband five years. Among their eleven children, the eldest, born in 1815, was Eliza Ann, who was married to Samuel Crutcher. Samuel Crutcher and his wife both died in Missouri, the former at the ripe age of seventy-three years. In their family there were three sons and a daughter. The sons came West. E. W. Crutcher settled in Idaho; O'Bannon Crutcher died in Nevada; and James W. Crutcher is the subject of our sketch.

James Wilson Crutcher was the youngest of the family. He was born in Montgomery County, Mo., on April 17, 1842, and passed his boyhood days uneventfully on the home farm, attending school in a log cabin. On April 15, 1863, or two days before attaining his majority, he joined a large party of emigrants with mules and horses and set out for the long trip across the plains to the Pacific Coast. He traveled by way of Omaha, along the north side of the Platte River, across the Rockies, through South Pass and on to Salt Lake, along the Reese River to Austin, and then to Muddy Springs. He stopped for a time at Carson City, Nev., before coming on to California. Soon after reaching Sacramento, he met Major Jeff Wilcoxson, and took charge for him of his private toll road in Placer County, a position he held for more than four

years, collecting the tolls, and keeping the road in repair. In the spring of 1868 he went to Sacramento, where he took up work in Mr. Wilcoxson's office. About that time he entered and attended the Pacific Business College, in San Francisco, after which he returned to Sacramento and continued his office work for a couple of years. He then went to Jacksonville, Ore., in 1870, as book-keeper for Major J. T. Glenn; and when he came back to California, in 1874, he was employed in the ranch store of Dr. H. J. Glenn, at Jacinto, Colusa County.

While at Jacinto, in June, 1875, Mr. Crutcher was married, on the Glenn ranch, to Miss Annie E. Houchins. She was born in Monroe County, Mo., and about 1873 accompanied her father, Samuel Houchins, and other members of his family, to California, where they settled upon a farm at Jacinto. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crutcher: Clarence W., of Woodland; Leona, the wife of L. L. Wilson, of Madeira County; Sam. E., postmaster at Maxwell; Nellie, the wife of the Rev. Emrich, pastor of the Williams Christian Church; and James C., Crawford, Harry H., Glenn, and Anna Belle, the wife of Otto Miller, of Williams.

In 1876, in partnership with Alec Manor, Mr. Crutcher opened the second store at Williams, and there engaged in general mercantile pursuits, continuing the same until 1878, when he was elected justice of the peace. The store remained in his possession until he was chosen by the people, in 1898, on the Democratic ticket, as county clerk and recorder. He won the election by a majority of eight hundred, and in January of 1899 took the oath of office. In 1902 he was again elected, without opposition, to serve until January, 1907. During that time he made his home at Colusa. For the past six years he has been justice of the peace at Williams, where he is now serving his second term. In early days Mr. Crutcher was a school trustee, and he is still interested in the cause of education. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Williams. Fraternally, he is a charter member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 261, of the Masons at Williams, of which he was secretary for many years.

LEVI JEFFERSON McDANIEL

One who played a part in the right control of public affairs in Glenn County, where his memory is still held in reverence, was Levi Jefferson McDaniel, born in that part of Colusa County which is now Glenn County, August 8, 1858. He attended the public schools, and later took a course at the Pacific Methodist College



R. I. Burrows



Charlotte I. Burrows.

at Santa Rosa, after which he settled on the old home ranch of thirteen hundred acres near Butte City, and engaged in raising grain, and stock. His father was Elijah McDaniel, a native of Roane County, Tenn., where he was born on July 4, 1820. At the age of fourteen Elijah McDaniel went with his father to Illinois, where, in January, 1842, he married Sarah Ann Gore. He settled in Wayne County, and later removed to Schuyler County. In 1853, with his wife and four children, he crossed the plains to California in an ox-team train, and in the fall of that year settled in the Sacramento Valley, where he built a log house at Painter's Landing; and here, on October 4, was born a daughter, the first white child born in the valley on the east side of the Sacramento River, who later became Mrs. Annand. Mrs. McDaniel died on September 8, 1889.

In 1881, Levi McDaniel married Hattie Griggs, an estimable woman, born in Santa Rosa, who proved her value as a true help-mate. By her he had four children: J. E. McDaniel; Mrs. Ethel Lane and Mrs. Elva Melville, both living at Oakland; and Franklin, who died in infancy. Politically, Mr. McDaniel was a Democrat; and he was active in the latter years of his life in the councils of the party. Fraternally, he was a Mason and a Forester, being Past Chief Ranger of the Butte City Lodge. He was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was a steward of the church at the time of his death, on January 15, 1905. At his passing the state, and particularly Glenn County, lost a progressive citizen, and a man who commanded the respect of all who knew him. After his death, Mrs. McDaniel took over the management of the ranch, with the aid of her son, and conducted it successfully until the property was sold.

RUFUS G. BURROWS

One of the earliest settlers in the Newville section of Glenn County, who became a large landowner there, controlling thousands of acres, and whose influence, always for the better things in life, is still perceptible in that favored region of our state, is the late Rufus G. Burrows, who was born at La Porte, Ind., April 8, 1834. His father was Arthur Burrows, a native of Pennsylvania, who became an early settler in Indiana, removed to Illinois, later went to Missouri, and still later located on the present town site of Sidney, in Fremont County, Iowa. In 1845, he crossed the plains to Oregon, and settled for a while in what is now Hillsboro, Washington County. Then he removed to the Umpqua Valley,

where his death occurred. His wife, who was formerly Nancy Rice, a native of Ohio, married again, becoming the wife of Rufus Hitchcock.

In 1848, Rufus Burrows, with his stepfather and his mother, started across the plains for California. William Wambaugh was the captain of the train, which consisted of fifty wagons, two hundred emigrants, two hundred fifty head of oxen, two hundred fifty head of stock cattle, and fifty head of saddle horses. They arrived in Sacramento in August, of the same year, and reached Sutter's Fort on September 10, 1848. There they leased the old Sutter residence, and utilized it for a hotel until the following spring, when they removed to Carson Creek, en route to the southern mines. On account of the death of a daughter, they returned to Sutter's Fort, after which they went to Green Springs, Eldorado County, and there engaged in the hotel business. While in that vicinity, both Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock passed away.

Rufus Burrows was the fifth in a family of six children, and was educated in the schools of the Middle West, coming to California, as has been stated, in 1848. Later, he was sent back East to Albany, N. Y., to attend school there; but the death of his stepfather led to his being called back to California. After the death of his mother he went to Oregon, where he remained until 1857, when he settled at Newville. There he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred on September 13, 1913. At that time, he had some three thousand acres well stocked with cattle, sheep and hogs, and devoted to the farming of grain. In the later years of his life his two youngest sons became partners with him on his ranch.

In Multnomah County, Ore., on May 24, 1854, Rufus Burrows was married to Charlotte T. Hull, a native of Pike County, Ill., who was born in 1841, and who is now living in Willows, the old home ranch at Newville being rented. Her father, Cyrus B. Hull, a native of New York, was a carpenter and millwright by trade, who crossed the plains to Oregon with her and her mother in 1852, and who met with a sad accident on the journey. He was shot by his own gun, and although every relief possible was offered him he never fully recovered from the wound. For a number of years he resided in Oregon, and in 1863 settled at Newville near his daughter, where he engaged in sheep-raising. Notwithstanding the accident referred to, he lived to be seventy-six years old. He was survived by the following children: Mrs. R. G. Burrows, of Willows; Mrs. Electa Murphy, deceased; Mrs. Mary Hooper, of Humboldt County; Telemachus Hull, also of Humboldt County; John J. Hull, farming in the Newville section; Daniel Hull, of Tehama County; Charles Hull, deceased; Mrs. Aurora Marilla Millsaps,

of Corning; Mrs. Ellen Metcalf, of Los Angeles; Cyrus B. Hull; and Mrs. Emma Scribner, of Washington. The maiden name of Mrs. Burrows' mother, who died many years ago, was Nancy Shinn.

Several children blessed the family life of Mr. and Mrs. Burrows. Orlando A., a merchant at Sites, is married and has a son and a daughter. Isaac F. and Sylvester are both deceased. Mary C. married William Millsaps of Glenn County, and has two sons. Elo E. is the wife of John W. Millsaps of Stonyford, and is the mother of two daughters and a son. Annie is the wife of William Markham; she has two daughters and a son, and resides in Willows. Ira Ancil, of Newville, has two daughters and one son; and Aura C., also of Newville, has three sons. Mrs. Burrows has fourteen great-grandchildren. Mr. Burrows was a Mason, and was Master of Newville Lodge, No. 205, F. & A. M., for thirteen successive years, after which he missed one year, and was then elected again and served until his resignation a few years before his death.

Mr. Burrows had a personality that made him a very interesting companion, especially when he was induced to talk of the historic past and his own relation to it. Having himself experienced much, he was able to portray graphically those scenes which were typical of the early settler's life, describing vividly the famous Sutter's Fort, the lawlessness of the times, and the constant changes which impressed themselves upon his youthful mind. As a pioneer, he began in an undeveloped wilderness, and with the passing years added much, through his self-sacrificing efforts, to the upbuilding and growth of the county.

On May 24, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows celebrated, with their children, their golden wedding, and were the recipients of congratulations and best wishes from a large circle of friends who knew them more or less intimately. In April, 1916, Mrs. Burrows moved to Willows, where she lives surrounded by every comfort. She is the oldest woman settler of Glenn County now living.

AMIEL KAISER

One of the largest stock-raisers and grain farmers of Glenn County, Amiel Kaiser was born at Ploen, in Holstein, Germany, May 12, 1879. His parents, Frederick and Katherina (Pries) Kaiser, both were natives of Holstein, Germany. Of their family, Emma was the first to come to California, where she married John Pieper. They now reside in Oregon. The other children are:

Henry, who died in Glenn County; William, a farmer near St. John; Sophia, Mrs. Gattsch, of Oakland; Andrew, a farmer near Germantown; and Amiel, of this review. Several of the children having migrated to Glenn County, Frederick Kaiser, with his wife and two youngest sons, Andrew and Amiel, voyaged to the United States, locating at Willows, Glenn County, where they engaged in farming. The father died in 1896, and six months later the mother passed away.

Amiel Kaiser received some schooling in Germany, and finished his education in Willows and Germantown, Cal. His father's death left him on his own resources at the early age of sixteen years, when he started to earn his own way, going to school in winter and doing farm work during the summer months. He worked eighteen months for Herman Quint on his ranch east of Germantown. His next employment was on the Kelly ranch, where he remained four years. At the end of that time he began working for his brother, Andrew Kaiser, later becoming foreman for him, in charge of his large ranch interests.

After working for his brother nine years, Mr. Kaiser started in to farm for himself. He rented the Western ranch, at St. John, Glenn County, and engaged in grain farming, having seven hundred acres under cultivation; and one year he put in twelve hundred acres. He next rented the Peter Garnett ranch for three years, and farmed eleven hundred acres, two hundred acres of which was pasture land. In all this extensive farming Mr. Kaiser proved successful. He is now renting three sections, nineteen hundred twenty acres, of the James Talbot ranch, eighteen miles southwest of Willows. He has about twelve hundred acres under plow, putting in about one half of it to grain each year, besides which he raises cattle, hogs and mules. He specializes in the Berkshire breed of hogs, keeping a registered boar, and raises from two to three hundred hogs yearly. He carries one hundred head of cattle of his own, and also a larger herd on shares. His brand is the well-known Quarter-circle K.

Mr. Kaiser is in every sense of the word a self-made man, owing his success entirely to his own efforts. He is a man of untiring industry, and is at the same time gifted with far-sightedness and business ability. As a citizen, he is progressive and public-spirited, always willing to do his share to further the good of the many. His well-deserved prosperity is an example of what can be accomplished by a young man of sixteen when thrown on his own resources, if his efforts are accompanied by industry and natural business ability, two qualities which make of obstacles but another step in the ladder.

Mr. Kaiser's marriage took place in Germantown, September 25, 1907, when he was united with Miss Martha Hill, a native daughter. She was born in Germantown, Cal., a daughter of Max Hill, a native of Holstein, Germany, and one of the early settlers of Germantown, Glenn County. He was married here on September 22, 1877, to Miss Wilhelmina Pries, also a native of Germany. They were farmers at Germantown, where they owned and operated four hundred acres two and one half miles northeast of the village. In 1915 Mr. Hill retired; and the home farm is now being operated by his son, Henry. Mr. Hill was twice married; and of the two children by his first marriage Henry is the only one now living. Of his second marriage there was only one child, Martha, now Mrs. Kaiser. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser have had four children born to them: Florence, Ernest, Bernhardt, and Hugh. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and have the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends in their community.

HIRAM A. GREENWOOD

Since an early date the Greenwood family has been identified with the development of the agricultural and stock interests of the Sacramento Valley. Especial mention is due to Hiram A. Greenwood for the part he took in laying the foundation for the present-day prosperity of the section about Orland, now within the confines of Glenn County, but when he located here, in Colusa County. A native of New York State, he was born on February 7, 1835, of a family long identified with the Atlantic States. He received his education in the common schools of his native state, remaining a resident there until 1864, when, desiring to explore the Western country, he set out with horse teams to cross the plains, desert and mountains, on the way to California. Mr. Greenwood was chosen captain of the wagon train; and this duty made it necessary for his wife to drive nearly all the way to California. Many hardships were endured on the journey. Indians were encountered, and several fights ensued. Some of the men of the party were killed, and many horses were stolen. The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood was taken ill and died, and was buried on the plains.

On arriving in this state Mr. Greenwood took his family to Red Bluff, where he located them, and then began freighting between that city and Susanville. Rates were high; and during the three years he was so engaged he was able to save enough to start in farming. He then leased the Rawson ranch, near Red

Bluff, and began his operations as a grain-grower. In 1870 he moved to the vicinity of St. John, on the Sacramento River, and later to what became known as the Greenwood ranch, three miles south of Orland. With the passing of the years he became very well-to-do, adding to his landed interests very materially until, at the time of his death, he left one of the most valuable properties in Glenn County. About 1885 he had moved to Stony Creek; and there he passed away, on April 27, 1888. Public-spirited in all things, Mr. Greenwood promoted all projects for the public good. He was a liberal supporter of schools, churches, and charitable organizations, and aided in the establishment of public markets. In politics he was a strong Republican, and a staunch advocate of good government. A man of strong personality and kindly nature, he made and kept friends; and when he died, he was mourned throughout the entire county.

On March 29, 1859, Mr. Greenwood was united in marriage with Harriett M. Harvey, in her native state of Illinois. Mrs. Harvey survived her husband until January 25, 1905, at which time she died on the ranch near Orland. They had four children, three daughters and a son. The oldest child died while crossing the plains; and a married daughter died on December 22, 1888. Eva E. Behrens, of Redwood City, and Willis A., survive. Mr. Greenwood was a member of the Baptist Church, and held membership with the Odd Fellows Lodge at Chico. His success was of his own making; and he was recognized as an important factor in the development of the best interests of the Sacramento Valley.

WILLIS DREW

A highly respected resident of Glenn County, now living retired in his comfortable home at Orland, Willis Drew is well deserving of all the honor shown him. He was born on a farm in Perry County, Ind., August 30, 1845, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Sampley) Drew. The father was born in Vermont and was descended from an old New England family, while his wife was a native of Georgia. Jonathan Drew located in Perry County and there engaged in farming and raising tobacco. Later he moved across the river into Kentucky, where he continued in the same occupation. In 1848 he became a settler, in Jones County, Iowa, on the then western frontier, where he improved a good farm and raised grain and stock until 1862, in which year we find him crossing the plains to California. On his arrival here he located in Sutter County, and was there engaged in

raising grain and stock until his family had scattered and he and his wife were once more alone. He then made his home with his son Willis, until his death in 1902, at the age of ninety-two. His wife also died at this son's home.

Third in order of birth in a family of ten children, Willis Drew attended the common schools in Iowa, and at the age of seventeen came with his parents to this state. He worked in the mines for a time, and then went into the timber of the Sierras, where, with a brother, he began taking contracts for getting out logs. He was engaged in this enterprise for five summers. Returning to Sutter County, he farmed there until 1872, finding that a surer way to prosperity. Meanwhile, he began looking about for some good land; and this he found in Colusa County, in the vicinity of Elk Creek, now in Glenn County, where he purchased a half section and began its improvement, raising grain and stock with profit. In 1880 he homesteaded one hundred sixty acres, seven miles north of Elk Creek. In addition to farming, he did a general teaming business; and for one season he owned an interest in the Oriental Sawmill. In 1889 he bought the property that became known as the home place, which he improved by erecting suitable buildings, and which has ever since been devoted to grain and to stock-raising. He retired from active work in 1913.

In Sutter County, Willis Drew was united in marriage with Martha Elizabeth Vanderford, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of Napoleon B. and Martha (Silver) Vanderford. Mrs. Vanderford was born in Toronto, Canada. Napoleon Vanderford was born in Steuben County, N. Y., August 22, 1827, and was taken by his parents to Ann Arbor, Mich., in early childhood. He received his education in the common schools; and in 1851 began operations as a lumberman and contractor. In 1858 he came to California by way of Panama. Going to Sutter County, he took up a quarter section of land, to which he added from time to time until he owned four hundred eighty acres. In 1876 he sold out and moved to the Elk Creek section of Colusa County. There he bought two thousand acres of land and was engaged in raising sheep and cattle until 1903, when, upon the death of his wife, he leased the ranch, and later sold it, and made his home with his children. He was a staunch Republican, and was active in the movement to organize Glenn County, serving on the board of supervisors for twelve years. Mr. Vanderford was always a consistent member of the Christian Church.

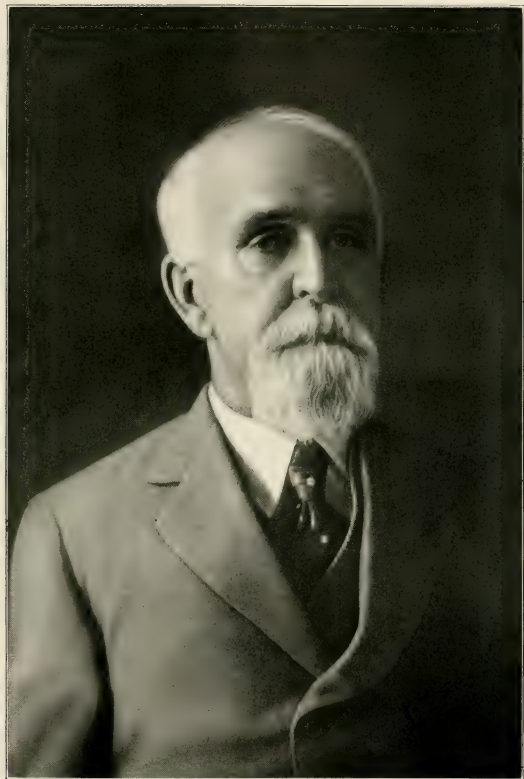
Of the marriage of Willis Drew and his wife, seven children were born: Laura Elizabeth, who married E. F. Zumwalt; Sarah Ellen; William Walker, a rancher in Modoc County; Napoleon B.,

a teacher in the Sacramento High School; James Edison, of the Elk Creek district; Leland Stanford, principal of the Orland grammar school; and Truman Willis. Mr. Drew is a Republican, and a member of the Christian Church.

EDWARD HEATHCOTE

A resident of Colusa County, living nine miles north of Colusa, Edward Heathcote, now in the ninety-first year of his life, is in point of years the oldest living white settler in the county. He was born at Furness, England, sixteen miles from Manchester, on March 14, 1827, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Bailey) Heathcote. When he was sixteen years of age, in 1843, he came to Waukesha, Wis.; and seven years later, in 1850, he crossed the plains with ox teams to California. For about five years he mined for gold at Nevada City, Cal. Not meeting with the success he had expected, he then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He came to Colusa County in 1856, bought some land, and began farming. He was successful in this venture, and kept adding to his land until he became owner of seven hundred twenty acres, which he controlled until 1912. He then sold out, and is now living retired with Mrs. Mary G. Jones.

In the Heathcote family there were twelve children, seven of whom grew up. George died in Wisconsin; Hannah was married in Winconsin to James Jones and came to Colusa County, where she died, the mother of five children; Edward is the subject of this review; Joseph died in Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary Woodard died in Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Wright died at Red Bluff, Cal.; and Samuel died in Orland, in 1916. Mr. Heathcote has taken an active interest in public affairs. He has served on grand juries, and has been a member of the board of trustees of Butte Creek school district. In politics he has usually aligned himself with the Republicans. He is a strong advocate of temperance. Now in the evening of a long and busy life, Mr. Heathcote is still well preserved. He has retained his faculties, and is an interesting conversationalist, discoursing on events of the early days in the state in an entertaining manner. He has lived a conservative and consistent life, and has made a host of friends since he became a pioneer settler of Colusa County.



Edward Heathcote

DAVID BROWN

A life spent in successful private enterprise and faithful public service, with nothing to mar its efficiency or cloud its record, is an achievement worthy of mention in the biography of California pioneers. David Brown has been a resident of California since 1869. During the long period of his residence in the state, he has watched its development and helped in its advancement, with a keen perception of its resources and future possibilities. Born in Ontario, Canada, on June 24, 1850, he came to California when a youth of nineteen. Being entirely dependent upon his own efforts, and eager to do any work that would teach him the methods used in his new surroundings, he worked for some years as a farm hand on ranches in Yolo, Merced and Colusa Counties. It is from just such beginnings that many of our prominent pioneers have sprung, who have made a name and place for themselves in the annals of the state.

After working for wages for several years, Mr. Brown settled in Orland, Glenn County, in 1877. In 1876, he and his brother had first come to this section; and at once seeing the possibilities it afforded for irrigation, they thought it the place to put a stake and build up with the country. Here Mr. Brown built a livery stable, which he conducted for twenty-five years and eleven months, continuously. For eight years his brother, Thomas Brown, was his partner; but after that time Mr. Brown was sole owner of the business. He has met with deserved success in his various undertakings, meanwhile finding time for the public positions he has held, and taking an active part in all projects for the advancement of his section of the state. He is now serving his fourth term as supervisor of Glenn County, making fourteen consecutive years in office, during which he served for one term as chairman of the board. He has proved himself a most able county official; and his record for unswerving loyalty to the county's best interests has gained for him the firm friendship and support of his community. He has always been a great advocate of good roads; and the roads in his district are kept in the best of condition. He has a thorough knowledge of conditions throughout this entire section. Progress is his watchword; and he gladly does his share in support of all movements for the good of his county. He is a member of the Glenn County Farm Bureau and a director in the Orland Creamery; he served as a director in the Orland Unit Water Users' Association; and in early days he was a director in the Lemon Home Ditch Company.

The marriage of David Brown united him with Alzora Harelson; and they are the parents of seven children: Mabel, wife of W. B. O'Hair; Arnold, connected with hospital work in Berkeley, Cal.; Lena, wife of J. W. Rucker; Zozie, wife of W. E. Carroll; and Opal, Ima, and David, Jr. The home ranch, two and one half miles northwest of Orland, consists of three hundred eighty acres, and is one of the most productive in the county. Mr. Brown has seeded eighty acres of it to alfalfa, and the balance is devoted to grain and pasture land. He maintains a dairy of forty blooded Jersey cows, and has one hundred twenty-five head of cattle besides. With all the varied interests that have occupied his attention since he made his residence here, Mr. Brown has found time to be an important factor in the development of his district; and he is today one of the best-known and best-liked men in the county. Fraternally, he is a Mason, a member of Orland Lodge, No. 285, F. & A. M.

LOUIS M. REAGER

A pioneer educator, and for more than ten years a member of the county board of education of Glenn County, Louis M. Reager has made his influence felt for good in his native county. The son of Martin A. Reager, a forty-niner, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this history, he was born in Colusa County, December 21, 1861; and practically his entire life has been passed within the old county boundary lines. His schooling was obtained in the common schools and in Pierce Christian College, at College City, from which he was graduated in 1885. He at once secured a school and began teaching; and during the years that have intervened since then he has been following his chosen career. Today he is recognized as one of the leading educators of Colusa and Glenn Counties.

Mr. Reager has taught in Orland, where for seven years he was principal of the high school, and for two years, of the grammar school; and in the Hamilton and Bayliss districts. In 1916-1917 he was principal of the Bayliss school. So satisfactory have been his services that he was chosen a member of the Glenn County board of education. For more than ten years he has served in that position, part of the time as president of the board. By his service on the board he has aided materially in bringing the public school system to its present high state of efficiency.

Mr. Reager has wisely invested in city and country property. He owns a fine dairy ranch of eighty-two acres east of Orland, a part of the property once owned by his father, which was purchased in 1860. He also owns thirteen acres west of town, and has his fine home place of three and one half acres in the city. He is a Mason, belonging to Orland Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master.

On November 9, 1887, occurred the marriage of Louis M. Reager with Miss Anna Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Reager have two children, Orrin D. and Xavie. Xavie is a teacher in the Orland grammar school.

DOUGLAS CRAMER

A "booster" for Arbuckle and Colusa County, as well as one of the leading business men and the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Arbuckle and College City, Mr. Cramer is making a name for himself in the Sacramento Valley. He was born near Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, on January 20, 1861. His father, King Cramer, was born aboard a vessel three days before it reached New York City while his parents were migrating from Germany to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California; and there he followed mining until 1855, when he returned to Cincinnati via Panama, and there married Elizabeth Hildreth, a native of that city. They followed farming there until the father's death. The mother afterwards came to California, and resides in Arbuckle, aged eighty-six years. She had two children, Charles and Douglas, both residing in Arbuckle.

Douglas Cramer was educated in the common schools, and was reared on the Ohio farm until he was eighteen years old. In 1879 he came to California to begin life on his own responsibility. He was willing to work at any honest labor, to gain experience of Western men and methods; and for three years he worked as a rancher in Yolo County. In 1883 he engaged in the butcher business at Yolo; and from there he went to Fresno, where he continued in the same business in the shop of W. J. Williams. After a time spent in Fresno, he returned to Yolo County, and for six years ran a shop of his own in Dunnigan. In 1903 he came to Arbuckle and entered the employ of Houchins & Mitchell. Four years later he purchased the interest of Mr. Mitchell; and since then the firm has carried on business under the firm name of Houchins & Cramer. They conduct an up-to-date meat market, modern in all its appointments, owning and operat-

ing their own slaughter house, and draw patronage from a wide section of country surrounding Arbuckle. Prompt service and courteous treatment of all is the motto of this enterprising firm.

Mr. Cramer was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Bolander, who, with her husband, enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends. Fraternally, Mr. Cramer was made a Mason in Yolo Lodge, No. 81, in the year 1882, but is now a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 182, F. & A. M., at Arbuckle, of which he is a Past Master. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. To the later-day development of Arbuckle, there is no man who has lent his support more willingly, or with a freer hand, than has Mr. Cramer.

LEONARD THOMPSON

A pioneer who will be long and gratefully remembered for his uprightness of character and his rare personal qualities, and for the influence of his example in the community in which he lived, was Leonard Thompson, now deceased, who was born in Ohio, in 1831. He was a son of Samuel Thompson, a Methodist minister, who died at the home of his son, in Iowa. When Leonard Thompson was only fifteen, he moved from the Buckeye State to Henry County, Iowa; and there he was raised on a farm. In a few years, with characteristic enterprise, he was tilling the soil for himself; nor did he take his hand from the plow until he had made his position secure among Iowa farmers.

In the fall of 1875, he came West, to California; and arriving in Orland, he bought a hundred forty acres of raw land, six miles to the southeast of the town. At that time there were very few settlers in the neighborhood. It was a difficult task to improve the place and make of it a habitable home and a paying investment. However, he leveled the land, fenced it in, built a house and barns, and planted trees; and in the end the Thompson ranch and ranch house were an attractive sight to all who saw the place. The fig trees on the ranch are now among the largest to be found anywhere in California. For many years, Mr. Thompson ran the ranch, farming to grain; and when he gave up active life, his sons carried on the work he had begun. Of late the place has been managed by Frank W. Thompson, who lives two miles south of Orland. The land is still being devoted to grain-raising.

Leonard Thompson was twice married. One son by the first marriage, Thomas A. Thompson, is the father of one daughter, Lucille. The second marriage occurred in 1856, when Mr. Thomp-

son was united with Miss Hannah Newby, a native of Henry County, Ind., born in 1841, who moved to Henry County, Iowa, in 1852. W. Lawrence Thompson, a son born of this union, is married and has three sons, Verner, Lester and Ralph. For forty-two years Mrs. Leonard Thompson has lived on the old home ranch; and she recalls with interest the pioneer days in Colusa County, when all the trading was done in Chico, Butte County, some twenty miles from the ranch, and at Jacinto. At that time Orland was not on the map. Leonard Thompson was a man of fine education. He was fond of books and had a well-stored mind, having been for years a wide reader. In keeping with his natural aptitudes, he early turned his attention to the field of education. In every way possible he supported California schools; and for years he served as a trustee in the Plaza district. When he died, in 1908, California lost one of her most conscientious and efficient citizens.

HOSEA B. TURMAN

One of the leading cattle men of Colusa and Glenn Counties, who has succeeded despite the many obstacles thrown in his way, is Hosea B. Turman, who was born in Clark County, Ohio, January 24, 1846, the son of Isaac and Frances (Lowe) Turman, both natives of Ohio. With the usual ox team and a drove of cattle, his father crossed the plains in 1854, taking six months for the journey, and shooting wild game, including the buffalo, for food. The family settled near Petaluma, and engaged in stock-raising; and in 1866 the father retired from active business life.

Hosea Turman's first independent ranching operations began in 1866, when, with Tom Harlan, he leased three hundred acres of land of the old Colonel Hagar ranch, four miles south of Colusa, paying a hundred fifty dollars a year rental for the entire lot. They had many exciting adventures with cattle thieves and horse thieves in Colusa County in those days; and notwithstanding their unremitting vigilance, Mr. Turman lost many of his cattle and his best horses. When he was able to do so, he drove a band of cattle to Grass Valley, in Nevada County, continuing there in cattle-raising; and he bought a large lot of land, in 1868, in Bear Valley, from which he anticipated much profit. In 1870-1871, however, he was farming near Williams, and the drought of that season swept away nearly all that he owned. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Turman settled in Ash Valley, Modoc County; but after a short time he went to Reno, Nev., for horse trading. The next

year he bought a lot of horses and mules at a dollar a head at Santa Barbara, and took them to Ash Valley; but again, through the unprecedented snows that year, he lost all his stock.

In this brief recital of the early operations of this pioneer stockman, is outlined a series of setbacks such as might easily have discouraged the average man; but he was bound to succeed, and so he kept at it, and his present prosperity was obtained largely by hard work and unremitting perseverance. In October, 1874, he set up on a dairy ranch near Colusa, and for the long period of thirty years he was active in dairying. During the latter days of his residence there, he started in to buy and sell cattle; and since then his efforts as a stockman have been attended with marked success.

In 1900, Mr. Turman came to Willows; and eight years later he formed the Turman-Mitchell Land & Cattle Co., of which he is the president. This company controls ten thousand acres of grazing land on the hills west of Willows, where their cattle range and are fattened. This company also owns nearly a half interest in the Lake County Land & Cattle Co., of Oregon, which possesses six thousand cattle. In addition he is the president of the H. B. Turman Co., which has another fifteen hundred head ranging and grazing, and a ranch of four hundred eighty acres three miles northwest of Willows. One hundred eighty acres of this ranch is in alfalfa, and the rest is in grain. The company also rents grazing land west of Willows. As a cue to Mr. Turman's capacity for enterprise, mention may be made of a big deal engineered by him when he bought one thousand forty steers in Arizona, on which he cleared forty thousand dollars six months later.

Mr. Turman has been married three times. On the first occasion he was wedded to Miss Mary Semple, a native of Benicia, Cal., the daughter of Dr. Robert Semple. With Will S. Green, Dr. Semple founded the *Alta California*, at Benicia, the first newspaper printed in this state. He was president of the committee which framed the constitution of the state in assembly in Monterey. Mrs. Turman was one of the first white girls to be born in California. Three children of that union are living, who assist their father with his various stock and ranch operations: Joseph Benton, Lewis Frank, and Robert Semple. The oldest child of the family, Oscar B., is deceased. The second marriage united Mr. Turman with Mrs. Susan H. Nye, also a native of California, and a daughter of Dr. Lull, founder of the town of Princeton, Colusa County. His third wife was Meta Stephens, a daughter of Dr. L. P. Tooley, of Willows. Mr. Turman is a charter member of Colusa Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand; and he is also a member of the "Clampers," of Willows.

Incidents related by this pioneer of the early days in this section of California are very interesting. He recalls seeing as many as five thousand cattle grazing or lying about on the ground near old "Willow Slough," where, in the fall of the year, was found the only water nearer than the river. All were sleek and in good condition. Another incident happened in 1867, at one of the rodeos held one and one half miles east of what is now the site of Willows. When rounding up the cattle, the vaqueros drove in a herd of twenty-four antelope with the stock. When the band passed Mr. Turman he threw a rope and caught one animal, which they had for dinner that night. Many other thrilling incidents of the pioneer life in this section, now fast passing from the memory of the present population, are recounted in the interesting conversation of this pioneer citizen.

SAMUEL JAMES LOWE

As a contracting carpenter and a man of affairs, the late Samuel J. Lowe was both literally and figuratively one of the builders of Willows. He was born in Maryland in 1833. When twenty-one years of age he moved to Missouri, and at Paris, in Monroe County, followed his trade as a carpenter. When the Civil War broke out, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and enlisted for service; and throughout the terrible conflict he fought under the Confederate banner.

In 1885 Mr. Lowe settled in Willows and hung out his sign as a contracting carpenter and builder. His first work here was done on the old Baptist Church. Many of the buildings he erected are still standing as monuments to the honesty of his workmanship.

Samuel J. Lowe was united in marriage with Miss Willie Maupin, a native of Virginia; and of their union the following children were born: Mrs. M. Hannah, of San Francisco; Henry H., of Hamilton City; Samuel, now deceased; Leatha A., and Mrs. Sadie Ajax, of Willows; Lemona, of San Francisco; and Clifton O., a traveling hardware salesman in San Francisco. Mrs. Lowe died in 1894, and Mr. Lowe passed away in 1904. Mr. Lowe was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. His passing was felt as a distinct loss to the community in which he lived.

Miss Leatha A. Lowe is the proprietor of the leading millinery establishment in Willows. Her store was established in 1907, and is recognized as the local headquarters for artistic millinery. Miss Lowe specializes in the latest designs and styles. She has built up a large trade, her patrons coming from all over Glenn

County. With her sister, Lemona, she is also interested in a millinery establishment in the exclusive Geary Street district in San Francisco.

NICHOLAS WILSON HANSON

The records of California show the birth of many men who have attained to a prominent place in the history of the various counties, besides those of national repute. Of the men who have taken hold with a zeal and a determination to perpetuate the deeds of the forerunners of our civilization, Nicholas Wilson Hanson is a worthy representative. He was born in Lake County, September 8, 1868, a son of William P. Hanson, a Kentuckian by birth, but who was reared in Coles County, Ill. William P. Hanson came as a forty-niner to this state by way of Panama, accompanied by his father, George M. Hanson. They located in Marysville; and later William P. went to the mines on Feather River for a time, after which he returned to Marysville and with his father built the first bridge across the Feather River between Yuba City and Marysville, costing some \$30,000. It was also one of the first bridges built in this part of the state. They ran it as a toll bridge for a year, when the flood waters washed it away. Grandfather Hanson erected the first brick house in Yuba City, a two-story structure, the material for which was shipped around the Horn. This building is still standing, and is occupied as a residence.

The Indians from Lake County, Cal., went to the rancherias along the Sacramento River to hunt and fish, sometimes visiting Marysville. Their bartering attracted the attention of William Hanson, and he found some Indians to act as guides, going with them to Upper Lake, in that county. They traveled by way of Sulphur Creek, through Grizzly Canyon; and when going through the latter Mr. Hanson killed a large grizzly bear, giving the name to the canyon, by which it has ever since been known. He was one of the first white men to make the trip through by Sulphur Creek. After he had explored the country in Lake County, he returned to Marysville for his family. Mrs. Hanson traveled all the distance on horseback, as no roads were in evidence at that date; while her two small children were carried on the saddles of her husband and his father.

The grandfather, George M. Hanson, was born in Tazewell County, Va., March 13, 1799. He was married in Lebanon, Va., in 1819, to Miss Polly Ellington. They had seven sons and three daughters, all of whom crossed the plains except two daughters, Sidney Elizabeth and Jerusha, who married in Illinois and died



Mr. P. Hanson



Richard C. Harman.

M. M. Harman.

there. One daughter, Elizabeth, came to California. The sons were William P., Nathan E., George M., James F., Daniel, Rufus, and David M., who resides at Vallejo, the only one now living. In 1821 the grandfather moved to Kentucky and engaged in mercantile business. He later emigrated to Clark County, Ill., and for twenty-five years was in public life in that state, twelve years in the house and senate. In 1847 he visited Texas with the idea of locating there, but returned home dissatisfied and outfitted for Oregon Territory. Before he was ready to start, news of the discovery of gold in California came and he again changed his plans. He left Coles County in April, 1849, with three ox teams and a family carriage drawn by horses. They rendezvoused at Independence, Mo., where they joined a train of thirty-five wagons and teams and one hundred persons, among whom were only three women and a dozen children. John G. Allender was chosen captain to guide the train to California. They arrived at Yuba City in November, 1849. They were destitute, having lost everything they had in the mountain fastnesses and the snows of the Sierras. Mr. Hanson opened a hotel, and soon built up his fortunes in the hotel business and by building a ferry, and later the toll bridge mentioned. After it was destroyed he and John C. Fall built another. He became prominent in politics and was a delegate to the convention that nominated John C. Fremont. He was a warm friend of Lincoln, and from him received a commission as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of California. He was a Mason for over fifty years. He died in Lake County, August 1, 1879, after a long and useful life as a pioneer frontiersman and a builder of our great commonwealth.

The father, William P. Hanson, took up farming and stock-raising as a surer way to prosperity than mining. He began in Lake County, and later took up government land in Sutter County; and in 1879 he located in what is now Glenn County, near the settlement of Willows. Besides his own claim he leased land near by; and here he raised grain and stock until his death in 1889, when he was accidentally killed by being run over by a train. At his death the community lost one of its most efficient upbuilders. He was a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he was a Republican. He married Lydia Wilson, a native of Maryland, who located in Illinois at an early date, where she and Mr. Hanson were married upon his return from California by way of Panama, in 1853; and together they came across the plains with ox teams. Eight children were born to this pioneer couple, of whom the oldest and youngest are deceased. Those living are: Mrs. T. H. Newsom, of Glenn; Mrs. Ella Stout, of Sacramento; Mrs. Clara Miller, of Hammonton, Yuba County; George M., near Glenn;

Nicholas W., of this review; and Mrs. Lydia Huffmaster, of Leesville. All were born, reared and educated in California. Mrs. Lydia Hanson passed away at the home of her son, Nicholas W., on November 21, 1910.

Nicholas W. Hanson was the sixth child in order of birth in his parents' family. His schooling was obtained in the public schools of Sutter and Glenn Counties. Meanwhile he worked on his father's farm until the death of the latter; and ever since he has been following his chosen vocation in Glenn County. In 1902 he came to the section where he now lives, purchased a ranch of three hundred thirty acres of the Glenn estate and began making improvements by clearing the land and planting to grain and produce, also raising hogs and cattle. His ranch, as seen today, shows what labor he has expended in getting it under cultivation during the past fifteen years. In the beginning it was covered with heavy timber and underbrush. He raises good corn on the bottom land; and produce of every description is grown in abundance on his property, which is kept in a high state of cultivation through his close personal supervision of the ranch work.

In 1897, on December 8, was celebrated the marriage of Nicholas W. Hanson and Miss Bertha A. Hull. She was born in Kansas, and came to California with her parents in 1889. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are recognized as leaders in their social circle. They are charitable and hospitable, and have a host of friends, who admire them for their many fine qualities of mind and heart. In 1916 Mr. Hanson built one of the most substantial and modern houses in the county, the contract being executed by J. W. Halterman of Willows, who prepared the plans from ideas given by Mr. and Mrs. Hanson. In this home the many friends of this worthy couple are entertained in a fitting manner. Mr. Hanson counts five generations of the family in this state, beginning with his grandfather, George M. Hanson, and coming down to the Stout family in Sacramento, who have children married and with families. Like his father, he has made a name and place for himself in the county. He is serving as one of the levee trustees of Levee District No. 1. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows at Willows.

JOSEPH ZUMWALT

When Joseph Zumwalt crossed the "Great Divide" in 1892, at the age of ninety-two years, another of the prominent upbuilders of the state passed to his reward, after leaving the imprint of his enterprising personality upon the various communities where

he had lived and labored. The Zumwalt family is of German descent on the paternal side, one Jacob Zumwalt having immigrated from that country with two brothers, George and Adam. The former settled in Pennsylvania, and the brothers settled in Virginia. Jacob married Nancy Ann Spurgeon, who was of English ancestry. They had a son, also named Jacob, who built the first hewn log house north of the Missouri River, northwest of O'Fallon station.

Joseph Zumwalt was born in Ohio in 1800, and lived there amidst pioneer conditions on the then frontier until 1829, when he went to Indiana, meeting there with about the same conditions as in the place of his birth. In 1833 he moved to Will County, Ill., and settled on a farm. He cleared the place from the timber, and engaged in farming among the Indians, who then inhabited a considerable part of that section of the country. In Ohio he had married Mary Ogle, likewise a native of that state. With her and their nine children, he left their home in the late forties, and made the long and dangerous trip across the plains to California, behind the slow-moving ox teams. They arrived at their destination on October 23, 1849, without mishap. Mr. Zumwalt at once located his wife and children in Sacramento, and with three of his sons went to the mines along the Yuba River, where he met with good success for two years. In 1850 he had located his family at what was known as Zumwalt Flat, so that they could be near where he was mining.

So successful was he that in 1852 he decided he would go back to Illinois, making the journey via Nicaragua. The following year he returned to this state with some stock, which he sold in the mines, and once more resumed mining himself. Two years later he moved to Solano County, and in the vicinity of Silveyville began raising stock and grain. Seeing the advantage of having good stock, instead of the long, rangy Spanish cattle, Mr. Zumwalt once more made a trip back to Illinois and spent one year in gathering a band of cattle and sheep, which he drove back to California, to his ranch in Solano County. He continued the stock business there until 1872, when he came to Colusa County, to that part now included in the boundaries of Glenn County. Part of his land is now the site of Willows. He erected the first frame house in the place. After living here for ten years, he sold out and moved to Anderson, Shasta County, where he passed his last days. His wife died in 1886, at the age of eighty-two years. Their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren are numerous in Colusa and Glenn Counties, and are among the most highly respected citizens of the valley. Many of them are occupying positions of honor and trust throughout the state.

SAMUEL ISAAC STORMER

The late Samuel Isaac Stormer, of Colusa and Glenn Counties, was one of the well-known pioneer citizens of the Sacramento Valley, having been a resident of the section later embraced in Glenn County from 1867 until his death, and much good was accomplished by his indomitable energy and enterprise in laying the foundation for our present prosperity.

Mr. Stormer was born in Morgan County, Ill., January 25, 1831, and was educated and reared to the life of a farmer in that state. On March 3, 1853, in Schuyler County, Ill., he was married to Miss Luvica Jane Cartmell, who was born on September 6, 1834, in Rush County, that state. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stormer took up their residence in Adams County until the spring of 1864, when they outfitted with provisions, and with their three children crossed the plains with mule teams, settling in Austin, Nev. In 1867 they finished their journey to the Coast, and took up their abode in Colusa County, where Mr. Stormer engaged in grain-raising, continuing that occupation for many years, and in time acquiring thirteen hundred acres of land. He was a prominent factor in the Grange movement in Colusa County, and was counted a successful farmer.

After many years as a rancher in Colusa County, Mr. Stormer moved to the Purkitt ranch of eleven hundred acres which he had purchased in Glenn County, near Willows, and there farmed for a time, finally retiring to a comfortable home in the little city, where his last days were spent in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. He and his helpmate lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary, which was held at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Potts, on March 3, 1903. The children born to this couple, and who grew to maturity, are: Martha Jane Potts, John Benton, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Greene, Charlotte Ann (who died aged twenty-one), Samuel Palmer, James Winslow, and Haydon Cassius. The grandchildren are: Mrs. Cora F. Wickes, Mrs. Maud M. Lightner (now deceased), and Miss M. Monreo Potts; G. I. Stormer; James, Norene, and Barbara Stormer; Mrs. Mattie Belle Ames and Floyd A. Greene; and Sylvan I. and Wynona Stormer. The great-grandchildren are: Thelma J. and Elizabeth Wickes, Howell and Mavis Lightner, and Lester, Elizabeth, Floyd L., and Samuel T. Ames.

Mr. Stormer was never so happy as when surrounded by those he loved; and his home life was always cheered by the voices and presence of his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchild-

dren. At the time of his death, on March 15, 1909, he was deeply mourned; for he was a man whose whole life had been devoted to the welfare of his fellow citizens and the upbuilding of his community. Mrs. Stormer lives in Colusa, still enjoying life at the age of four score and three years.

JAMES RICHARD GARNETT

How fortunate it is to be well prepared when the time comes to assume the responsibility for the management of important interests, is shown in the case of James Richard Garnett, now in charge of the Glenn County ranch property left by his father, who in his time was a man of affairs. James Richard Garnett was born near Dixon, Solano County, July 17, 1861. He is the son of James St. Clair Garnett, who first saw the light near Hannibal, Pike County, Mo., the town immortally associated with Mark Twain. In 1853, when the great streams of humanity were flowing toward the Pacific, James St. Clair Garnett crossed the plains to California, driving a band of cattle, and after a laborious and dangerous journey located near Dixon, where he took up land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. At the time of his death, in 1908, his landholdings amounted to about thirty thousand acres, which included a fine ranch of fifteen thousand acres, some twelve miles southwest of Willows. In young manhood he was married to Miss Elizabeth Marksbury, a native of Kentucky; and when he died, he left six children: William H. and J. N. Garnett, who have charge of the old home ranch in Solano County; Mrs. H. P. Tate, who resides at Vacaville; James Richard, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. W. F. Chaney, of San Francisco; and Mrs. W. W. Foster, who lives at Vallejo.

James Richard Garnett pursued his studies in private schools, and particularly in a private school in Dixon and at the Oak Mound School, in Napa. He then attended the California Baptist College at Vacaville, Heald's Business College at San Francisco, and the University of the Pacific at San Jose. For two years he was on the old home ranch with his father. In 1882, he came to Willows and took charge of his father's fifteen thousand acres here. In early days wheat and barley were grown, eleven thousand acres being operated at one time by means of thirteen eight-mule teams of the ranch and ten eight-mule teams that were hired, which used to assist in carrying the grain to the warehouse in Willows. What these operations meant may be gathered from the fact that one year the yield amounted to sixty thousand sacks of

grain. In recent years grain farming has been given up for sheep-raising and cattle-raising; and now Mr. Garnett is the largest sheep-raiser in Glenn County. He disposes, on an average, of ten thousand sheep a year; and at one time, counting both sheep and lambs, there were twenty-four thousand head on his ranch. At the present time, however, the average is ten thousand sheep. He has, also, five hundred head of cattle; and with these he is equally successful. On his ranch, also, may be found an almond orchard of ten acres, now eighteen years old, which, under the scientific care of its owner, has never failed to produce a good crop. Ten acres are also devoted to raising grapes.

When Mr. Garnett married, he chose for his bride Miss Minnie F. Messenger, a native of Rhode Island, by whom he has had six children: James F., who married Bell Branham, by whom he has two children; Gladys B., the wife of Joseph Reidy, and the mother of one child; Rena B.; John M.; Raymer St. Clair, who married Pera Simpson, by whom he has three children; and Margaret M. Garnett. Mr. Garnett and his family attend and support the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Garnett is in sympathy with Democratic principles and policies. As a citizen he is highly esteemed; and he has always taken an active part in the building up and development of the county.

HERMAN QUINT

A pioneer of the later period in California, who brought with him to the Coast a record for positive accomplishment in other parts of the country, and a ripe and valuable experience such as has often contributed to the solution of problems here, is Herman Quint, who was born in Cooper County, Mo., December 15, 1844, in which state he was reared on a farm. In the fall of 1864, he came to Illinois and located near Belleville, where he worked in a coal mine. After that he farmed rented land; and still later he was employed in the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri River—a work extending through three years. Then he went back to farming, which he continued until the beginning of the eighties.

In August, 1880, Mr. Quint arrived at Willows and took up his first work on a California farm, working on a threshing machine for his brother, Fred Quint. One year later, he rented land on the Pratt grant, in Butte County, which he farmed to grain for four years.

When Mr. Quint settled at Jacinto, he bought eight hundred eighty acres of the Glenn estate, eight miles northeast of Willows. He developed and improved the property, and in 1912 sold eight hundred acres to the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Co., of Willows, retaining eighty acres for his home, where he now lives. Thirty acres of this he planted to alfalfa, and in addition he laid out a family orchard. He has a dairy with a herd of fourteen Holstein cows, and also raises Berkshire hogs, keeping a thoroughbred boar.

In 1864 Mr. Quint married, choosing for his bride Miss Catherine Cash, a native of Missouri, by whom he has had four children: Catherine, Mrs. J. R. Vaughan; Belle, Mrs. P. O. Eibe; William, living in Zion City, Ill.; and Henry, living in Princeton. Mr. and Mrs. Quint have fifteen grandchildren. Mr. Quint is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Willows Lodge.

MAYBERRY DAVIS

Mayberry Davis has been a pioneer of California since 1855. That year he came to the state by way of Panama, from his home in Clark County, Ill., where he was born on November 18, 1839. Since his arrival here, at sixteen years of age, he has been closely identified with the development of the Sacramento Valley, and especially of Butte, Colusa, and Glenn Counties. In the early days, until the legislature established the boundary lines for each county, there were no distinguishing features between Butte and Colusa Counties, as far as the east side of the river section was concerned, and the poll tax collector would get over the line into Colusa and gather in the tax from her citizens. Mr. Davis worked for wages on ranches in the first two counties named. In 1859 he felt encouraged to strike out for himself, and rented land near Butte City, devoting his time to the raising of grain, in which he met with success. In 1861, Mr. Davis took up a government claim near Butte City, proved up on it, and for some time farmed the land. On February 26, 1866, he bought the present home ranch of one hundred sixty acres, then raw and uncultivated ground. He greatly improved the place, erecting buildings, fencing the land, and bringing it under cultivation; and here he carried on his ranching activities until a few years ago, when he retired to private life to enjoy the remaining years of his life in comfort and plenty.

In March, 1861, Mayberry Davis was married to Mary Jane Lysan, also a native of Illinois, and a playmate of his boyhood

days. Of this union one daughter was born, Carrie Alice, who died at the age of twenty-five years. As a wheat and barley grower, and cattle and hog raiser, Mr. Davis had no superior in the county. A man of sterling qualities, he is beloved by all, and is generous to a fault. Although not a politician, he has been sought after to run for office; but he has preferred to follow the even tenor of his way. Once he was prevailed upon to act as deputy assessor, which he did with satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. Davis helped to build all the churches, school buildings, and roads in his precinct. While he did not favor county division at the time it was being agitated, he very soon came to the conclusion that it was the very best thing for the counties. With Mrs. Davis, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and they enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

GEORGE E. ST. LOUIS

Interesting and instructive is the history of such a pioneer family as that of George E. St. Louis. He was born in Yolo County, March 4, 1862, a son of Colbert St. Louis, an account of whose life appears in another part of this work. When George St. Louis was only thirteen years old, he came to Colusa County, where he worked on the ranch of his brother, A. St. Louis, near Norman. There he remained until he was twenty-one, after which he farmed for two years on rented land near Colusa Junction. He next leased land near Norman, and this he farmed to grain. After that, he rented land near Willows, which he operated for three years. He then returned to Norman, where he farmed a few years, and then rented the Frank Thomas place. For ten years he was here engaged in raising grain, getting excellent results. In 1900, with his brother, he leased five thousand acres on the grant, which they farmed to grain. He also bought his present place of thirty acres on the river in the Glenn district, cleared the land of brush and trees, fenced in the acreage, and built for himself a home and barns. He set out an orchard containing a thousand trees in all, including four hundred French prune trees, two hundred peach trees, and orange and lemon trees. This place has proved to be some of the richest land in the Sacramento Valley. Such is the quality of his land that, with the use of water, he raises two crops of some products each year. He had a crop of ball barley on two acres, which aggregated forty-one sacks in all, which he sold for three cents a pound. On a portion of the ranch he raises milo maize and corn, and ten acres has produced



J. F. Newland

as much as fifty-one and a half sacks to the acre. His peaches are the finest raised in the county, and he took prizes for the best exhibits in that class at the recent San Francisco Exposition. He also has fine late watermelons.

On January 1, 1884, George E. St. Louis and Sarah L. Branhams were united in marriage. They are the parents of three children: Raymond, Grace Margaret, and Bennett Burton. Mr. St. Louis was school trustee of Jacinto district one term, while living on the Thomas place. Both he and his wife belong to the Baptist Church of Glenn.

JOEL FRANCIS NEWLAND

A very successful agriculturist of the pioneer sort, whose family has paid a price in privation and sacrifice which should always entitle them to the respect and good-will of their fellow-Americans, is Joel Francis Newland, who was born in Crawford County, Ill., September 9, 1838. On the paternal side, he is of Dutch descent, in a line extending back to 1630 and associated with the founding of the Carolinas. Grandfather Major Joel Newland was killed in the War of 1812. On the maternal side he is of Scotch-Irish descent. His maternal ancestors were among the first settlers of Massachusetts, where members of the family served in the Indian wars, as well as in the Revolution, and the War of 1812.

James Newland, Joel's father, was born in Bracken County, Ky., and his mother, Mary Ann Morrow, was also born in that state. In 1850, James Newland moved to St. Joseph, Mo., and three years later he crossed the great plains with his family and an ox team to California, arriving in Colusa County on October 7 of that year. Painful privation and thrilling adventures were the lot of these sturdy American pioneers before they reached the promised land. While crossing the desert their supply of water was exhausted, and the family were left in wagons while the stock, which accompanied the train, was driven to the Truckee River for water. In the mountains the little party paid fifty cents per pound for flour, and after arriving in Colusa County they bought flour for twenty dollars and fifty cents per hundredweight at the old mill operated by Mr. Wilson on Grand Island. Digger Indians and grizzly bears were encountered, and elk and antelope abounded along the Sacramento River.

When somewhat settled, James Newland bought a swarm of Italian bees for a hundred ten dollars per stand, and two American swarms for sixty dollars each; and with this outfit Joel F. Newland and his brother, Alfred M., made their start in the bee

business, being among the first apiarists in Colusa County. The home place of the Newland family was four miles north of Colusa; and there the two brothers, working harmoniously together, farmed as partners for many years. They raised fruit, and had an almond orchard, the first commercial orchard in the county, and engaged in grain- and stock-raising and in bee culture. The father had died on the farm, and the mother returned East on a visit and died in Missouri.

With the exception of three years, Joel Newland farmed for twenty-six years in succession with his brother. During the three years' interval he served as a soldier in the Civil War. In 1863, with patriotic enthusiasm, he enlisted in Company H, First California Cavalry, at Sacramento. In time he saw rough Indian service in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, with the Apache and Navajo Indians. The soldiers had many skirmishes with the Redskins along the Rio Grande River, during which they lost a few men and killed many Indians. After thus serving for three years with valor and distinction in defense of his country, he was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in Santa Fe, N. M., in 1866, and then returned to his home via New York City and Panama to San Francisco. After his return he resumed farming with his brother.

In 1868 Mr. Newland bought sixty-four acres of land seven miles southwest of Willows at five dollars per acre; and thereafter he kept adding to the place from time to time. In 1879, he moved on to the place, which he had improved with house and farm buildings; and there for many years he has been a successful grain-raiser. He now owns two and one half sections in his tract, and a half section near Germantown, which he farmed to grain and stock. In recent years the land has been farmed by renters, Mr. Newland having retired after a long life of active and successful enterprise.

Mr. Newland has a host of friends throughout Glenn County and the Sacramento Valley. Although he was solicited to become a candidate for county office, he has always refused to allow his name to be presented for nomination, preferring to give his undivided time to his business. As a citizen, he has lived a useful life; and by all who know him he is much esteemed for his many kind and charitable deeds towards those who have been less fortunate than himself, for he has always lived by the Golden Rule.

JOHN ANDREW SMITH

The forebears of the Smith family were noted for their patriotism; and when the call came for defenders of their country, they were among the first to answer the call. For over two hundred years the Smiths have figured as soldiers. William Smith, the great-grandfather of the late John Andrew Smith, of Glenn County, came from England prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he served as a soldier in the Colonial army. After the war he went to Tennessee, and there he died. He had a son named John A., born in that state, whence he removed to Orange County, Ind., and farmed until his death. He participated in the War of 1812, being mustered out of the service at Mussel Shoals. He married, and reared a family in Indiana. One of his sons, James M., removed to Illinois in 1864, where, in Clay County, he engaged in farming until his death. He married Lucinda Norman, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of the following children: Louisa E., Henry A., John Andrew (of this review), James, Marguerite, David, Martha, Mary E., Laura B., and Sarah.

A native of Indiana, John Andrew Smith first saw the light of day in Orange County, December 8, 1844. He had just finished his schooling in the common branches when, in July, 1862, when nearly eighteen, fired with patriotism for his country, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment, Second Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and began service under General McPherson. After General McPherson's death, the company was transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps; and later they participated in a number of battles, among them being Taylorsville and Richmond, Ky.; Corinth and Iuka, Miss.; Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Altoona Pass; Buzzard's Roost; Kingston and Rome, Ga.; and Kenesaw Mountain. On July 19, they took part in the engagement at Peach Tree Creek; and the next day they were in Atlanta. From there they marched with Sherman to the sea, Mr. Smith acting as sharpshooter on the front and advance line. He came safely through the dangers of army life, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., July 2, 1865. He returned to the home of his parents in Illinois, whither they had removed during his absence, and here again took up the life of a civilian. He learned and followed the carpenter's trade, and at the same time engaged in farming until 1872. He then came to California and took up a soldier's grant of one hundred sixty acres, where he continued in agricultural pursuits. As he succeeded he added to his holdings, increasing his acreage to five hun-

dred eighty acres, located three miles south of Orland. Here he was engaged in raising grain until the time of his death.

In Louisville, Ill., John Andrew Smith married Matilda Wood, the ceremony being performed on May 20, 1866. She was born in Wabash County, Ind., November 15, 1846, and was reared in Illinois. Her father, William Spencer Wood, a native of New York State, was brought to Indiana by his parents at an early day; and there he grew to manhood and farmed. He met an accidental death in 1852. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith the following children were born: Lucy, the wife of Frank W. Thompson; Ola; Eva, who married Lawrence Thompson and is the mother of three children, Vernor, Ralph, and Lester; Roy, living in Oregon; John and Oren, both deceased; William, living at home; Andrea, the wife of George Simpson, of Dixon, Cal., and the mother of four children, William, Otho, Donald, and Eleanor; Ivy, Mrs. Alex Kraft, of Maxwell, who has one son, Lewllen; and Byron, who married Miss Leona Freeman, by whom he has two children, Mildred and Byron, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were connected with the Baptist Church of Orland. In his political convictions Mr. Smith was a consistent Democrat. Always ready at all times to do his full share towards the upbuilding of his community and the state, he was often called upon to aid movements for that purpose, and never was found wanting. He helped organize Emigrant school district, and served as trustee for years. At the time of his death, in 1907, he was mourned by a wide circle of very close friends and neighbors, and by a devoted family.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS FELTS

During his long residence in California, since 1852, Christopher C. Felts has had an excellent opportunity to witness the growth of the state. Since 1871 he has lived on his ranch in Colusa County, of which he has become one of the well-known and influential citizens. A native of Georgia, he was born on January 16, 1837. When a child he was taken to Mississippi, where he lived until 1852, when he was fifteen years of age. That year was a momentous year to him, for he then left his home for the long overland journey to California, behind the slow-going oxen. After being on the road for six months, he arrived at his destination. Misfortune came to the lad while he was en route to California, and with it, added responsibility. His parents both died, leaving a small family, of which he was the oldest. These orphan children were brought on through to the coast by other people; but on ar-

iving here, they found that they couldn't keep them, and so sent word to Christopher C., who was then at Colusa. He had to go to Sacramento and get the children, and bring them back to Colusa, where he found homes for them. He took it upon himself to look after their welfare, until they were old enough to do for themselves. These children were: J. Monroe Felts, then thirteen years old, who later became one of the prominent men of San Luis Obispo; Alivia, then eleven, who in time became Mrs. Evans, and is now deceased; Marcus D., nine years of age, who grew up in Colusa, and died there; William W., a child of six at the time, who is now an editor, well-known throughout California. Upon his arrival here, a youth of but fifteen years, therefore, Christopher Felts had to shoulder burdens that would have discouraged many men of mature years and long experience. He turned his attention to farm work, finding employment in Yolo County for four years, after which he went to Grand Island, Colusa County. He continued to work for wages until he had saved enough money to branch out for himself, and become his own master, and then rented land on Grand Island, where he farmed until 1871. That year he came to his present place of six hundred acres, the greater part of which he has brought under cultivation himself. He erected every building on the place, set out all the trees, vines and shrubbery with his own hands, put up fences, dug wells, and in fact did everything he could to make life on the ranch as comfortable as possible. Part of this property he still owns, and ever since coming to the place he has made it his home. Besides his own land he leased from others, carrying on farming and stock-raising with very good success, although, like others, he had his troubles, through droughts and through low prices for produce. He planted a good-sized vineyard; but it did not pay, and he took up most of the vines in 1905. He has sold off his land from time to time, but still retains one hundred sixty acres, upon which his home stands.

In 1910 Mr. Felts began in the dairy business. He bought some thoroughbred Jerseys, and from a small beginning has built up a dairy of forty cows, with a fine registered Jersey bull at their head. This animal has a world's record for cattle of the milk strain, and is considered one of the best in the state. Mr. Felts put up modern dairy barns and seeded one hundred acres to alfalfa; and he is finding this line of industry to be very profitable and sure. He also has a four-acre almond orchard, which is very promising and yields a good revenue. Two sides of his ranch are planted with shade trees, some two miles of them. Mr. Felts keeps abreast of the times and uses every modern and up-to-date appliance and method for getting the best results out of the soil.

Throughout this section, where once the grain fields waved in the winds and sheep roamed over the broad expanse of plain, the land is now dotted with vineyards, and with orchards of almonds, prunes, and apricots; and alfalfa covers broad fields, supporting large numbers of dairy cattle, that bring in good revenues to their owners. Mr. Felts is numbered among those progressive men who have wrought this wonderful change.

In 1878 Mr. Felts was married to Emma Hodgen, born in Georgia; and they have had seven children: Georgia, the wife of William Corbin and the mother of three children; Alice, who married N. P. Pearson, and has three children; Virgil; Asa; Louisa, who became the wife of E. C. Pearson, and has two children; Edith, who married Homer Felts, a cousin; and Amy, the youngest. Mr. Felts is a Mason, belonging to Maxwell Lodge No. 298, F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Maxwell Lodge No. 361, I. O. O. F. Ever since becoming a voter, Mr. Felts has supported Democratic candidates. His fellow citizens have elected him to various offices of trust and responsibility. For eighteen years he was supervisor of the fourth district of Colusa County, and part of the time chairman of the board. For two years he filled the office of county treasurer with perfect satisfaction to the people. From time to time he has served as a delegate to county and state conventions, his advice always being sought in the interest of the party. After having served his fellow citizens for twenty years, he was presented with a token of their appreciation in the shape of a gold-headed cane, neatly engraved, which he treasures highly. He has been an advocate of good roads, and also a builder of some, which will remain as a monument to his industry. It is the hope of his many intimate friends that he be spared many more years to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

DENNIS HUGH MASTERSON

An interesting place in the history of California agriculture is held by the family of Dennis Hugh Masterson, who was born in Jackson, Amador County, Cal., on October 5, 1854, the son of James Masterson, a native of Ireland, born in 1827. James Masterson came to the United States about 1850, moving west to Missouri, where he married Eliza James, a native of that state. In 1853, he crossed the plains and came to Jackson, where he continued to live from 1853 until 1858, working as a civil engineer, for which he had been trained in the Old World. In 1858 he located on his home place, which he had taken up as government land, on the Newville

and Orland road in Tehama County. Here he went in for stock-raising and general farming. He also followed up surveying in various counties, and was at one time county surveyor of Colusa County. He was also surveyor while in Amador County. When he died, in 1897, two years before the death of his wife, he owned four hundred ninety acres in the home ranch, which is still possessed by his children. James and Eliza (James) Masterson were the parents of the following children: Dennis H., James, Edward K., J. G., Mary (who died, aged eleven), Mrs. Louise Hulen, and Mrs. Julia Jewell.

Dennis Hugh Masterson attended the local Newville school until he was fourteen years of age, and continued to live with his father up to the time of the latter's death. At fourteen, however, in 1868, he went into business for himself, taking up stock-raising in a small way, one and a half miles south of the home place, and aiding also on the latter, where he made his home. As he prospered, he bought adjoining land from time to time. His ranch now includes about three thousand five hundred fifty acres of land in one body, in Colusa, Tehama and Glenn Counties, and is largely devoted to the raising of sheep and to general farming. The ranch is sixteen miles west of Orland, and is well watered by the north fork of Stony Creek, Burrow's Creek, and numerous springs, which give ample water for the stock.

On October 14, 1883, Dennis Hugh Masterson was married, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, to Miss Ardell Price, a native of Woodland, Yolo County, and the daughter of John A. Price, who was born in Green County, Ky., and married Miss Frances M. Kelly, a native of Cooper County, Mo. Mr. Price crossed the plains with his father in 1849, returned in 1850, and again crossed the plains in 1854, with his family, taking six months to make the journey. Here he took up stock-raising, locating in Woodland, Yolo County, in 1854, and later coming, about 1871, to the vicinity of Newville, Colusa County, where he settled on what is now the Masterson place. Five children bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Masterson. These are: Jessie E., now Mrs. W. H. Coons, of Maricopa; Clara Anetta; Carroll, also of Maricopa; James Kendrick; and Francis Price. The two sons are associated with their father in the stock business on the home place. As the son of pioneers, who were among the first settlers to locate in this section, Mr. Masterson has seen Glenn County develop from an almost uninhabited waste to its present prosperous condition. During his long residence here, no one has been more patriotically devoted to the interests of the county than he, nor more ready to lend his aid to the advancement of the public good.

STEPHEN ADDINGTON

In Stephen Addington the press of the Sacramento Valley had a supporter who not only maintained a high standard of newspaper work, but whose life and character had an uplifting influence in the development of this part of the state. He was particularly energetic in developing and maintaining the best interests of Colusa, of which he was a resident for many years, and where, in partnership with Will S. Green, he built up and controlled the Colusa Sun. In 1887 he sold the Sun; but though he lived for nine years in San Francisco, he returned repeatedly to Colusa. His death occurred while on a visit to Sacramento, May 4, 1902.

Stephen Addington was reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, amid influences naturally inclining him to a literary life; and he probably never seriously thought of any occupation other than the one he engaged in as a means of a livelihood. His father, William R. Addington, founded the Fishkill Standard, one of the most influential newspapers of Dutchess County, N. Y. His grandfather was Dr. Stephen Addington, an eminent physician of New Jersey, and a descendant of Henry Addington, Lord Sydmouth, of England. W. R. Addington was a man of scholarly attainments. A forceful writer, he produced editorials widely quoted in the contemporaneous press. Stephen Addington was born in New Jersey, but was reared in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. He had a natural aptitude for newspaper work, and gradually worked his way into the office of the Standard. In 1854 he brought his virile enthusiasm with him to the West, coming to California via Panama, and soon afterwards settling in Marysville. He had a genial and agreeable personality, and a high estimate of the opportunities offered in journalism; and he soon found himself on the staff of the Marysville Express, of which he subsequently became sole owner. Later he was identified with the San Francisco Bulletin; and after severing his relations with that paper, he came to Colusa. Mr. Addington was connected with the Colusa Sun for a longer period than with any other paper during his active life. Under his guidance as local editor, it became a reliable and successful publication, appealing to the people by its faithful portrayal of existing conditions.

On November 24, 1872, Stephen Addington was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hart, a native of Indiana, who is mentioned at length on another page of this history. Since her husband's



Stephen Addington.

death, Mrs. Addington divides her time between Colusa and San Francisco, in both of which cities she has numerous friends.

The character of Stephen Addington is well portrayed in the following tribute paid to his memory by Judge E. C. Hart, in a letter sent to Mrs. Addington when her heart was heavy with grief over the loss of her husband: "Few people, I think, knew Steve and his heart better than I. God never made a nobler character. His loyalty to his friends was so unusual that it was really phenomenal. If he ever became involved in unpleasant disputations with those whom he liked and loved, he possessed the divine quality of forgiveness to that high degree that he would soon forget the unpleasantness. His integrity was his pride, and was known to all who had the honor of his acquaintance. As Davy Crockett once said, speaking of a friend whose characteristics he well knew, 'Doubtless God could have made a better man than he, but doubtless God never did.' Our consolation in his passing from us is in the fact that he fought the battles of life honorably and well, and was universally beloved by his extensive circle of acquaintances in California. Never heard a man who knew Steve refer to him except in the most affectionate and endearing terms. In the early prime of his life his presence was always like a beautiful sunlight. His heart was warm, his nature gentle and genial, and his intelligence broad, substantial and helpful. May the sweet singers of the air ever chant their sweetest melodies to his memory."

MRS. ELIZABETH ADDINGTON

A prominent place among the women who have left their impress on the development of Colusa must be accorded Mrs. Elizabeth Addington, wife of the late Stephen Addington, one of the foremost men of the Sacramento Valley, and one whose services to the county were of exceptional importance, and who was associated with the late Will S. Green in the management of the Colusa Sun. Mr. Addington, by his wise investments in property in Colusa, did much to help develop a city from the barren plains. He erected several houses, and a brick block at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets; and this property is still in the possession of Mrs. Addington. In all of his activities Mr. Addington always had the cooperation of his able wife.

Before her marriage Mrs. Addington was Miss Elizabeth Hart. A native of Indiana, she came as a child to California, with her parents; and here she received her education at Mrs. Perry's Acad-

emy in Sacramento. Her father, James Hart, came to America at the age of twelve years, and grew to manhood in this country. He received a good education, and taught school in Indiana for some time. In 1854 he located in California, having crossed the plains with an ox team. He settled in Sutter County, and at Nicolaus studied law and was admitted to the bar. In the town of his adoption he served as a justice of the peace. He eventually removed to Colusa, where he continued to practice his profession until a short time before his demise, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Hart was a Republican in politics; and fraternally he was a Mason. He was a student and a scholar, and was charitable and kind; and in his business and professional life his honesty and integrity were never questioned.

By the first marriage of James Hart, a son, T. J. Hart, was born. He became a prominent attorney at Colusa, and served two terms as a representative from his county in the state assembly. For his second wife, Mr. Hart married Sallie Cavins, a daughter of Samuel R. Cavins, a native of Kentucky, and a colonel in the War of 1812. Mr. Cavins studied law when a young man, and practiced it in Indiana, where he became a prominent judge of his time. He died while rendering service to the Union cause in the Civil War. In devoting his life to the service of his country, he followed in the footsteps of his father, who carried a musket in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Two of Judge Cavins' sons, Elijah and Adin, entered the army as colonels and served with their commands during the Civil War, and later practiced law in Indiana. Mrs. Sallie Cavins Hart was reared in Indiana, and died in San Francisco at the age of sixty-one years, in 1895, while visiting friends. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Church. Besides Elizabeth, who was the second child, she had eleven other children. Three sons died in youth or early manhood. The others are: Antoinette, Mrs. Richard Jones of Sacramento; A. L., a man of remarkable endowments, who became attorney general of California, and practiced law in San Francisco, where he died; E. C., who was founder of the Willows Journal, and who afterwards was admitted to the bar, practiced in Sacramento, and served as superior judge of Sacramento County until he was elected to the appellate bench, where he is now serving his second term as Judge of the Appellate Court of California; S. Robert, who is also a prominent attorney at Sacramento; W. Curran, who is a practicing dental surgeon in San Francisco; Dr. Adin C., who is a physician and surgeon of Sacramento, ranking with the best surgeons on the Pacific Coast, and who served a number of years as a member of the State Board of Health; and Miss Margaret and Miss Lola, both residents of San Francisco, the

former a well-known musician and a teacher of piano and voice, and the latter an expert stenographer with the State Bank Commission, and equaled by few in her work.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Addington divides her time between Colusa and San Francisco, in both of which cities she has numerous friends, drawn to her by virtue of her many graces of mind and heart, and an unfailing sympathy and tact which have made her a social favorite wherever her lot has been cast. She was of great assistance to her gifted husband, was his kindest yet severest critic, and rejoiced in the noble and influential career he fashioned in the West. She is a member of the Woman's Club in Colusa, and has always been active in its music and art section. She continues her interest in music and art, and is devoted to her piano, still keeping up her practice and giving pleasure to her musical friends. Mrs. Addington is a member of the Episcopal Church, and an active worker and treasurer of the Ladies' Guild. She has always assisted with the music at the church, and was a leader of the choir for years, rendering musical selections before the congregation and before private audiences. In her political affiliation, Mrs. Addington is a Republican. She is well-read, has a retentive memory, and is a most interesting conversationalist.

MRS. MARY FLOOD

The life-story of Mrs. Mary Flood, one of the long-honored residents of Newville, and the widow of the late John Flood, is another reminder of the many and valuable contributions made by the Irish and English to the settlement and successful development of the Golden State. When about twenty-six years of age, in the year 1849, John Flood, a patriotic son of the Emerald Isle, came to the United States and located for a while in St. Louis County, Mo., where he took up the blacksmith's trade. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California, and located in Henleyville, Tehama County, where he built the first cabin. He came with John James, helping to drive his cattle, and afterwards ran a blacksmith shop for John Simpson in Tehama. After working in that vicinity about two years, he came to what is now known as Newville, Glenn (then Colusa) County, and opened the first blacksmith shop in that section. At the same time, he took up a claim of one hundred sixty acres, where he built a house and a blacksmith shop, the first one in the district. In 1859 he moved over to the north fork of Stony Creek, in the Newville district, and there established his blacksmith shop, this time a mile and a half east

of the present site of Newville. In the early days he shod horses from Sacramento to Red Bluff and Redding, along the old stage road; he was an excellent blacksmith, a thorough workman, and could make anything in the line of iron work.

In 1860, Mr. Flood came on the home place, taking up one hundred sixty acres of land at first, and gradually adding to the same by purchase, until today the ranch contains twelve hundred forty-seven acres. He continued at the forge until 1866, when he sold his blacksmith shop, and gave all his attention to his growing agricultural and stock-raising interests, in which he was very successful, and from which he acquired considerable wealth. Ripe with the experience and accomplishments of seventy-five years, he passed away, on November 22, 1898. He was a man who merited, and enjoyed, the esteem of his fellow men. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was an active Democrat; and his aid and counsel were highly prized in political circles.

On September 6, 1860, John Flood was united in marriage with Miss Mary Williams, who was born in Liverpool, England, on October 31, 1841, and came to the United States with her parents. Her father was Thomas Williams, a native of Wales, and a tailor by trade. Her mother was Alice Robertson, who was born in Liverpool. For a while after his arrival in this country, her father had a tailor shop in St. Louis; but hearing the stories of rich mining adventure, he crossed the plains, without his family, in 1850, and tried his luck at mining in Nevada City. Two years later, he returned to Missouri; and in 1853 he again crossed the plains, this time with his wife and three children. Two children had died in Missouri. Mrs. Flood was the eldest of the three; and one son was born on the Platte River. They named him Louis Platte. Mr. Williams and his family located six miles north of Sacramento, on the American River, where he engaged in dairying. In 1858 he removed to Colusa County and settled three miles north of the present site of Newville, in what is now Tehama County, where he continued his dairy business, in connection with general farming, until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Flood were the parents of nine children: John Thomas, who with a brother operates the home ranch; James Mathew, ranching near the home place; Alice Margaret, at home; Louis Vernon, also a rancher in the vicinity; Grace, Mrs. J. W. Trexler, of Mills Holm; Owen Ernest, who died in June, 1897; Mary Ellen, Mrs. Lundrof, of Fruto; Lester Henry, partner with his brother John Thomas; and Clara Genevieve, also at home. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Flood continues to reside on the old home farm; and with the aid of her children she is looking after the affairs left by him.

HIRAM LEROY WEST

One of the prominent ranchers of Glenn County is Hiram Leroy West, an extensive grain farmer, fruit grower and breeder of fine horses, who resides in the vicinity of Hamilton City. He was born in Bremer County, Iowa, on November 28, 1862. He attended the public schools there until he was sixteen, and then, with an older brother, Frank West, came to California and located in what is now Glenn County, in 1879. Upon his arrival here young West went to work as a ranch hand, eager to learn the methods of farming as done by the Westerners. He had been brought up on a farm in the Middle West, and had become acquainted with the methods of successful farming as it is carried on there; and with that knowledge to aid him, he was soon qualified to hold down any responsible position along agricultural lines. He worked for various persons, and soon became foreman on the Glenn ranch, which position he held for nine years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the owners of the property. He saved his earnings; and when he was ready to engage in an independent venture, he leased land and for three years raised grain on a twelve-hundred-acre tract of the Glenn estate. Soon he added to his leasehold, and was farming some three thousand acres of that estate. For two years he farmed two thousand acres of the Walsh ranch. Each year saw his profits grow, as well as the scope of his operations, until he had eight thousand acres of this land under cultivation to grain. At one time he was farming thirteen thousand acres, using the best methods then in vogue for planting and harvesting his enormous crops, being recognized as one of the largest grain men of the Sacramento Valley.

In 1913 Mr. West turned his attention to horticulture, setting out seventy acres of almonds, one of the first orchards set out on the Van Syckle tract. A comparison of the trees on that ranch, now four years old, with trees of equal age in other sections of the state, will show that the growth is far more rapid here. He rented the entire Van Syckle tract until it was sold off in smaller tracts, and raised fine crops of barley on the rich land. This section of the county he considers the very best for fruit and alfalfa. Without irrigation, from a three-year-old stand of alfalfa, he cut thirteen and one half tons to the acre, on an eight-acre tract; and between trees, two and three quarters tons per acre at the first cutting, and one and three quarters tons per acre at the second cutting, all weighed when sold from the field. While well known as a fruit grower, it is as a grain raiser that Mr. West is best known; he is still raising large crops on leased land.

For years Mr. West has given considerable attention to raising fine Belgian horses. He has sold fine animals throughout the state, and has aided in raising the grade of stock thereby. He exhibited nine head of horses at the State Fair in 1913, and took fifteen prizes. One mare, weighing two thousand three hundred seventy pounds, has been exhibited five times, and has been given five gold medals—two in California and three in the East. Mr. West specializes in Belgian stock, and has fourteen head of fine blooded animals. He also has been successful as a raiser of mules.

When Mr. West settled on his present place, it was a grain field. He built the house, barns, and outbuildings, fenced and leveled the land, planted alfalfa, and set out every tree and shrub seen on the place today. He now has one of the show places in Glenn County. He has traveled over the greater part of the United States, mainly to see what other people were doing and how they were doing it; has visited China and Japan; and has also been in Alaska. After his journeys were ended, he came back to the Hamilton district, well satisfied to make it his home the remainder of his days.

On October 23, 1890, in Sacramento, Mr. West was united in marriage with Miss Adah Longmire, born in Dixon, Solano County, June 13, 1871, a daughter of Andrew J. Longmire. Andrew J. Longmire crossed the plains in 1850 and settled in Solano County, where he married Eliza Munion, who crossed the plains in 1851. They had six children, five of whom were sons, Mrs. West, the oldest of the family, being the only daughter. The others are Leonard, George, Harry (now deceased), Albert, and Elmer. All the living children are residing in the vicinity of Hamilton City. Mr. Longmire came to what is now Glenn County in 1874, and farmed successfully for many years. He died in Hamilton City in 1913. Mrs. Longmire is still living in that place, at the age of sixty-seven years. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. West two children were born: Leona, the wife of Edwin Collins and the mother of a son, Hiram, Jr.; and Leroy West, who is assisting his father on the ranch. Mrs. West has been an active worker in all good movements for the upbuilding of the section of Glenn County where they have resided for so many years. She was a member of the first committee that was organized in Hamilton City to raise funds for the Red Cross; and the members raised two hundred eighty dollars in seven days' time, a record unsurpassed in the county. She has been identified with the movement for the organization of the new union high school; was connected with the Woman's Improvement Club for years; and is a member of Marshall Chapter, O. E. S., at Willows. Both she and her husband have been liberal supporters of all church work, and worthy char-

ities in the county; and they are counted among the most public-spirited citizens in their section. Though engrossed with his numerous ranch enterprises, Mr. West finds time to devote to social and fraternal organizations. He is a Thirty-second-degree Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Willows, the Chapter and Commandery at Chico, and Islam Temple at San Francisco; and is also a member of Chico Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, and of the Odd Fellows at Willows. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

JAMES BYRON MORRISSEY

Among the pioneers of Colusa and Glenn Counties, James Byron Morrissey is worthy of special mention. He was born in Janesville, Wis., April 22, 1856, a son of Thomas and Ella (Dunn) Morrissey. The family moved to Allamakee County, Iowa; and there he acquired the knowledge he has put to such good advantage in later life. He was raised on a farm, and early learned the lessons of industry and perseverance so necessary in order to become a successful tiller of the soil.

When a lad of seventeen, James Morrissey set his face towards the West. He arrived in California in 1873, and first worked for wages on the Whyler ranch, near Princeton, Colusa County. For four years thereafter, in partnership with his brother, John Morrissey, he farmed a section of land, north of Orland, to grain. In 1881 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Morrissey then continued to farm the large acreage alone until 1885, when he purchased his present ranch of three hundred acres, one and one half miles north of Orland. This ranch originally contained four hundred eighty acres, but he sold one hundred eighty acres of the property. Here he has a splendidly improved place, which he has been several years in developing. He has one hundred sixty acres in alfalfa; and with his two eldest sons, he is developing a seventy-acre almond orchard. In addition to his horticultural interests Mr. Morrissey devotes a portion of his ranch to stock-raising. He was the first man to start development work north of Stony Creek, in the Orland district, and his ranch is one to which Glenn County can point with pride as an example of what can be done in this section of the state with proper development and management.

The marriage of Mr. Morrissey united him with Ellen O'Hair. Fourteen children have blessed their union, twelve of whom are living to carry on the work begun by their parents. They are as follows: Rodney J.; Dora M., wife of Dr. H. E. Minor; and Ed-

ward J., Clara E., Hazel C., Bernard F., Kenneth C., Jeremiah B., Melvin M., Howard P., Marjorie L., and Harold E. Both Mr. Morrissey and his wife have been members of the school board and have helped in all movements for bettering the educational advantages in their community, realizing that the future of the valley lies with the rising generation. Mr. Morrissey has served as a director of the Orland Unit Water Users' Association, giving much time from his multiplied activities to this feature of the county's development. All projects having for their object the progress and advancement of the community have found in him an ardent supporter. In this work he has had the able assistance of his wife, who is herself an earnest worker for the betterment of conditions, both socially and economically. Mrs. Morrissey is a charter member of the Woman's Improvement Club of Orland. Fraternally, Mr. Morrissey is a Mason, a member of Orland Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., and has passed all the chairs of the Order.

WILLIAM H. PAPST

The cordial communication and social relations existing between the people of Canada and the people of the States have often been the subject of pleasant comment; and no wonder, for many of the Dominion's sons and daughters have crossed the line to find still greater opportunities, and to bring with them their wholesome native customs and their helpful spirit of enterprise. One of these esteemed settlers is William H. Papst, a native of Toronto, Upper Canada, where he was born on November 19, 1845, and where he attended the Model School. His parents were Henry G. and Elizabeth (Burke) Papst, and both were natives of Canada. In 1857, the family settled in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa; and after a short sojourn there they located at Council Bluffs, in the same state. On May 15, 1860, they started to cross the plains with three yoke of oxen and a prairie schooner; and on September 15, of the same year, or just four months after they had set out, they arrived south of Chico, in Butte County. There the father rented some farm land; but in the fall of 1866 he crossed the Sacramento River and took up his residence at St. John, in Colusa County, where he lived until his death, in 1870.

Besides the subject of our sketch, three children born to these worthy pioneers crossed the plains with them. Charles J., now deceased, was the next younger brother of William H. Papst. Then came Elizabeth Ann, Mrs. Chaney, who died in December, 1915, at her brother's home, where she had lived for twenty years.



William H. Papst

The youngest was a daughter, now Mrs. Frances L. Stahl. In the fall of 1867, Charles J. Papst bought out the mercantile store of A. C. St. John, at St. John. This he conducted for twenty-five years, when he sold out and removed to San Francisco, where he died in 1893.

In 1871, William H. Papst, with his mother and a sister, settled north of Germantown, where he bought a half section of railroad land for five dollars an acre. Two years later he homesteaded eighty acres near by, on which he is still living. In 1877, his revered mother bade good-bye to the scenes of this world.

Having a chance to dispose of his half section at an advance of fifty dollars an acre, Mr. Papst sold the same in 1913. In the meantime, he had farmed the land to grain, and had engaged in the raising of hogs. His eighty acres he has recently much improved, with characteristic enterprise, sinking a well a hundred and three feet deep, and getting seventy feet of water, which has proved extremely serviceable in the raising of alfalfa. So well known has he become as a ranchman, that at one time he was president of the Farmer's Alliance of Glenn County.

Mr. Papst joined the Odd Fellows in 1873, and is the oldest member of Stony Creek Lodge, No. 218, at Orland. He enjoys the possession of a beautiful golden emblem given him by his fellow lodge members, as a token of the esteem in which he is everywhere held by those who know him.

JERRY ALEXANDER BURGER

One of the natives of the Middle West who eventually reached California, to swell the number of sturdy American pioneers who have done so much for the development of the state, is Jerry Alexander Burger, of the vicinity of Hamilton City. He was born in Laporte County, Ind., June 10, 1859, a son of David and Minnie (Gullen) Burger, both now deceased. When he was eight years of age, he went with his parents to Linn County, Iowa. There he laid the foundation, in health and industrious habits, for much of the success of his later years. His mother died in New York, and his father at Nelson, Cal. Besides Mr. Burger, there is still one sister living, Mrs. Eliza Amelia Van Syckle.

At the age of thirteen, in 1872, Jerry Burger crossed the Rockies to California, and for a time stopped in San Jose. In June of that same year he arrived in Colusa County, and almost immediately began working for the late Henry W. Van Syckle, who gave him his start in the world. On August 25, 1886, he was

united in marriage with Miss Lydia Irene Van Syckle, a native of Princeton, Cal., and a daughter of his employer. Mr. Burger assisted his father-in-law with the work on the Van Syckle ranch, which is now subdivided into many rich and fertile farms, upon which intensive farming is being carried on with great success.

With the money Mrs. Burger received from the estate of her father, Mr. and Mrs. Burger purchased the O'Brien place. He at once began making improvements and cultivating the land, and met with very good returns. Through the improvements made on the place, and also on account of the natural increase in land values, after six years there they received a flattering offer and sold the place for several times what they paid for it. They then came back to the old Van Syckle tract, where they were brought up, and bought one hundred thirteen and a half acres. This has been seeded to alfalfa; and here they are running a small dairy, besides raising some stock. The property is one of the most fertile spots in the entire Sacramento Valley; and upon it anything will grow that may be planted, if it is given an ordinary opportunity.

Mrs. Burger has been a resident of this particular part of what is now Glenn County since she was an infant, when her father moved from his pioneer store at Princeton to this ranch, which at one time comprised eight hundred acres and yielded large crops of grain for its owner. Mr. and Mrs. Burger believe in the old adage, "Live and let live." They are home-loving, hospitable, cheerful people, who try to help others less fortunate than themselves; and they have won a host of good friends wherever they are known. Mr. Burger is a Republican. For eight years he looked after and worked on the roads in the St. John district, under Supervisor V. C. Cleek. While living in the Plaza district, he served as a school trustee for several years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

IRVING WOODBRIDGE BROWNELL

A pioneer of 1849 in California, and a man who aided materially in the development of the resources of the state, Irving W. Brownell was born at Westport, Bristol County, Mass., October 10, 1826, a son of Isaac W. and Abby (White) Brownell, both born at Westport. The elder Brownell was a school-teacher in that state. In 1864 he came with his family to California via Panama. On their arrival they located near Knight's Landing, in Yolo County, where he improved a farm and resided until his

death. His wife also passed her last days there. The Brownell family were descended from French Huguenots who settled in Massachusetts. On the White side of the family they are of English origin, and trace their ancestry back to the Pilgrims and the landing of the Mayflower. Peregrine White was the first child born in the Mayflower party after landing.

Irving W. Brownell belongs to the sixth generation of his family in America. He received a good education in the schools of his vicinity, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade in New Bedford. In 1848 he went to Illinois; and the following year, with a partner, Frank Gushaw, he crossed the plains with ox teams to California, landing in Placerville on August 19. For a time he mined near Hangtown with success, accumulating a few thousand dollars; and with Mr. Gushaw, who remained a partner through all his early movements, he then began in the cattle business and took up government land.

In 1851 Mr. Brownell returned to his old home in Massachusetts. The following year, with his brother, L. C. Brownell, he started again for California, buying cattle in Illinois and Missouri, en route across the plains, to sell in the mines in California. Mr. Brownell was captain of the train. In 1854 he made another trip back East and gathered a band of horses, which he brought back here. Two brothers, W. W. and Edwin F. Brownell, accompanied him on this trip. In 1861 he made another trip across the continent, going by stage; and on September 29 of that year he was married, in New Bedford, to Lois R. Smith, a native of Nova Scotia, born on January 9, 1841. Her father, William Smith, was a native of Nova Scotia, of English descent. He was a seafaring man, and was lost at sea. Her mother, Rebecca Ellis, was born in Nantucket, Mass., of Scotch ancestry. She made a visit to New Brunswick, and there met Mr. Smith, whom she afterwards married. After her husband's death, she went to Massachusetts with her daughter, who was then two years old. She died in 1850; and the daughter was reared in Dartmouth, Mass. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Brownell came on the North Star to Aspinwall, crossed the Isthmus, and boarded the Sonora under Captain Baby, for San Francisco. After their arrival, they went at once to their place at Knight's Landing.

Mr. and Mrs. Brownell were among the first families to locate in what is now Glenn County, then a part of Colusa County; and they witnessed the growth and development of the varied interests of this section.

In 1859 Mr. Brownell had bought eighty acres from Mr. Sparks, on Stony Creek, the nucleus of their present ranch, and had begun raising sheep. In the fall of 1862, therefore, they set-

tled on the home place on Stony Creek. At that time there was not a house between their ranch and Princeton but the house at the old Willows water hole and the one on the M. Bryan place, at South Butte. As he succeeded, Mr. Brownell added to his first purchase, until at the time of his death he owned about fourteen thousand acres, situated on both sides of Stony Creek, from above Brownell Rocks to the Simpson place, a distance of seven miles. He was one of the largest sheep-raisers in the northern part of the state, having as high as ten thousand head in the early days, some of them thoroughbred French Merinos. He also raised large quantities of grain, harvesting some three thousand acres a year. His ranch house, which had been built in 1857, before he bought the place, is now the oldest house in the district. Mr. Brownell used the water from the creek for irrigation, and raised some of the first alfalfa of the section, using the first ditch. He died on November 26, 1900, and is buried in Woodland. He was a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and was highly esteemed in his community. In national politics he was a Republican.

Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brownell four children were born: Louis Elma, Harry Leland, Irving Leroy, and Roscoe Hamilton. Roscoe H. Brownell is married and has two sons, Louis E. and Irving Woodbridge. He is associated with his brother, Louis E. Brownell, in farming, under the name of I. W. Brownell's Sons. Irving Leroy is married and has one child, Phebe Lois. He is operating part of the home ranch. All the sons live on the ranch, and are well and favorably known as sheep-raisers and farmers.

HENRY B. ST. LOUIS

In the vicinity of Norman, Glenn County, Henry B. St. Louis, the descendant of a prominent pioneer of the state, is carrying on a successful ranching enterprise which has placed him among the prosperous ranchers of his locality. He was born near Knight's Landing, Yolo County, Cal., on September 2, 1853, the year following his father's emigration to the state. The second in a large family of children, he was reared to young manhood in the vicinity of Knight's Landing, receiving his education in the common schools and the college at Woodland.

Following the completion of his studies, Mr. St. Louis began to work out on ranches in the vicinity of his home. He was occupied thus until 1871, when he went to Colusa County, and with his brother, A. T. St. Louis, purchased one hundred sixty acres of land. They continued to add to their holdings until, upon the



Claude F. Rushitt

division of the property in 1889, each had three hundred twenty acres. After the property was divided, H. B. St. Louis located on his share, to which he added until he was the owner of six hundred twenty acres. This property is located three miles southwest of Norman, in Glenn County. Until 1904 Mr. St. Louis rented large tracts of land for the raising of grain; but since then he has farmed only his own property, which he devotes to wheat and barley. In conjunction with his brother he rents seventeen hundred acres of pasture land on the river, for a stock range, the two being interested in the raising of stock.

For thirteen years Mr. St. Louis was a director of the Central Irrigation District. A disagreement having arisen, and some of the people in the district having refused to help in the construction of the irrigation canal, he decided to sink wells; and in consequence of this, he was the first rancher in Colusa and Glenn Counties to put in a pumping plant for irrigation. Now he has three pumping plants, and over sixty acres in alfalfa. He has sold some of his land, but still retains one hundred twelve acres in his home place, one hundred fifty acres in the old Stanton place, and one hundred sixty acres in the foothills.

In Norman, Mr. St. Louis was united in marriage with Laura Cornelia Stanton, a native of Glenn County; and they have two children, Corda Joseph and Mrs. Willie Bell Nichols, both located in this vicinity.

HON. CLAUDE F. PURKITT

A native son, born on September 7, 1876, at Fouts Springs, in that portion of Colusa County now known as Glenn County, Hon. Claude F. Purkitt is the son of G. H. Purkitt, who came to California in 1864. The mother, Dr. T. T. Purkitt, born in Sonoma County, was a daughter of John H. Tiffée, a pioneer of 1849, who became one of the best-known stockmen of Northern California. Claude F. Purkitt received his education in the public schools of Colusa and Glenn Counties and the California Business College of San Francisco. Choosing the law for his profession, he studied four years in the office of Judge O. Pirkey, during which time he supported himself by acting as deputy sheriff and tax collector under J. A. Bailey. In 1904 he was admitted to practice in the courts of the state; and two years later he was nominated for district attorney of Glenn County on the Democratic ticket and was elected. So well did he serve the people that in 1910 his name was written into the Republican ticket for district attorney by his many Republican friends and he became the nominee of both

parties, an unusual honor and tribute from his fellow citizens. Mr. Purkitt vigorously prosecuted offenders against the law, so that conditions in his district were greatly improved. His percentage of convictions was exceptionally large; yet so impartial and just was he in the prosecution of his cases that his following and influence steadily increased. After serving eight years in the district attorney's office, he was induced through the solicitation of friends to enter the race, in 1914, for state senator from the Fourth District, comprising Colusa, Glenn, Lake and Mendocino Counties; and so well were his record and personality received during his campaign that he was elected by a large majority in a Republican district. During the sessions of 1915 and 1917 he was active in securing needed legislation for the different sections of his district, and took a prominent part in passing important bills for the future prosperity and moral uplift of the people of the state. In the sessions of 1915 and 1917 he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and his legal knowledge was very helpful in the work of that committee. He was also a member of other important committees, but his time was given over largely to judicial affairs. He prepared the bill known as Sec. 954 of the penal code of California, which permits different counts to be included in the same indictment or complaint; that is, different crimes of the same character. This has been tested and has proven a boon to the taxpayer; and it expedites the execution of the law. In 1915 he introduced a bill which provided that in case of a death a wife would have the same rights to community property as a husband, without administration. This did not become a law; but the justice and practicability of the bill were afterwards seen, and as a result, in 1917, amendments were passed which greatly protected the rights of the widow in community property. He successfully led in the reclamation fight in behalf of the farmers of the state, much to the discomfiture of those who attempted to pass legislation to exploit the landowners. By his independent stand he has shown himself to be one of the leading and strong men of the senate; and since its adjournment he has been in receipt of many letters, not only from California, but also from several of the western states, complimenting him on his success.

Senator Purkitt has been very active in the Democratic party of the state; and in 1916 he was a delegate from California to the National Democratic Convention held at St. Louis, that nominated President Wilson for the second term. At a meeting in St. Louis of the delegates from California, the members insisted on his running for Member of Congress from the First Congressional District; but he declined, owing to his growing practice, which he felt needed his undivided attention at that time. He was a member of

the State Democratic Central Committee and of the executive committee of that body, being chairman of the committee on platform that wrote the state platform. In the fall of 1916 he took part in the councils of his party, and in campaigning for President Wilson in California and Oregon.

Since he has been able to devote all of his time to his practice, he has acquired a large clientele; and he has a very lucrative practice throughout Northern California, as well as in Glenn County, his home. As a relief from the strenuous duties of public life, Senator Purkitt farms one hundred twenty-two acres of highly improved land near Hamilton, Glenn County, where he has eighty-five acres in alfalfa, from which he has cut as high as an average of ten tons to the acre annually. This property is under lease.

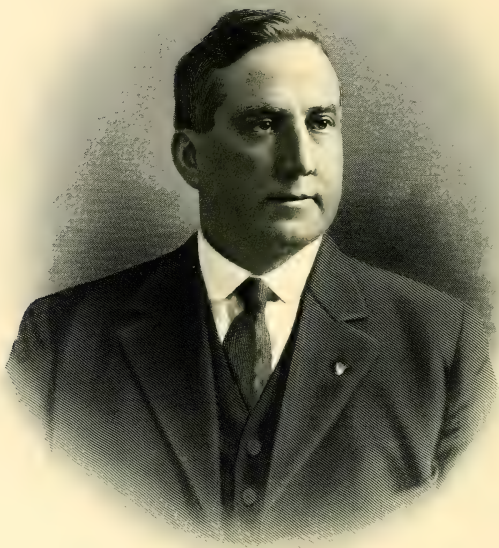
In 1907 Claude F. Purkitt was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Johnson, a native daughter, born in Lake County, whose father, G. W. Johnson, was a prominent pioneer of that county. Senator Purkitt belongs to the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and has held various offices in these organizations. He is prominent in all affairs of his county that make for better conditions for the people and the development of the varied interests that add to the wealth of the county. He is public-spirited and genial, and enjoys to a high degree the confidence of his fellow citizens; and no doubt he will rise to greater political heights if he consents to try for them.

HUGH JAMES GLENN

The late Dr. Hugh James Glenn was one of the most prominent upbuilders of the northern part of the Sacramento Valley, where he was a large landowner and a prosperous rancher. He was born in Mt. Vernon, Va., on September 18, 1824, a son of George Glenn, also a Virginian, who moved to Paris, Mo., and passed his last days there. Hugh J. Glenn was educated in the common schools and grew to manhood in Missouri. Desiring to become a physician, he began a medical course in 1844, attending lectures in McDowell's College, in St. Louis. In 1845, however, fired with intense patriotism, he enlisted in the First Missouri Regiment of mounted volunteers, under General Price, for service in the Mexican War; and during the following two years he took part in several battles. After his discharge, in 1847, he resumed his medical studies in Cooper Medical College, from which he graduated with highest honors in a class of two hundred.

After practicing two years in St. Louis, Dr. Glenn decided that he would come to California. On March 15, 1849, he was married to Nancy Harrison Abernathy; and on April 12 of that year, leaving his young bride, he came across the plains. He arrived in Sacramento in August, safe but penniless, and went to the mines on the American River, at Murderer's Bar, where he worked a claim for two months; but wealth did not roll into his sluice-boxes as he had hoped it would, and so he bought a team of oxen and began hauling freight from Sacramento to Coloma and various mining camps. He kept at this work until he had enough money to open a livery stable in Sacramento, which he later sold for \$5,000. He returned to Missouri in 1850, and put his money into a St. Louis bank, which failed three weeks later. To get another "stake," Dr. Glenn came back to California in 1851, and located on Stony Creek, where he raised stock that winter. He made up his mind that he would make California his future home; so in the spring of 1852 he went back to St. Louis, and the following year brought his family and settled in Yolo County, on Putah Creek. Renting land near Davis, he engaged in farming and stock-raising in company with Major Biggs and S. E. Wilson. He met with success, but in 1856 sold out his interests and went back to Missouri with his family. There he remained two years, after which he came again to California. He made thirteen separate trips across the plains with bands of horses and cattle, and finally entered into partnership with Messrs. Biggs and Wilson, with whom he continued until 1867. He then bought eight thousand acres on the north end of the Jacinto ranch, in what is now Glenn County. From time to time he added to his holdings, until he had purchased the entire forty-two thousand acres, and also six thousand acres from the Larkin heirs. He continued buying land, and acquired four thousand acres in Tehama County, besides leasing twelve thousand acres of the Butte Creek ranch, and ten thousand acres of the Montgomery ranch. In time he became one of the largest landowners in California. His ambition was to raise one million sacks of grain in one year, but he fell a little short of this on account of the local conditions, though he had eighty thousand acres in grain.

In 1870 Dr. Glenn purchased a large ranch in Nevada, where he engaged in the stock business. This property was sold in 1885, to Miller & Lux, for \$250,000. It was known as the Crutcher-Glenn Cattle Ranch, the corporation taking its name from the owners of the property, Waller Crutcher and Dr. Hugh Glenn. In 1871 Peter French began to work for Dr. Glenn as a vaquero. That year he took a bunch of cattle to Oregon, where he bought land from time to time until he had purchased one hundred fifty



J E Knight.

thousand acres, which was devoted to raising hay and enormous numbers of stock, under the name of the French-Glenn Cattle Ranch. This was sold to Senator Corbett, for his son. Dr. Glenn was a candidate for governor at one time, but was defeated by George Perkins. He was a prominent factor, also, in the State Board of Agriculture. He died on February 17, 1882.

Mrs. Glenn survived her husband until September, 1891, dying at the age of sixty years. She was born in Paris, Mo., a descendant of a pioneer family of that state. She had six sons and three daughters, all now deceased but Charles H., Mrs. Charles Leonard, and Frank B.

Like his father, Frank B. Glenn takes an active part in public affairs. In 1899-1900 he served as assemblyman from Colusa, Glenn, and Lake Counties. He has been twice married, first in Oakland, to Dita Bradley, of Nevada, who died in 1890. His second marriage occurred in 1892, when he was united with Philmont Jarvis, born in Yolo County, by whom he has one daughter, Nancy Glenn.

JOHN E. KNIGHT

A very enterprising and progressive rancher, who for thirty years or more has been identified in the most honorable way with the development and growth of both Colusa and Glenn Counties, and who through his patriotic devotion to this locality, together with his industry and wise investments, has prospered beyond the lot of the average, is John E. Knight, the son of Leonard S. and Mary A. (Barber) Knight, both natives of Lincolnshire, England. After their marriage, his parents left the British Isles in 1856 for the United States, and arriving here, first settled in Iowa, where they followed farming until 1862. In that year, they came to California and bought a farm on Cache Creek, near the little town of Cacheville, Yolo County, on which they lived until the death of Mrs. Knight, in 1878. Mr. Knight then leased the ranch and bought a hotel in the town of Cacheville (now Yolo); and he was still managing the hostelry when his death occurred, on May 19, 1892. He left a family of ten children by his first wife, all of whom survive him, with the exception of Leonard, his third son and namesake, who owned the home place, and who was called from this life in Yolo, February 3, 1916, widely mourned by a host of friends. The living are: Henry D. Knight, of Sacramento; Mrs. Elizabeth Rehmke, of Woodland; Chris C. Knight, of Woodland; Mrs. Thomas Murphy, of Yolo; Mrs. Troy Barr, of Woodland; William Knight, of Willows; Mrs. T. S. Brothers, of

Merced; John E. Knight, of this review; and Enoch F. Knight, of Willows. In Sacramento, January 22, 1880, Mr. Knight was married the second time, to Mrs. Sarah (O'Neil) Lynch, by whom he left two daughters: Mrs. Vernie Newton, of Woodland; and Miss Vinnie Knight, of Merced. Mr. Knight had been an extensive landowner and stock-raiser; he was a successful and popular hotel keeper; and he proved himself a good neighbor and citizen in the land of his adoption.

John E. Knight, familiarly known as "Jack" Knight, was the ninth child in order of birth. He was born on the ranch near Cacheville, August 20, 1875. In the summer of 1883, at the age of eight years, he went to Elk Creek, Colusa (now Glenn) County, intending to spend his vacation with his oldest brother, Henry D. Knight, whom he had never seen. Here he was welcomed as one of the family; and he was accorded such a good time, and the attractions of the new locality were so strong, that he remained a year, attending the Elk Creek school, and returned the following summer. When he was twelve years of age, chafing under the restraint of a stepmother's authority, he started out to earn his own living. For a while he found employment in the neighborhood; but the memory of Stony Creek, and of his pleasant stay at his brother's house, called him there a second time. He was again received with open arms, and here he spent the remaining portion of his youth. He attributes whatever success he may have attained to the unselfish care and love, and the kindly home influence and wise counsel, of his brother Henry and his devoted wife, Dora Squires Knight. At the age of eighteen he returned to Yolo, where he worked for several seasons on the Fair ranch. In 1895, having saved a good portion of his earnings, he decided to try his fortunes in the Alaskan gold fields. With this object in view, he went to Elk Creek to bid his brother and family good-bye, but was dissuaded from taking the trip by his brother Henry, with whom he opened a general merchandise store in Elk Creek the following spring under the firm name of H. D. Knight & Bro.

In September, 1902, this fine establishment with its contents was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted, however, the Knight brothers started in again and continued together until 1911, at which time they sold the business and Jack Knight came to Willows, where he bought one hundred forty acres of land, a half mile east of town on the Glenn road. This property he devotes to stock-raising, making a specialty of fine dairy stock, which he raises and sells. About the same time, Mr. Knight erected one of the best houses in the county, a modern plastered bungalow of the Mission style of architecture. He put out ten acres to olives, and planted a family orchard. As a result of his enterprise and busi-

ness sagacity, Mr. Knight has become an important property-owner. He has several ranches and considerable town property. From his holdings, all of which are rented out, he receives a handsome income, and a satisfactory reward for his years of self-reliant effort.

In Willows, on July 20, 1901, at the bride's home, Mr. Knight was married to Edna Louise Purkitt, a native of Glenn County and the eldest daughter of George H. and Dr. T. T. Purkitt. Rev. Octavius Parker, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Woodland, officiated. Of this union two sons—John Richard Tiffée, ten years old, and George Purkitt, eight years old—have been born. A social favorite generally, Jack Knight is especially welcome among the Elks. He is a member of Chico Lodge.

EDWARD MARION SEHORN

As might be expected of one who has spent his entire life in California, Edward M. Sehorn is patriotically devoted to the interests of the Golden State, and champions all measures looking towards the development of the commonwealth. As proprietor of the *Daily Journal of Willows*, he has won an enviable place among the upbuilders of Glenn County, and the state.

A native of Colusa County, Edward Marion Sehorn was born on May 19, 1873, a son of Andrew Wallace and Katherine (Hopkins) Sehorn, natives of Virginia and Wisconsin respectively, a sketch of whose lives appears on another page of this history. E. M. Sehorn began his education in the public school at Willows. After completing his studies he at once turned his attention to newspaper work. In 1897 he purchased the paper with which he has since been connected. This semi-weekly and daily messenger to the people has done much towards shaping the development of the county by molding public opinion, and has become recognized as "the home paper" by the majority of the citizens of Glenn County.

Mrs. Edward M. Sehorn was in maidenhood Maude J. Billiou, a daughter of the late Joseph Billiou, whose life history is given elsewhere in this work. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sehorn was solemnized in Oakland, August 29, 1908. Two children have blessed their union: Joseph Wallace Sehorn, aged seven years; and Edward Marion Sehorn, Jr., aged two years. By a former marriage Mr. Sehorn has a daughter, Catherine, the wife of Talbot Anderson, an extensive landowner in Glenn County. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson make their home in Sacramento. Politically,

Mr. Sehorn is an independent Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the Chico Lodge of Elks.

The Journal is the oldest paper in Willows. It was established on July 12, 1877, by John A. Patrick, formerly of Dixon, Solano County. Some time later the paper was sold to E. R. Coghlan, who in turn disposed of it to Hon. E. C. Hart. W. H. and K. E. Kelly were its next owners; and then Kelly and Freeman, who started a daily in 1887. Up to that time the Journal had been a weekly paper. Mr. Sehorn later became a partner with Mr. Kelly. In 1897 he purchased the plant, and has since been sole owner. Under his management the paper has come to be recognized as a leading factor in the promotion of all things tending to the general welfare of the county.

JOSEPH BILLIOU

That the memory of a good man frequently and potently lives after him, and glorifies his memory, is illustrated in the life of the late Joseph Billiou, of Glenn County. A native of Missouri, he was born in Florissant, near St. Louis, September 22, 1839, a son of Cyprian and Mary (O'Connell) Billiou, both born in that state, the father coming from a long line of French ancestors. Some time after his marriage the elder Billiou crossed the plains to California with ox teams. Upon his arrival he sought his fortune in the mines in Shasta County. This did not enrich him as fast as he had anticipated it would; so he turned his attention to farming, an occupation that he did know something about. He came to Colusa County and settled near Princeton on a ranch, where he made his home until 1876. Having made a success of his labors, he made up his mind that he would make a trip back to his old home in Missouri; and soon after his arrival in Florissant, he passed away, in 1876. His widow lived to enjoy life until she had almost reached the century mark, living with her son Michael in California.

Of the nine children comprising the family circle, Joseph was the fifth in order of birth. He attended the common schools until he was sixteen, and then struck out for himself as a wage earner. At the age of seventeen we find him on his way to California by way of Panama; and almost as soon as he had arrived here, he found employment with R. J. Walsh, a rancher near St. John, Colusa County, now in the confines of Glenn County. For fifteen years he worked for this man, thirteen years of the time as foreman of his ranch of twenty thousand acres. Mr. Walsh died; and for three years thereafter Mr. Billiou continued to superintend the



Joe Billiou,

affairs of the ranch. For three years after the death of the widow, also, he still had the property under his control. Altogether twenty-one years were spent on this one property, a record hard to surpass.

During all this time, Mr. Billiou saved his money. As early as 1860 he became a landowner, purchasing four hundred acres of the Walsh estate. To this he added, from time to time, until he was owner of fifteen hundred acres, which he devoted to raising wheat, barley and stock. His experience as foreman of the Walsh property had given him an insight into the best methods to pursue to get results; so when he came to operate his own property he was able to harvest bountiful crops each year, his land being considered some of the best in the county. The handsome residence occupied by himself and family for so many years was erected by Mr. Billiou in 1868, and was a modern house in its day. It was the scene of many social functions, for the family were very popular and had friends wherever they were known. He died at this home on March 3, 1914, and the landed interests he had accumulated are now owned by the five children who were left to mourn his loss.

Mr. Billiou was twice married. His first wife was Miss Julia Stack, who was born in Ireland. Four children were born of this union: Annie M., Mrs. John H. Hoever of Willows; Mary, Mrs. Ray McCune of Oroville; Richard, in San Jose; and Maud, Mrs. Edward Sehorn of Willows. Some time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Billiou married Mary Faulkner, born in Oroville; and two children blessed their marriage: Lillian, deceased; and Joseph, attending the Willows high school. The son Richard was educated at Santa Clara College; and the daughters received their education at Notre Dame College, San Jose. Mr. Billiou was a Democrat in politics. The family belong to the Catholic Church.

MRS. JOHN H. HOEVER

Annie M. Billiou, a daughter of the late Joseph Billiou, after completing her studies at Notre Dame College, married John H. Hoever, a business man of Willows who had come to California about 1875. He was a native of Germany, and was by trade a jeweler; and on his arrival in San Francisco he engaged in that business until 1880. He then came to the new town of Willows to grow up with it, and opened the first jewelry store there. This he conducted until he passed away, on September 27, 1900. The business he established is being continued by Mrs. Hoever, who has

demonstrated her ability as a business woman, and has won success through her own efforts.

Three children were the fruit of this marriage: August, a student at Stanford; Alma, Mrs. Harvey Sparrow of Willows; and Henrietta, a student in Willows high school. Mrs. Hoever is a member of Berryessa Parlor, N. D. G. W., and of the Willows Literary Club, the Woman's Improvement Club, and the local Red Cross. She has a wide circle of friends in her community.

GEORGE W. MARKHAM

A native son of California who has seen Glenn County grow to its present prosperous condition is George W. Markham, who was born at Stony Creek in what is now Glenn County, May 16, 1865. He is a son of David Markham, who was born in Ohio and came with his parents to Utah. David Markham's father died in Utah; and the widow, with her children, finished the journey to California in 1849. The trip from the East to Utah was made with ox teams, and was fraught with many stirring incidents; and from Utah Mrs. Markham came on to this state by the same means of travel and settled in Sacramento. While living there, David Markham was united in marriage with Emeline Conrad, a Pennsylvanian, who also crossed the plains in an ox-team train when her parents made the overland journey to California. After their marriage, they continued to reside in Sacramento for a time. Later Mr. Markham took up land on the grant; but there was trouble over the title, and he gave it up. Afterwards, with two of his brothers, William W. and Warren, he settled in what is now Glenn County, and in partnership with them engaged in the stock business at Newville. After four years the partnership was dissolved, and David Markham then moved to Stony Creek, where he followed the same business alone on his one-thousand-acre ranch. On this ranch he planted an orchard, the first one in that section; and in this orchard there are pear trees now bearing that were set out some fifty-two years ago. He was always closely and harmoniously associated with his brother William W.; and they died within a year of each other at Orland.

Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. David Markham the following children were born: William Henry, formerly county assessor, who resides in Willows; S. S., of Maricopa, Kern County; George W., of this review; Mary, Mrs. Osborn, of Corning; D. A., residing on the old home ranch; and E. R., of Portland, Ore. David Markham was a public-spirited citizen. He took an active interest in

the welfare of his community, and served his county as a supervisor. Some four years before his death he suffered the loss of his eyesight. His death occurred in 1902, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a Master Mason, and was buried at the Newville cemetery with Masonic honors. His widow survived until 1916, when she passed away, aged seventy-six years. The home ranch is still in possession of the family. It has been in the Markham name for fifty-two years.

George W. Markham was reared on the home ranch, and attended the public schools in pursuit of an education. At the age of twenty-two years he began leasing land and farming to stock and grain on his own account. For a short time he was in the employ of his uncle, William W. Markham; and for two years he worked for neighbors on their ranches. He then rented his father's ranch and raised hogs and sheep for two years. He first purchased land two miles from the old home place; and here he also homesteaded one hundred sixty acres, which he improved and farmed for seven years. He then sold the place at a good figure. For the following eleven years he operated his uncle's ranch of five hundred acres. Having made some money, he then bought a tract of seven acres, and improved a home place. With his sons he leased the Brownell ranch; and together they farmed some eleven hundred acres to grain for four years. He then leased the Peter Barceloux ranch, near Willows, where he is raising grain and stock, having about twelve hundred acres of land under cultivation to barley and wheat. He uses three big teams to put in the crop, and a combined harvester, drawn by thirty mules, to harvest the grain. In 1917 he received a good yield from the six hundred acres sown.

In 1888, at Stony Creek, Mr. Markham and Miss Eva Hayton, a native daughter of Chico, were united in marriage. Mrs. Markham is the daughter of Joseph B. and Josephine (Willard) Hayton, natives of Illinois, who crossed the plains to California with ox teams in 1863, locating near the city of Chico, Butte County, where they became pioneer ranchers, and where they spent their last days. Her maternal grandfather, Volney Willard, was killed in battle during the Civil War; and his widow, America Willard, married Granville C. Thurman and settled on Stony Creek, where they became large stock-raisers. There Mrs. Markham was reared, and received her education in the public schools. There are six children to brighten Mr. and Mrs. Markham's home: Delbert, Roy, Mollie, George E., Louia, and Edna. All are at home; and the sons are working with their father. Mrs. Markham is a member of the Baptist Church; and Mr. Markham has been a liberal supporter of all the churches in the community. He

served as trustee of the Floyd school district for many years—the same school he attended when a boy, and the same building. In politics, Mr. Markham is a Republican.

TENNENT HARRINGTON

Ever since entering the business world, Tennent Harrington has been identified with the Colusa County Bank, of which he is now cashier. A son of the late W. P. Harrington, he was born in Marysville, July 11, 1864, and was six years old when his parents became residents of Colusa. He attended the Colusa grammar school, and then entered a preparatory school in San Francisco, after which he went to Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H. He then entered Harvard, in 1885. At the close of his sophomore year he took an extended trip through Europe, spending nine months. On his return to the United States, in 1888, he came at once to Colusa, and on April 18, of that year, entered the Colusa County Bank as teller. He gradually worked his way to positions of trust and responsibility, and in 1893 was made assistant cashier. In August, 1902, he advanced to the position of cashier, which he now occupies. This bank is the strongest financial institution in Colusa County, and ranks with any in the state, of its capitalization. In December, 1890, Mr. Harrington was made secretary of the Colusa and Lake Railroad. He also became a director in the Colusa Cured Fruit Association, and a member of the executive council of the California Bankers' Association. Other banking interests also claim his attention. He is a director of the Bank of Willows; and president of the Bank of Princeton, organized in 1913. He is interested in irrigation and reclamation projects and is a member of the Stormer Land Company, which has seven hundred acres of valuable reclaimed land. He is a member of the Colusa Board of Trade, to which he lends his active support.

On July 11, 1893, Tennent Harrington married Miss Minnie Downing, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., a daughter of Captain Downing of that city. They have one daughter, Marie Louise, wife of Commander D. W. Bagley, U. S. N. Mr. Harrington is prominent in fraternal and social circles. He is a Mason, a Forester, and an Elk. He is a Native Son; a member of the Harvard Club, of San Francisco; a member of the California Society, of New York; a member and former secretary of the Colusa Shooting Club; a member of the Bohemian Club, and of the Family Club, of San Francisco. Politically, Mr. Harrington is a staunch Republican. He enjoys the utmost confidence of his associates and friends, and is a worker for Colusa's best interests at all times.



J. P. Kirkpatrick



Margaret Carmichael Kirkpatrick

THOMAS JEFFERSON KIRKPATRICK

When, on September 30, 1912, Mr. Kirkpatrick's earthly career came to its close, the Sacramento Valley, and Glenn County in particular, lost a very prominent agricultural upbuilder. To those near and dear to him he left an untarnished name, more highly cherished than the thousand or more acres of valuable farming land in his estate. For more than fifty-five years he had been identified with this section of California; and no movement was ever promoted, having for its object the development of the country or the moral uplift of the people, that failed of his hearty cooperation, and many times he launched projects of this character in person.

A native of Illinois, Thomas Jefferson Kirkpatrick was born in Sangamon County, near the city of Springfield, the home of the illustrious Lincoln, on December 29, 1832. His grandfather, Hugh Kirkpatrick, emigrated from Scotland to the United States before the War of the Revolution, in which conflict he gave valiant service for his adopted country. He became a planter and slave owner in the Blue Grass State; and when he removed to Montgomery County, Ill., and settled on Shoal Creek, he brought some of his slaves with him. One year later he moved to Sangamon County, where he developed a farm; and there he passed to his reward.

While Hugh Kirkpatrick and his wife were living in Kentucky, a son, Thomas, was born near Lexington, March 3, 1803. When the family moved to Illinois he accompanied them, living in Montgomery County for a time, and then settled in Sangamon County, near what is now the capital city, which he was active in locating, and of which he was one of the first commissioners. A well-known farmer there, he was perhaps better known as a millwright, for he erected thirty-three mills along the Sangamon River in that vicinity. As owner of a sawmill on that stream he did a flourishing business, which called into use many flatboats. No less a personage than Abraham Lincoln patronized his mill, and the acquaintance that had started in a business way ripened into a friendship which was only severed by death. During the Black Hawk War, Mr. Kirkpatrick participated in subduing the Indians.

In 1853 he set out for Oregon, but stopped one year in Missouri, where he harvested a crop and collected about six hundred head of cattle. He then resumed his journey westward, reaching Eugene, Ore., in due time. He bought a quarter section of land which included a mill site, built a mill, and carried on business

until 1856, when he sold out and, with six hundred head of cattle, came down into California. He lived on a ranch near Wheatland, Yuba County, farming and raising stock until 1877, when he went to Modoc County and located a stock ranch on Goose Lake. There he died at the age of ninety-four. His wife died in 1887, when in her seventy-eighth year. She was Malinda Braden before her marriage, and was born in Kentucky, March 23, 1810. Fourteen children blessed their union, eight of whom grew to maturity.

The second child of this family, Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, received a good common school education, and as was customary assisted with the farm work as he was able. He finished his education in an academy in Springfield, and in 1854 accompanied his parents to Oregon. When he arrived in California, he started out independently and bought twenty-three hundred acres of land, upon which he thereafter made his home until his death. He developed this ranch, and raised abundant harvests of grain, besides giving a great deal of attention to raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. He enjoyed every necessity of life and many of its luxuries. He ran a dairy of forty cows and raised sufficient alfalfa to feed his stock. In his later years he sold off all but one thousand acres, upon which he lived in quiet and contentment. In the early days of his settlement here, Jacinto was the nearest post office, while he had to market his produce and buy supplies in Tehama and Red Bluff. Later, a postoffice was established at Orland. At the time of the county division, his land was included in Glenn County. When they first located on the ranch, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick would ride horseback to church, twenty-three miles away.

In 1890 he helped organize the Stony Creek Irrigation Ditch, and served as president of the company until it was sold to the United States government. He it was who turned the first water into what is now the government ditch, sending the water on to Orland. He was a Republican, and as such was twice elected justice of the peace of his township, serving eight years. He was a member of Laurel Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Eastern Star. Mr. Kirkpatrick was an ordained minister in the Baptist Church; and at one time he filled the pulpits, as long as he was able, at the Paskenta, Newville and Butte Mountain churches. Mr. Kirkpatrick was one of the organizers of the Orland high school, and served as a trustee for years. He was also one of the organizers of the Black Butte school district, donated the acre of ground for the site, helped build the schoolhouse, and, with Mr. Graves, boarded the teacher and his family while he was holding school. For fifty years he served as a trustee of the district.

On September 9, 1859, on Stony Creek, Mr. Kirkpatrick married Margaret Ashurst, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Bates) Ashurst, natives of Kentucky and West Virginia respectively. The former was born on March 3, 1810, and died in Tehama County, Cal., in 1866, aged fifty-six years. The latter died at the home of her daughter in Glenn County, in 1881, aged seventy-three. The great-grandfather on the maternal side, Israel Light, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. John Bates, grandfather of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, was killed in the War of 1812. On the paternal side she comes of equally illustrious lineage; for her great-grandfather, Jesse Richardson, was a general in the Revolutionary War. Her nephew, Henry Fountain Ashurst, son of her youngest brother, is United States Senator from Arizona, now serving his second term. The advent of the family in California dates back to 1857, when they settled on Stony Creek in Tehama County. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was born in Hannibal, Mo., July 31, 1838, and crossed the plains the year of the Mountain Meadow massacre. The Indians killed many cattle that were being brought by the company, which consisted of twenty wagons under Captain Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick became the parents of eight children. Francis Marion married Jessie Cameron; and they have two sons, Thomas J. and Robert Lee. Edward Campbell first married Lillian Webb, by whom he had two children, Pearl and Raymond. His second wife was Lora Wilder; and they have four children: Matthew, Elizabeth J., William Edward, and Grace. Elizabeth M. is the widow of Matthew H. Lothrop. Four children blessed her home: Mary, Hale H., Ruby, and Elizabeth. Pearl became the wife of Elisha T. Lothrop, of Petaluma; and they have four children: Albert, Nevada Pearl, Lloyd, and Wallace W. Amy Josephine married George Dowding. She died, leaving an adopted son, Leslie Dowding. Daniel Augustus is also deceased. Joseph Laban married Alice Steele, who has borne him four children: Margaret, Theodore, Ethelyn, and Genevieve. Garfield Stanley married Ruddieil Wacaser; and they have one son, Hartford.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Kirkpatrick continues the dairy business, aided by an assistant, who has been on the ranch for twelve years. She has given each of her boys land enough for a home place, still retaining some three hundred acres which she intends settling on her two daughters. On the ranch is an enormous walnut tree, planted in 1880, the year her son Garfield was born, which is one of the landmarks of the county.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. She is public-spirited and generous to a marked degree, and is never so happy as when doing good for others. In the

evening of her days, surrounded by her children, twenty-one grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren, besides a host of friends, she is rounding out a well-spent and noble life.

DANIEL SHELLOOE

A highly respected citizen of Glenn County who lived a long and useful life was the late Daniel Shellooe, who passed from earth on June 7, 1908, mourned by a large circle of friends, besides his immediate family. He was born in Queens County, Ireland, in 1824, a son of Jeremiah Shellooe, a farmer of Queens County, and Bridget Brophie Shellooe, who gave birth to eleven children, nine of them being boys, of whom Daniel was next to the youngest. He was educated in the subscription schools of his home section, after which he found employment with the stockmen of his county, remaining in Ireland until 1844, when he immigrated to New York City. He worked his way towards the South, locating in Georgia in 1847, and in Savannah was engaged in storing cotton, being very successful and acquiring considerable means. In 1852 he got the California fever, and came by way of Panama to investigate the possibilities of the great Western state.

His first business after his arrival was the killing of cattle and packing to the mines from Folsom; and at the same time he was engaged in promoting mining interests in the northern mines, where he became well and widely known. In 1869 he came to what is now Glenn County; and from that date until his death he was interested in every movement for the upbuilding of the section he had chosen for his home. He began buying land and improving it, adding to his property from time to time until he owned some five hundred acres of as fine land as was to be found in the county. This he made into a very attractive ranch, upon which he engaged in raising grain and live stock with very good success. In his later years he had the assistance of his sons, who, like their father, have become responsible and well-to-do men, equally alive to the needs of the growing country.

Daniel Shellooe was married in Philadelphia to Ann Scivington, like himself a native of Ireland, and who became the mother of his seven children, of whom five are living. These, in order of birth, are: Miss Kate Shellooe, of Helmville, Mont.; James, living in Germantown, Cal.; Mrs. William Deveney, of Woodland; Daniel Augustine, of Glenn County; and Mrs. Virgil Harper, of Helmville. Jeremiah and Mrs. Frank Forrest are both deceased. Mr. Shellooe was a Democrat, and served as a trustee of the

school in his district for many years. He was progressive and public-spirited, and was always ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. When he died, the county lost one of her substantial citizens, and one who had helped to bring Glenn County to her present high place among the counties of the state.

DANIEL AUGUSTINE SHELLOOE

The interests with which Daniel A. Shellooe is identified are of a varied nature, and indicate his adaptability to different enterprises and the resourcefulness of his mind. The name which he bears has been long and honorably associated with the history of California. Perhaps there is no resident of Glenn County more familiar with its resources than Mr. Shellooe, who, having spent almost his entire life within its boundaries, is well qualified to judge concerning its prospects, its needs, and its advantages; and as might be expected of a partiotic son of the Golden State, he ardently champions all measures looking towards the development of the commonwealth. He was born in Sacramento County, June 10, 1867, the fifth child in order of birth of the seven children born to Daniel and Ann Shellooe. He attended the public schools in the vicinity of his father's ranch; and, when he was old enough, he began working with him on the home place. He profited much by the early training he received from his sire, and in due time became able to assume responsibilities of his own, as well as to wield a powerful influence for good.

In 1900 Mr. Shellooe bought seven hundred eighty-six acres of the old Glenn estate, located three miles north of Glenn, and began making the necessary improvements to make of it a comfortable and convenient home. He planted grain, and in time leased considerable outside land, becoming one of the large grain-raisers of the county, and winning his own way to independence by personal application to his work. In carrying on his large ranching operations, Mr. Shellooe looks after every detail in person, introducing modern machinery, implements and tools to facilitate the labor on the ranch. At Sidd's Landing he has installed the largest, as well as the best, private pumping plant in the Sacramento Valley, capable of irrigating his entire acreage. He puts about thirty-five acres under irrigation each year, now having some one hundred acres in alfalfa; and he maintains a dairy of about thirty-five cows, mostly Holsteins, which adds materially to his annual income.

With all his personal affairs to engross his attention, Mr. Shellooe nevertheless finds time to interest himself in every movement that has for its aim the upbuilding of Glenn County, the bringing in of new settlers, and the encouraging of them to make a success and become contented citizens. For years he has been working in the interest of reclamation projects, having spent years in trying to have them carried to consummation. He was the originator of the Orland project, which has added so much to the wealth of the county; and to make the matter an assured success, he was the first one to sign up his land, and induced many others to do likewise. He was sent to Sacramento as a delegation of one, to have a man sent to Washington, D. C., to work for the project. He was given scant encouragement at first; but on his own responsibility he had W. S. Beard, of Sacramento, try to secure an appropriation to start the important work. After having been at the nation's capital some five months, Mr. Beard wired Mr. Shellooe that a fund had been set aside for the purpose. This fund was made possible by trimming from some other projects already outlined. From this beginning, made at the instigation of one public-spirited man, the rapid growth of this section has sprung.

D. A. Shellooe was one of the promoters of the plan to have Glenn County participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and in the San Diego Exposition. He represented the county at both places, and was one of the eight commissioners of the Northern California counties that considered it wise to go south to San Diego with an exhibit, to show the people of the Southland the wonderful opportunities of this favored part of the state, of which they know comparatively little. Great good has resulted from this outlay of money; for it has brought the North and South in California into closer harmony. After the exposition in the Southern city had closed, he was the one man who was instrumental in having the board of supervisors of Glenn County vote to install the exhibit used at the Fair in the state building in Los Angeles, as a permanent feature. He has worked for years to have the Iron Canyon project made a distinct district, where waters can be impounded and used for irrigating a wide area, thus encouraging immigration and settlement. These are but a few of the activities that have been vital objects of interest to Mr. Shellooe, who is working for the good of the county at all times, and particularly in the endeavor to bring about the enactment of constructive legislation.

On January 18, 1899, Daniel A. Shellooe was united in marriage with Miss Emma Golden, a native of Bay City, Mich., and

a daughter of Michael Golden, of whom more extended mention will be found on another page of this history. Mr. and Mrs. Shellooe have the following children, who make their family circle complete and happy: Daniel Anthony Golden, Edward Vincent, William Marion Raymond, Sarah Albertine Marie, Margaret Anne, Daniel Augustine, Jr., John David, and Sarah Ida Marie. The three older sons were all in high school at the same time, the youngest being a little past thirteen years of age when he entered. As they have reached school age, they have all been given the best opportunities to obtain an education, to enable them to take their places in the world.

Mr. Shellooe is a member of Red Gum Camp, W. O. W., at Germantown, and of the Elks Lodge at Chico. Politically, he is well known in the state as a staunch Democrat, in national affairs. He has served on the County Central Committee for years, and in 1904 he was elected a delegate to the state convention. He has championed the cause of public schools, and has promoted good-roads campaigns and good-government movements, ever since he has been old enough to vote. He is a director of the Glenn County Garage. With his wife, Mr. Shellooe enjoys a wide circle of friends throughout Glenn County. The family worship at the Catholic Church in Willows. In summing up the career of "Dan" Shellooe, as he is familiarly known by all, one might say, in brief, that there is no man in the county who wields a greater influence in places where it is likely to do the most good for the greatest number of people, than he.

WILLIAM THOMAS BEVILLE

Owing to the long period of his residence in Colusa County, and his close identification with its political affairs, William T. Beville has become known among a large circle of acquaintances throughout the county, where he has aided materially in advancing the best interests of the people. He was born at Wythesville, Wythe County, Va., August 18, 1844. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was attending school; but he volunteered for service in the Confederate army in Company K, Eighth Virginia Regiment, and served until Lee surrendered, at the close of the war.

Thinking to better his condition in the Far West, Mr. Beville came to Colusa County, Cal., in 1868. Almost as soon as he arrived, he became a deputy in the office of the county clerk, where

he continued until 1870. That year he received the appointment of under sheriff to J. B. Stanton; and he served under him for four years. When J. L. Howard was elected to the office of sheriff, in 1874, he appointed Mr. Beville to the same position, which he held until the close of his term of office. In 1875 Mr. Beville was elected county assessor. To this position he was re-elected, filling the office for four years with perfect satisfaction to all. When J. M. Steele was elected sheriff of the county in 1880, and Mr. Beville's term of office had expired, he was appointed under-sheriff by Mr. Steele. Four years later, when Mayberry Davis succeeded Mr. Steele, Mr. Beville was appointed to the same office by him, serving until Mr. Davis was himself succeeded in office. In 1886 Mr. Beville was elected sheriff of the county; and two years later he was reelected to the same office. He is now serving as under sheriff, by appointment of C. D. Stanton.

In 1872, William Thomas Beville was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Williams, a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Beville had three children: Virginia, who became the wife of Dr. G. I. Cason and is now deceased; Mrs. Willie May Harding, of San Francisco; and Clarence Beville, of Colusa. Mr. and Mrs. Beville are hospitable and charitable people; and they have a host of good friends in Colusa and the surrounding counties. In 1872 Mr. Beville was made a Mason, in Colusa Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M., in which he is now serving his thirty-seventh year as secretary; and with his wife he is a member of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Beville is Past Matron. Mrs. Beville has been an active member of the Methodist Church since her girlhood.

JOSEPH A. SUTTON

Missouri has given many of her sons and daughters to swell the population of California. Some of these harkened to the call in the gold-mining period; but the majority, descended from farmer folk, have given their attention to tilling the soil. Among the latter we mention Joseph A. Sutton, of the Delevan district, in Colusa County. He is a native of Pike County, Mo., and was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools, until he was eighteen. At that time many were migrating to California from his section of the country; and in 1865 he came by way of Panama to this state. On his arrival he at once turned his attention to farming, working on a ranch near Knights Landing, Yolo County.

On October 20, 1868, over forty-nine years ago, Mr. Sutton, then a young man, came to the district now known as Delevan, in



James R. Tallot

Colusa County, and started the nucleus of his present landholdings by taking up a government claim of one hundred sixty acres of raw prairie land. Here he built a box house, began planting both fruit trees and shade trees, broke the land, and put in his crop of grain. As success crowned his efforts, he kept adding to his holdings, until he now owns eight hundred acres. His property is well improved with modern barns; a good house replaces the original cabin; and a general air of prosperity pervades the premises. Mr. Sutton has raised grain and stock all these years, at times leasing land in addition to his own. His harvests have been bountiful, and his income has been good.

Joseph A. Sutton was united in marriage with Mary J. Kenard, also a native of Missouri; and they have four children: Walter; Mrs. Dolly Burgi and Mrs. Ruth Sale, both of Willows; and William K., at home. As a pioneer of Colusa County, Mr. Sutton has watched its development with interest. He has followed the even tenor of his way, aiding good causes, and helping to maintain good schools and good government. In every sense of the word, he is a self-made man.

JAMES ROBINSON TALBOT

Among the many pioneers of the Sacramento Valley who have come and gone in the last half century, some to other locations and many to that "bourne whence no traveler returns," James Robinson Talbot occupied a place of exceptional prominence, won by years of industry and energy and the exercise of that balanced judgment which bespeaks the successful business man, whether as a tiller of the soil or as a participant in the busy marts of commerce. Mr. Talbot's extensive ranch was located in the foothills southwest of Willows, where he and his brother first took up land to engage in the stock business, many years ago, and where he was actively interested in the management of his property until his death in January, 1906.

Born in Montgomery County, Mo., December 19, 1823, Mr. Talbot was a son of Christopher Talbot, the latter a native of Kentucky, where, in the vicinity of Somerset, he farmed until 1809. In that year he located on the banks of the Missouri River, in Montgomery County, Mo., where he became an extensive planter, owning a large number of slaves and engaging in the cultivation of tobacco. His death occurred in that location at the age of sixty-five years. In Kentucky he married Susan Parish, a native of Virginia, and she died in Missouri in 1844. They were the parents

of nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom James R. Talbot was the sixth in order of birth.

James Robinson Talbot received a limited education through the medium of the common schools of his native state, after which, in young manhood, he worked as a hand on the farm of his brother Thomas I. On the 6th of May, 1849, attracted to the West by the gold excitement, he left Missouri as a member of the train commanded by Captain Furnes, the journey being made with ox teams via Fort Hall, up the Platte and Green Rivers, and thence to Sacramento, where they arrived on the 26th of August. Mr. Talbot remained in that city until the following spring, and then went to Nevada City and for a time engaged in mining. Not meeting with the desired success, he then engaged in teaming from Sacramento to the mines of Auburn and Yuba River, and Rose's Bar, being so occupied until 1851. Later, he went to Sutter County and engaged in the cattle business and general farming. After four years spent in that county, he removed to Colusa County, where, with his brother, Thomas I. Talbot, he took up three hundred twenty acres of land and engaged in the stock business. In 1857 they dissolved partnership, Thomas I. taking the land in Modoc County and James R. remaining on the original property. From that modest beginning he increased his acreage to fifteen thousand four hundred acres. For many years he was one of the prominent stockmen in this part of the state. His place became the headquarters of the stockmen of Northern California, and there they were always royally entertained. At one time Mr. Talbot also farmed about ten thousand acres to grain, the yield sometimes reaching about one hundred thousand bushels. After 1902 he made a specialty of sheep, having from twelve thousand to twenty-five thousand head. He developed his place into a well-improved ranch, provided with good and substantial buildings for the accommodation of livestock and farm implements. The place is well watered by several springs and creeks.

In 1904 Mr. Talbot purchased an interest in Fouts Springs, a summer resort, located below the pine belt on Stony Creek, in the Coast Range, near Snow and Sheet Iron Mountains. The water of this spring was awarded the first prize, a gold medal, at the Louisiana Exposition, for its superior mineral properties. This property he constantly improved until it became one of the popular resorts of Northern California. It is reached by stage from Maxwell, Colusa County, the forty-five miles so traversed being in the midst of beautiful scenery. Mr. Talbot was also interested in business and residence property in Willows, as well as in farming land in Oregon and Northern California. Although a man of splendid business ability, who conducted his affairs according to

strict business principles, he was nevertheless very lenient, and rather than resort to foreclosure, allowed many a mortgage to go by default. His word was as good as his bond, and was so considered by all who knew him. An independent man, he sought no favors; but he was ever ready to do a favor, being generous with his means, and charitable in an unostentatious way towards those less fortunate than himself. He made no display either of his wealth, which had been honestly won, or of his acts of charity. He was of a jovial disposition, kind and honest in all his actions; and those who knew him appreciated him for the sterling qualities which were his by inheritance and training.

In Marysville, Cal., in 1875, Mr. Talbot was united in marriage with Mary Dever, a native of Ireland. Her death occurred on August 21, 1892, at the age of sixty-four years. In his political convictions, Mr. Talbot was a staunch supporter of the principles advocated by the Democratic party; but never desired official recognition, both because of the claims of his many business interests, and also for the reason that he was domestic and quiet in his tastes, and always preferred the peace of his own fireside to the emoluments of public office.

JOHN McCUNE

The manager of the Daily and Triweekly Colusa Sun, John McCune, was born at Monticello, Piatt County, Ill., on July 20, 1869, and grew up in his native county. James McCune, his father, was born in Ireland, of Scotch and Irish progenitors, and came to the United States, where he was married in New York to Miss Caroline Brody, a native of the Empire State. James McCune was a printer by trade; but later in life he became a brick and cement contractor. He died in Piatt County about 1873. His widow lived in Monticello, where she reared her family in the face of many privations. She died there about 1909, at a ripe old age.

John McCune had but a common-school education. He began working at the printing business in the office of the Bulletin, in Piatt County, when a lad of fifteen, and soon after secured a position in the Herald office at the same place, which he held for two years, becoming foreman of the job-printing department and of the press room. At the age of seventeen he went to Chicago to try to better himself, and was promised the aid of a friend to help him to a position. On his arrival, the job not being to his liking, he determined to come West. He came to the Coast, and

visited Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco. In 1888, in the latter city, he worked on the Alta, Call, and Chronicle; and afterwards, in Sacramento, on the Record Union. He later located in Woodland, and with Edward Prior, ran the Weekly Leader during the campaign of 1888, after which he accepted a position with the Woodland Democrat, owned by E. E. Leake. He remained in that city, working on that paper and the Woodland Mail, until 1892, when he accepted a position as foreman on the Colusa Sun, with which paper he has since been connected.

In the meantime Mr. McCune was united in marriage with Miss Lemma Gammill, by whom he has one daughter, Bertha, the wife of Ray Seymour. Mr. McCune enjoys life, loves Colusa and its people, and works for a better and larger city, giving his whole time to the business management of the paper, which reaches every part of the county. The Colusa Sun stands for uplift and improvement in all things. Mr. McCune is a charter member of the Fraternal Brotherhood. Politically, he is a Democrat; and he is highly regarded as a public-spirited and high-minded citizen. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

FRANK S. REAGER

Perhaps there is no resident of the county more familiar with its resources and its exceptional advantages and prospects than Frank S. Reager, the former secretary of the Orland Water Users' Association, who has spent most of his life within or near the county boundaries. Frank S. Reager is the son of Martin A. Reager, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. He was born on his father's farm, six miles east of Orland, in 1868. He attended school in the Plaza district, and then entered Pierce Christian College, at College City. He graduated from the Orland Normal School, and then taught school in Shasta County for a couple of terms. In 1890 he became a candidate for county surveyor, and made a good fight in a spirited campaign, being defeated by only a few votes. He then returned to Glenn County, and resumed teaching, and soon had charge of the Orland schools. Here he made an enviable record as a progressive educator, and rendered particularly efficient service in the work of organizing the Orland High School. His work here was in a measure responsible for his election as county superintendent of schools, a position he filled for eight years, from 1899 to 1907, with entire satisfaction to the communities under his jurisdiction.

After the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Reager returned to Orland and began the direction of work on the government irrigation system. In February, 1907, he helped to organize, and was elected a director and secretary of, the Orland Water Users' Association, a position he held until March, 1917. He thus became one of the leading men of Glenn County, and was soon made president of the Bank of Orland. He is now vice-president, as he was one of the organizers, of the First National Bank of Orland; and he has long been associated with minor corporations. For many years he has been a trustee of the Orland schools. Mr. Reager is the owner of a fine four-hundred-acre ranch at Ord, on the Sacramento River, devoted to grain; and he has other ranch interests in the county.

In 1899, Frank S. Reager married Miss Emma Scribner, the daughter of an early settler in California. Her father was a farmer, and also a merchant. He ran a store, with branches at Newville, Orland, and Paskenta. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Reager is brightened by five attractive and promising children: Mary A., Bernice, Helen, Josephine, and Frank S., Jr. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Reager is a Mason, a member of Orland Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., of which he has served as treasurer for years; was one of the organizers, and is now the secretary, of Orland Masonic Temple Association; and is a member and Past Noble Grand of the Orland Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of Chico Lodge, No. 423, B. P. O. Elks.

CHARLES DAVIS MCCOMISH

An experienced newspaper man, and one who made his influence felt in Colusa County as editor and owner of the Colusa Herald, C. D. McComish is descended from a long line of patriotic ancestry. His great-grandfather, Roger McComish, was in the United States Navy under Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie; and after Perry's victory, he settled in Western Pennsylvania, being the founder of the family in that state. Nelson McComish, the father of Charles D. McComish, was a soldier in the Civil War. He moved to the Coast from Pennsylvania, in 1899, and settled with his family, in Palo Alto, while his sons were attending college there. He is now living in San Jose, at the age of eighty years. His wife was Martha Jane Davis, a lady of Welsh descent. She died in San Jose, March 26, 1915, aged about seventy years.

Charles Davis McComish was born at Penn Run, Indiana County, Pa., on January 7, 1874. When he was three months old

his parents moved to a farm in Pine Township, that county; and there he was reared until he was fourteen years of age. His father, Nelson McComish, was a surveyor; and to work at his calling, it was better to live at the county seat. So the family moved to Indiana, the county seat of Indiana County, where he followed his profession. Charles D. McComish graduated from the high school in 1891; and two years later he graduated from the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Indiana, after which he taught school for four years—two in Cambria County, one year in Westmoreland County, and one year at Dravosburg, Allegheny County, where he was principal. He resigned his position here to enlist in the Spanish-American War. On April 28, 1898, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but having contracted typhoid fever in camp at Lexington, Ky., he went home on a furlough, and was mustered out in bed, November 2, 1898, and honorably discharged.

The following year, having recovered from his illness, Mr. McComish came to California and entered Stanford University, where he took the four-year classical course and was graduated in 1903 with the degree of A. B. He then returned to his Eastern home, and was engaged as city editor of the Indiana Gazette for eighteen months. In 1904 he visited the St. Louis Exposition, and then came on to California with the intention of buying a newspaper in some likely town, and traveled over the state looking for a place in which to locate. He was in Sacramento when the levee below the city gave way, washing away dwellings and the school-house in the Lisbon district; and he was asked to take charge of the school at Riverside brickyard. This he did, finishing the term for the lady teacher, who had been drowned out by the flood. He then came on to Colusa, bought the Colusa Herald from John L. Allison, and took possession on June 1, 1905. It was then an eight-page weekly. Mr. McComish soon made it a four-page semi-weekly. The Herald was anti-saloon in the face of sixteen saloons, each with a gambling place in connection, running seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day; and there was likewise a booming red-light district. The fight carried on by the Herald was a factor in regulating the saloons, closing them on Sundays, abolishing the gambling, and doing away with the red-light district; and the movement resulted in a much more moral city in general. The Herald also agitated street and sidewalk improvements, running an honor-roll in the paper, of all who put in cement walks. Now there are two miles of paved streets in the city; and cement walks are pretty generally placed all over the town. Mr. McComish erected the Herald Building in 1909-1910,

and as owner of the building was the first man to put his name on a street-paving contract.

On February 1, 1916, Mr. McComish disposed of the Herald in order to take up the study of law, which he is at present pursuing in the office of Judge Ernest Weyand. He took the course in law at the summer session of the University of California in 1916. This last spring he took time from his studies to plant thirty-two and one half acres to almonds and to put out two thousand Muscat grape-vines, near Arbuckle; and he also found time to write the History of Colusa County for the Historic Record Company of Los Angeles.

In 1909 Mr. McComish was united in marriage with Miss Dorothy Wickersham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Wickersham, of Marshalltown, Iowa. Mrs. McComish is a graduate of the University of Iowa, and was for several years a teacher in the high school at Colusa. Two children have been born of this union, Paul and John Davis. Mr. McComish is a member of Colusa Lodge, No. 133, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in the order. Both he and Mrs. McComish are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee.

HON. ERNEST WEYAND

Prominent among the native sons of Colusa County is Ernest Weyand, Judge of the Superior Court of California in his native county. He was born on his father's ranch near Stonyford, on September 8, 1869. He attended the common schools of his home district, meanwhile assisting with the work on the ranch until he was seventeen, when he moved to Colusa with the family and entered the high school, from which he was graduated in 1889. Mr. Weyand at once entered upon the study of law in the office of H. M. Albery, later Superior Judge of Colusa County, and was admitted to practice in 1892. At the November election that year he entered the race for the office of district attorney and was elected on the Republican ticket. He served a two-year term, and was reelected for four years, the term having been lengthened in the interim. At the end of his second term he retired to private practice.

Always active in Republican politics and wielding a strong influence in the councils of the party, Mr. Weyand consented in 1904 to make the race for the assembly from the district comprising Colusa, Glenn and Lake Counties. He was elected, and served throughout the regular session of 1905 and the special session in 1906. For six years he served as one of the trustees of the town

of Colusa. He practiced law until September 1, 1915, when, upon the death of Judge Albery, he was appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson, to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1916 he became a candidate to fill the office of Superior Judge. Although he had two strong opponents, he received a majority for the candidacy over both, and was elected without opposition in November of that year. The absolute fairness of Judge Weyand in all matters pertaining to the duties of his office is well shown in the following remark made by him: "I do not want any friend of mine to think he can come into court and get a shade the best of it from me."

In 1893 Judge Weyand was united in marriage with Miss Nora Martin, born in Shasta County, and who came with Mrs. Watt Purdue to Colusa County, where she was reared and educated. Of this union ten children were born, five of whom are now living: Ralph J., a student at the State Agricultural College at Davis, Cal.; Garrett J., a student in the public school; and Daniel Ernest, Victor E., and Elnora Mina. Fraternally, Judge Weyand is a member of the Colusa Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, and of the Independent Order of Foresters, and has passed the chairs in both orders. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

HUGH M. GARNETT

The only son born to his parents, Hugh M. Garnett has taken his place in the business world and has made his influence felt for the betterment of general conditions in Glenn County, where he was born on the Garnett ranch, April 6, 1881. He is the son of Peter and Ruth (McCune) Garnett, of whom more extended mention is made in the sketch of Peter Garnett on another page of this work. Hugh M. Garnett was educated in the public schools, in the Glenn County High School at Willows, and in the law department of the University of California. In the beginning of his business career he was associated with his father. Since the death of the latter, he has succeeded to the business inaugurated by him, and is now one of the largest and most prominent stockmen in the Sacramento Valley.

Mr. Garnett owns a ranch of eight hundred acres three miles southeast of Willows, and also the old Nye ranch of five thousand acres at Athena. He raises large numbers of sheep, cattle and hogs, having about ten thousand head of the former, and also buys stock, which he ships to the markets.

The marriage of Hugh M. Garnett occurred in Portland, Ore., on March 14, 1904, when he was united with Miss Emily G. An-



H. W. Garnett.

nand, a native daughter of California and a graduate of the Colusa High School. Her father, John Annand, was one of the early settlers of Colusa County. Mr. and Mrs. Garnett have a daughter, Virginia, to brighten the home circle. Mr. Garnett was made a Mason in Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., and is also an Odd Fellow.

The name of Garnett will always stand out prominently in the history of California. The first members of the family in this state were forerunners of its development and civilization, and aided materially in bringing about the prosperity we all enjoy. The younger generations are following in the footsteps of their sires, and are found in the vanguard where progress is the watchword; and of these, Hugh M. Garnett is a recognized leader.

CHRIS MYHRE

Orland is the residence and promising field of operations of many who have gained commercial success and served their community in an effective manner. Among such may be mentioned Chris Myhre, the popular president and manager of the Orland Cheese & Butter Co., and one of the "biggest boosters" Orland has ever had. Born in Denmark in 1862, he came to the United States when twelve years of age and settled in Turner County, Dakota Territory, where he was educated. After growing up, he removed to St. Louis and clerked in a grocery; but later he returned to South Dakota and bought a stock farm and dairy in Lyman County, which he conducted for fourteen years. During his residence in that state, he held several important county offices, including those of justice of the peace, county judge, county auditor, and county commissioner. In those days he had some thrilling experiences with cattle thieves. Every man carried a gun, and shooting in defense of life or property was very common.

In 1910, Mr. Myhre moved westward to Oregon, and engaged in the dairy business in the Willamette Valley. He made a particular study of dairy conditions, and wishing to place before others what he had discovered, he lectured before gatherings of farmers, being one of a party to make a demonstration train trip through the state. Experiments were made for the enlightenment of the hearers; and the cooperation of the dairymen with the creameries in promoting their common interests was urged by the lecturer.

As a result of these efforts to extend agricultural knowledge, Mr. Myhre came to Orland to give a talk on dairy farming; and while here he decided that the district afforded an excellent field for a modern creamery, and was offered the management of the new organization there, the Orland Cheese & Butter Co. He accepted the offer, and at once set to work to install the new machinery, which was already on the ground. The establishment opened its doors to business on April 20, 1915. It occupies a modern reinforced concrete building, with all the latest appliances for the manufacture of butter; and experts from different parts of the state, who have visited the plant, have been very complimentary in its praise. It has a capacity of over three thousand pounds of butter daily, and serves over three hundred patrons. It produces more butter in proportion to the size of the plant than any other creamery in the state. In 1916 it produced over 534,000 pounds of butter. For the month of April, 1917, there was sold 85,190 pounds of butter, the farmers receiving \$28,197.71 for butter fat.

Armour & Co. handle the greater part of the output in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and San Diego; and shipments are made weekly for that company to Honolulu. The name of "Clover Bloom" is given the butter in the bay cities; while "Purity Butter" is the name the creamery has given to its output in the district where it is manufactured. Sixty-five designs for the label of this brand were submitted by students of the Orland high school; and the one chosen as the most appropriate bears the words "Purity Butter," a picture of the United States Irrigation District, and a picture of a herd of dairy cows, together with the legend: "Uncle Sam made one. We make the other." In 1917, the officers of the company were: President and manager, Chris Myhre; directors, Jonas Lundeen, W. J. Petersen, S. W. Baugher, and Peter E. Moline. Under the able management of these gentlemen the plant has obtained a premium on every pound of butter it has shipped to the bay cities, over and above the highest market quotation on high-grade butter for the day.

In addition to his interests in the creamery, Mr. Myhre owns a twenty-acre ranch two miles east of Orland, where he has ten registered Jersey cows, each producing up to a high average. No one in this part of the state has a greater reputation for expert knowledge in his field than Mr. Myhre. He is a director of the Glenn County Farm Bureau, representing the Orland district; vice-president of the Glenn County Live Stock & Agricultural Association; and an active member, and a director, of the Orland Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Grange in South Dakota and in Oregon; and when the Orland Jersey Cattle Club was organized in 1917, to promote the interests of registered Jer-

sey stock and the improvement of the grade of dairy stock in this vicinity, Mr. Myhre was active in its formation and was elected a director. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, holding membership in South Dakota; and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, having been a member for more than twenty-seven years.

In 1887, in St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Myhre was married to Katie Wendel, a native of Illinois; and of this union six children were born. Della is the wife of Charles R. Nelson, and lives at Junction City, Ore.; Dewey assists his father on the home ranch; Mae is a student in the Orland high school, and an assistant in the office of the Orland Cheese & Butter Co.; Ethel is also a high school student; and Arthur and Roscoe are at home.

JULIUS WEYAND

A native of Braubach, Nassau, Germany, the late Julius Weyand, of Colusa, was born on May 27, 1826, into the family of John Paul and Ernestine Weyand. He attended the home schools, and afterwards entered a commercial house and school, in 1840. From 1844 to 1848 he held a position as bookkeeper in Limburg. In May, 1848, the German revolution broke out; and for the time being the different sovereigns made all concessions the people wanted. The Turnvereins, which existed in all the cities and towns of note, took upon themselves to be guardians of the people's rights. Mr. Weyand was a presiding officer in one of these, and as such had charge of the lecture room and was connected with the military drilling. Rifle clubs became very efficient, and very annoying to the sovereign class. On September 6, 1848, the parliament was dispersed by intrigue, and the friends of liberty were marked for persecution. Some were arrested, and others fled the country, knowing the people's cause was lost.

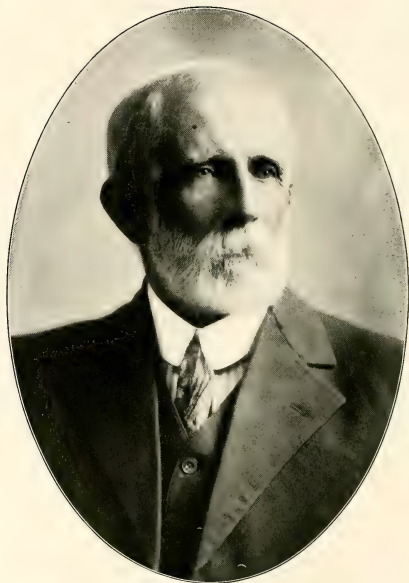
On September 15, nine days after the breaking up of the parliament, Mr. Weyand started for Antwerp, the nearest seaport, and on the 22nd took passage on the Seth Sprague for America. He arrived safely at New Orleans, on November 23, 1848. After his arrival in this country he sold goods at Alton and Warsaw, Ill., until 1851, when he was called to Germany by his mother. On April 27, 1852, he again arrived in Illinois; and in September of that year he came to California, via the Nicaragua route, reaching San Francisco on November 3. He went at once to Cacheville, Yolo County, and with his brother, Theodore Weyand, engaged in farming until 1856. The next year he had crops in Colusa County,

which proved a complete failure. He then went to mining near Downieville. In this venture he barely made his expenses, and so returned to his farm, which he had purchased, in Colusa County. After another crop failure, in 1858, he went to British Columbia, to enter the mines there; but here his mining venture met with no better success, and he came back to California. From Berlin station he moved to Pleasant Valley, where he engaged in raising grain and stock with considerable success. He kept adding to his first purchase of land until he became owner of two thousand seventy acres in one body, which he sold in 1886. Another tract of three hundred twenty acres he had sold in 1882.

In 1867 Julius Weyand married Mrs. Mina (Kraus) d'Artenay, a native of Germany, who had lived in the United States since her childhood. Of the union with her first husband, A. d'Artenay, five children were born: Eugene d'Artenay, a druggist in San Francisco; Lizzie, the widow of J. K. Lukes, of Santa Cruz; Thomas d'Artenay, a farmer near Dixon; Adolph d'Artenay, a blacksmith of Dixon; and John d'Artenay, a rancher in Fresno County. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weyand there were also five children: Marie Weyand, of Dixon; Hon. Ernest Weyand, of Colusa; Julius and William Weyand, mill-owners at Dixon; and Mina Weyand, a Sister of Mercy in a convent in Kansas City, Mo. In order that his children might have the advantages of better schools than their location out in the hills offered, Mr. Weyand disposed of his ranch and moved to Colusa. His death occurred on May 17, 1893. Mr. Weyand was a man highly esteemed in his community, where he was recognized as a loyal and progressive citizen. He was always interested in good government, and was a strong advocate of the protective tariff. After his death the widow, with some of her children, moved to Dixon, Cal., where she died in January, 1905.

JAMES C. HARBISON

An associate of Allen Kitchin, and senior member of the firm of Harbison & Kitchin, ranchers and stockmen of Colusa County, James C. Harbison has gradually worked his way to a position of prominence in the agricultural life of the Sacramento Valley. He was born in Illinois, October 29, 1855, and came with his parents to California, crossing the plains with ox teams in 1868. While still a very young man, Mr. Harbison became interested in raising grain and stock, and is now one of the veteran farmers of Colusa County. He laid the foundation of the exten-



A. W. Schone

sive interests held by himself and his partner; and by 1889, when the present partnership was formed, he had become firmly established.

Mr. Harbison's entire time has been given to the building up of his fortunes, although not to the exclusion of the duties that always enlist the active interest of the public-spirited citizen. He supports Republican men and measures, and aids in the maintenance of good schools, good roads, and good government; but it is as a grain-raiser and stockman that he is best known throughout Colusa County and the Sacramento Valley.

Mr. Harbison has a son, Carl E. Harbison, who is married and takes an active interest in the operation of the ranch, residing in a comfortable home thereon. Mr. Harbison is a self-made man, and has won his way by hard work to his present enviable position among the ranchers of the county.

ANDREW WALLACE SEHORN

During his long connection with Willows and its vicinity, Andrew Wallace Sehorn has been associated with many enterprises for the benefit of the town and the advancement of the general welfare of the county. He has the distinction of being one of the very oldest residents of Willows, and is still living in the house he moved into when he became a citizen of the little village, some forty odd years ago. He was born in Wytheville, Va., December 29, 1843, a son of Marion and Rebecca Jane (Wallace) Sehorn, born in Dandridge, Tenn., and Lexington, Va., respectively. Grandfather Sehorn, who was of German ancestry, was a major in the War of the Revolution and rendered valiant service to his country; while on the maternal side, grandfather Col. Samuel Wallace, of the Scotch clan, also served as an officer of prominence in the Revolution.

The early boyhood days of young Sehorn were spent very much the same as were those of the other youth of his section of the country. He attended the subscription schools and worked at home, doing such work as fell to his lot in assisting his father. When the call came from his state to join the Confederate army, he enlisted and served under the colors with the best that was in him, under that famous commander Gen. Stonewall Jackson. For three years he faced hardship and death. Thirteen times the boy—for he was but eighteen when he enlisted—answered the bugle call to "charge"; and never once did he shirk his duty, whether it was in the smoke of battle, or alone under the stars doing sentry duty. After the war was over, Mr. Sehorn returned

to his home. Things were not the same as before the war, however; so in 1868 he joined the westward tide of emigration to California, and arrived in San Francisco by way of Panama. He had some friends in Colusa; and thither he made his way, and soon after found a position as clerk in the office of the county assessor, Sam. Small. He became well known in that county, and later opened a general merchandise store there, which he ran until he took over the management of the J. S. Wall Company's mercantile business in Princeton.

It was in 1878 that this progressive merchant decided he would locate in Willows, which seemed destined to have a future in store for those who would build wisely and well. He opened business on Tehama Street, which he carried on very successfully, finally selling out and investing in a ranch of ten hundred forty acres twenty-five miles west of the town. One section of this was timber land, and the balance was suitable for farming. In the foothills of this ranch Mr. Sehorn set out an apple orchard, the first one in the county. He has always been interested in horticulture, taking great delight in seeing the growth of trees, vines, etc., especially fruit trees of the various kinds. In those days wild game abounded in the foothills and mountains of the county, and antelope, deer and elk were common sights. The streams were stocked with fish; and one pleasure Mr. Sehorn indulged in was to take a month off and spend his time in the open, where he was sure to get his share of game, even of bears. He sold this ranch and invested in twenty acres, which he improved, and on which he tried intensive farming. Here he set out lemons, oranges and peaches, being the first man to set out lemon trees in Willows. He experimented with alfalfa, raising two crops a year without irrigation.

When the question of county division was being agitated, Mr. Sehorn favored the project and was active in accomplishing the desired result. As an appreciation of his services he was elected the first county auditor; and he is today one of the best-posted men on the financial affairs of the county. For the past eleven years he has been an assistant in the auditor's office, meanwhile managing a real estate business of his own. There is no man who is more highly esteemed and respected in the entire county than "Wall" Sehorn, as he is familiarly called by his friends. He is the true type of the Southern gentleman, gallant and chivalrous; and like many thousands of other broad-minded people, he is proud that the North and the South are again united under one flag as one people.

In Colusa County A. W. Sehorn was united in marriage with Miss Kate Hopkins, who was born in Wisconsin and crossed the

plains with her parents in 1855. Her father, Dr. Edward Hopkins, was the pioneer physician in Colusa County. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sehorn. Edward M., editor of the *Willows Journal*, has three children: Catherine, wife of Talbot Anderson of Sacramento, who has a son, Thomas E.; Joseph Wallace, and Edward M. J., of Willows. The second son, William M., is foreman of Klemmers Hardware Store. Raymond B. died in his youth. The only daughter, Margaret, is Mrs. Morris of Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Sehorn is a member of the Methodist Church; while Mrs. Sehorn belongs to the Catholic Church, having been reared in that faith.

TACITUS R. ARBUCKLE

The late T. R. Arbuckle, founder of the town that bears his name, located in the central portion of Colusa County, was born in Laclede County, Mo., where he grew to manhood on a farm. During the excitement incident to the discovery of gold in California, he was peacefully following his chosen calling in his native state. Thinking to better his condition, he left there in 1853, crossed the plains with ox teams, and arrived safely at his destination in California. The reports of the miners were not alluring enough to induce him to try his fortunes hunting gold in the mines; so he got a job on a ranch in Napa Valley, learned how farming was done in the West, and was soon able to strike out for himself. He took up a government claim at the Big Plains, on Russian River, Sonoma County, with William Bedwell, but sold out after two years and went to Mendocino County and began raising stock. Two years later he bought a ranch on Ranchirita Creek, at the head of Anderson Valley, in that county, and continued in the stock business. He next engaged in the butcher business for four years in Healdsburg, and then spent one year in Carson City, Nev., where he was employed at the Nevada Jumper mine. After this he returned to Mendocino County for another year.

His experiences in the several sections of country induced Mr. Arbuckle to settle in Colusa County, where he bought one hundred sixty acres of land. He laid out the town of Arbuckle, long before the railroad had reached this point. When the railroad was prospected through this section, he gave the right of way, and also land for a depot and sidings. He was the first postmaster of the new town, and served as constable several terms. He built a livery stable, and conducted a livery business for years. He died in 1900, after a long and useful life.

In 1855, in Napa County, Mr. Arbuckle was united in marriage with Miss Amanda M. Tinker, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains in 1854. Their marriage was one of mutual helpfulness. Since the death of her husband, she is making her home in Arbuckle. Of the thirteen children born to this worthy couple, nine are living: Mrs. Lillie Eastburn, Mrs. Ruby Bedford, Mrs. Edith Freil, Cyrus, Cornelius, Glenn, Theodore, Tacitus, and Clarence. The others were Etna, Lulu, Adelia, and Octavius. Mr. Arbuckle was always interested in the welfare of his town, and was counted one of its progressive citizens. He had many stanch friends, who sincerely mourned his passing.

JOHN WALKER

A man who had the ambition to succeed, and knew how to accomplish the fulfilment of his ambition, John Walker was equally fortunate in the selection of a life companion, so that what he had acquired was wisely administered after his death. He was born on his father's country place, Peat Gates, near Penirith, Westmoreland, England, February 19, 1842, the son of John and Sarah Walker, who owned the country estate, Peat Gates, in the North of England, where they were highly esteemed residents.

The fourth child in a family of eight, John Walker spent his childhood at home, learning the rudiments of farming while pursuing his education in the public schools. In 1868 he came to the United States and settled in Anderson County, Kans., during the pioneer days of that state. There he developed a quarter section of fine land; but the grasshoppers devastated everything, and he resolved to leave that part of the country. So in March, 1875, he came to California, his wife following him in December of that year. Before leaving England Mr. Walker had formed an attachment for Miss Agness Jackson, an estimable young North of England lady, and had won her promise to become his wife, which was sealed by their marriage in Garnett, Kans., October 29, 1870. She was the daughter of John and Sarah (Warden) Jackson, both natives of Penirith, England. The father was a farmer and miner, and was accidentally killed in a copper mine. The mother is still living at the old home in England. Of her three children Agness is the oldest and the only one in the United States. Her education was obtained in the public schools and in her mother's home, where she learned the culinary art and became an excellent housekeeper. Two years after her stalwart fiancé, John Walker, had gone to America to seek his fortune, she joined him in Kansas,



John Walker



Agness Walker

where they were married. At that time farming was not profitable in that state; and so they came to the Pacific Coast, as has already been explained, where a new start was made.

Mr. Walker was an energetic worker, and despite the difficulties he encountered he soon got started in the land of his adoption. At first he worked for wages at Clipper Gap in the mountains, and then went to the Berryessa Valley, Napa County, where he secured employment on the Clark ranch. Still later he leased and farmed some three thousand acres west of Williams, in Colusa County. He met with success and made money as a result of his labor and enterprise, and before long found himself in possession of means with which to invest in land, which his experience had demonstrated was a valuable asset.

In 1891, with his wife, Mr. Walker made a trip back to England, where three months were spent visiting their old home and kindred. Returning to California, both were delighted to get back to the land of opportunity, where they could do things and accomplish results on a large scale. In the spring of 1892, Mr. Walker bought a section of grain land near the foothills west of Willows, Glenn County. It was a raw, undeveloped tract, which he set about to get under cultivation and make of it a home place by planting trees, building barns and outbuildings, and putting up good fences, and most of all by erecting a fine residence, making the ranch one of the best in the valley. From time to time he added to his possessions until the ranch now includes about twelve hundred acres.

With a record of a life usefully lived and well spent, John Walker passed away on his home ranch on April 4, 1909, universally mourned by the community. He was a Master Mason, and was buried with Masonic honors. Decidedly a self-made man, and a fine example of what one with ambition and industry can accomplish, Mr. Walker always attributed much of his success to his able wife, who early and late assisted him by her able management of the household and by her wise counsel and encouragement. After his death, she carried on the ranch for a year, and then leased it to others, who raise bountiful crops on the fertile soil.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker did not live for self alone. After acquiring a competence, they were not backward in doing deeds of charity by aiding others who had been less fortunate. Particularly were they solicitous for the welfare of the two children of Mr. Walker's brother, Amy and Edmund, whom they reared and educated in the grammar and high schools of Glenn County. Amy is now Mrs. Pilgrim, of Dunsmuir; Edmund is an employe of the Southern Pacific Company at that place. In April, 1911, Mrs. Walker made her second trip back to England, visiting her old home

and places of interest in Scotland, Ireland and Wales. She had the pleasure of being present at the coronation of King George. On her return to the United States she visited different places of interest, arriving home in Glenn County in January, 1912. She takes an active interest in social, religious and civic affairs, and believes, inasmuch as women have been granted suffrage, they should exercise their vote on important questions. A Democrat in national affairs, she is especially interested in forwarding moral and temperance movements.

Continuing to make her home in her beautiful country residence, which she planned and which was erected during her husband's life, Mrs. Walker loves nature and derives much pleasure from caring for the flowers and ornamental trees on the place, meanwhile making of it one of the beauty spots in Glenn County. She is an active member of the Methodist Church at Willows, and is also active in Marshall Chapter No. 86, O. E. S., in Willows, in which, for the past five years, she has held the office of treasurer.

PETER ASBURY EARP

To reach the venerable age of four score and two years, and still retain all of one's faculties, is evidence of right living. In the life of Peter Asbury Earp, this is aptly demonstrated. As a farmer and fruit-grower he has been an eye-witness of all the changes that have taken place with the passing of the years during his residence in the Sacramento Valley. He was born in Ohio County, Ky., September 12, 1835, the oldest child in a family of eighteen children by the two marriages of his father. His parents were Lorenzo Dow and Nancy (Storm), Earp, the former born in North Carolina, a son of Walter Earp, who in turn was a son of Philip Earp, a Virginian, who served from his colony in the Revolutionary War. Walter Earp, also a Virginian, went to North Carolina in young manhood, and in 1814 removed to Ohio County, Ky., and settled there. The record of this trip has been preserved in the family annals, and is indicative of the hardships and privations endured by the early pioneers. All the household goods taken were carried on a pack-horse over the mountains, while the family walked the entire distance. From day to day they preserved their live coals for fire, stopping at times to revive them until they were ready to start a fire. In due time they arrived safely. Mr. Earp was a school-teacher, and followed his profession in the primitive schools of his time for many years. In 1846 he moved to Monmouth, Ill., where he died at the age of sixty-eight. One of the

pioneer experiences of the family was the baking of bread on a flat rock that had been heated in the fire. Their corn meal was ground in a hand-mill or beaten in a mortar.

Lorenzo Dow Earp grew to manhood in Kentucky, and went with the family to Illinois in 1846, where he lived until 1853, when he removed to near Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, and farmed there until his death in 1893, at the age of eighty-four years. He served as justice of the peace and postmaster of Galesburg, Iowa. In politics he was a Republican. During the Civil War he was active in raising troops for the Union cause. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and lived the life of a true Christian. He was twice married, and had nine children by each wife. His first wife, Nancy Storm, was a daughter of Peter and Ann Maria (Souder) Storm. Peter Storm was a son of John Storm of Virginia, who migrated to Kentucky. While hunting in the vicinity of what is now Louisville, John Storm was captured by Indians, by whom he was held prisoner for two years. His boldness won him his freedom, the Indians making him a chief. He escaped while out hunting, and returned to his home in Kentucky. Nancy Earp died in Illinois, aged thirty-four years.

Peter A. Earp was reared in Kentucky until he was eleven, and then accompanied his parents to Illinois. He received his education in both the free and the subscription schools in the two states, and was early trained to the duties of a farmer. In 1853 he went to Iowa with his father, and remained at home until he was of age, after which he worked as a farm hand for wages. The tales of the riches to be found at Pike's Peak fired the young man with a desire to try his luck; and with some friends he outfitted with ox teams and provisions, and on May 11, 1859, started to seek his Eldorado. Before they had got beyond the boundary of their state, they met parties returning who said nothing was to be gained by going to Colorado. They were then induced to go on to California; and after six months of traveling they arrived at Hangtown, now Placerville, on September 2. Mr. Earp did not go to the mines for his fortune, however, but sought employment at chopping wood, as the first opportunity that came to his hand; this wood he sold to the boats plying the Sacramento River. This was in Sutter County, just across from Colusa County. He continued in this occupation until 1863, when he bought a part of his present ranch, two and one half miles south of Meridian, and began farming, and improving the property. He set out apple trees, peach trees, prune trees and apricot trees, and raised hay and live stock; and he also had an apiary. He has over thirty acres in prunes and six acres in mixed fruits. The first year he was in this part of the country he cradled seventy acres of grain, in Sutter

County. His one hundred sixty acres on the Sacramento River is well improved with good buildings, and is a model ranch property. His orchard of thirty acres, principally prunes, is irrigated by a pumping plant; and he has about twenty-five acres in alfalfa, from which he cuts four crops without irrigation.

In 1864, near Grimes, Mr. Earp was married to Martha Helton, of Missouri, who came to California in 1852, crossing the plains with her parents, William and Esther Helton. Mr. and Mrs. Earp have had eleven children, eight of whom grew up: William H., who married Agnes Woodland and died in 1915, leaving eight children; Walter, who manages the home ranch; Nancy Maria, Mrs. J. E. Starnater; George, of Sacramento; Mary A., the wife of J. A. Messick, of Sycamore; James, in San Joaquin County; Emma J., the wife of Robert McMahon, of Gridley; and Bertha E., at home. Mrs. Earp died in 1888; and Mr. Earp reared and educated the children. He is a great reader of current literature. For many years he served as a school trustee. He was also connected with the Good Templars for years. He is an elder and deacon in the Christian Church at Sycamore, and was its first Sunday school superintendent.

HENRY WEAVER VAN SYCKLE

In California, more than in any other state in the Union, the vigorous prosperity of the commonwealth is directly traceable to the sturdy character and untiring perseverance of the pioneers, many of whom risked their lives on the trackless, Indian-infested plains, bringing hither Eastern conservatism and practical experience to the aid of Western chaos and impetuosity. Enrolled among these noble and self-sacrificing men is the name of Henry Weaver Van Syckle, who was for many years identified with innumerable enterprises looking towards the development of the state.

A native of New York, he was born on the Mohawk River, March 12, 1830. When he was a small boy his father died, leaving a widow, two sons and one daughter. Henry W. being the oldest child, it devolved upon him to assist in the support of the other members of the family. This he did by selling papers and fruit, and by singing on the streets of New York. He continued to lend his aid at home until he was nineteen, when his mother married again. The young man then left home, intent on reaching California. With his uncle, Solomon Hasbrook Burger, and two young men, he left in 1849 for the long and dangerous trip across the plains, with a team of fine horses. They got as far as Salt Lake,



Mrs. H. Vandysche



H. Vandysche

with their team almost exhausted, and the party very much discouraged by having had to walk much of the way. Mr. Burger and the two young men decided they would return to their homes, and accordingly sold the horses, wagon and provisions, took their share of the money and went back East, leaving young Van Syckle to pursue his journey to California by himself. He was firm in his determination to reach the Coast; and so he bought a horse and saddle and started alone. His provisions gave out, however, and he nearly starved. On one occasion, seeing an Indian's dog, he crawled about a quarter of a mile to shoot it, so as to have something to eat. Failing in this, he was ready to cry with disappointment. He had to sell his horse to buy food, and paid as high as one dollar for two eggs, and four dollars for three biscuits. On arriving in Hangtown, now Placerville, he engaged in mining with a company of men; but becoming disgusted with the company, he left them and formed other associations, and for a time mined quite successfully. Later, on leaving Hangtown, he went to Shasta County, where he formed other mining connections and flumed the Sacramento River, expecting to dig up gold nuggets by the bucketful in the river bed. He met with fair success in Shasta County until a great freshet came and washed away their flumes and place of mining, when Mr. Van Syckle lost about ten thousand dollars.

It was at this time that Mr. Van Syckle quit the mining game and went to raising fine horses, in partnership with Joe Bonds, on a ranch near what is now Butte City. In 1856 he came to Colusa County, and at a place he named Princeton, located fourteen miles north from Colusa, opened a store and engaged in the mercantile business. He continued the partnership with Mr. Bonds, and they raised some very fine stock on their ranch. In 1860 he sold out his store to John Helphenstine, and disposed of his interest in the horse business to Mr. Bonds, and then returned East for his mother, and his sister and brothers. His stepfather had died in the meantime, and Mr. Van Syckle decided that he could look after the family if they were in California. He went back by way of Panama, returned the same year, 1861, with the family, over the same route, and settled three miles south of Princeton on the Ben Hance place of fourteen hundred acres. The following year he bought two hundred acres on Stony Creek, where he raised horses and grain with success.

On November 27, 1853, at the age of twenty-three, Henry Weaver Van Syckle was united in marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Elizabeth (Etzler) Willetts, a native of Iowa, who came to California in 1851, when she was twenty-seven years old. The ceremony was performed at the home of H. Clay Grigsby, at Princeton. Of this union there were born five children, three of whom

are now living: John William, of Chico; Mrs. Mary A. Gore, of Capitola; and Mrs. Jerry Burger, of Glenn County. Mrs. Van Syckle passed away on December 26, 1878, at their beautiful home in Santa Clara County, which Mr. Van Syckle purchased in 1871, and which comprised twenty-one acres. He had moved his family down to that county in order to give his children better educational advantages. The previous year he and his oldest daughter had made a trip back East to visit some of his old friends and relatives; but they came back to California that same year, and settled on the ranch until locating in their new home.

Mr. Van Syckle acquired other properties also. He bought one hundred fifty acres from "Bob" Ord, near St. John, and there constructed a rough board house, in which he and his family lived until he could build a more substantial residence. He bought more land from A. C. St. John, and in time became the owner of seven hundred acres. This land he sowed to grain, doing the work alone and by hand, walking the fields with a wheat-sack fastened to him. In 1876 he purchased three hundred nine acres one mile west of Nelson, Butte County. He became well-to-do through his own efforts; and after a long and useful life, passed to his reward in 1903, mourned by his family, and by a large circle of friends, who appreciated his worth as a man. He was a loyal citizen, thoroughly grounded in the belief that there was no country like his own; and he was ready at all times to do his share towards making it a better place in which to live. After Mr. Van Syckle had met with prosperity, he did a great deal to aid all those who were less fortunate than himself; for he knew by experience what an up-hill road a poor man has to travel in order to make a success. He knew what hardships meant, and was always glad to lighten the burdens of others when he found an opportunity.

MOSES STINCHFIELD

Among the names held in high esteem in Colusa County is that of the late Moses Stinchfield, a pioneer rancher of the Sycamore district, who was noted throughout the community for his genial, liberal nature and uprightness of character. He was born on June 5, 1832, in Evansville, Ind. His father was Daniel Stinchfield, who was born on March 11, 1782. Daniel Stinchfield was united in marriage, on May 26, 1816, with Roxana Judkins, who was born on January 17, 1800, and who died in October, 1838. He died on March 9, 1852. The progenitor of the family in America was John Stinchfield, born in Leeds, England, who migrated to

America and settled at Gloucester, Mass., later moving to New Gloucester, Maine. The township of New Gloucester was granted in 1736—in the days of the tomahawk and scalping-knife, when the general court offered a bounty of four hundred pounds sterling for Indian scalps—but the settlers were forced to flee to safety, and it was not until 1753 that New Gloucester settlement was successfully established. John Stinchfield was the leader in building the blockhouse, which served as fort, meeting-house and home for the settlement, in which he was prominent for years. It has been handed down that he was an ignorant boy, who could not spell or write his own name when he came from England. In 1904 there were found records in the attic of the home of the First Congregational Minister of New Gloucester, which tell of many brave and wise things done by him; and also business letters in his own handwriting, correct in form and concise in diction, which showed that he had considerable executive ability. He was married in America to Elizabeth Burns; and their children were John, Elizabeth, James, Thomas, Sarah, William, and Rogers. James Stinchfield married Sally Parsons; and they had the following children: Sarah, James, Lydia, William, Daniel, Mark P., Sarah, Moses, Jacob, Betsy, John, and Henry. This Daniel Stinchfield was the father of Moses Stinchfield, the subject of our sketch. To Daniel and Roxana Stinchfield the following children were born: David, John, Hiram, Moses, George, Sarah, Harriet, Rachel, Lydia, and Mark.

Moses Stinchfield, of this review, attended the public school for a short time, and obtained the balance of his education by personal study and the reading of good literature. He was particularly fond of reading. When he had reached the age of nineteen, he was offered and accepted a position as teacher in a country school. He was reared to the life of a farmer; and although he spent ten years mining in California, the balance of his days were spent on a farm, where he ultimately made his financial success. During the idle seasons on the farm, he superintended the building of river levees and engaged in the building of roads and bridges. He also did considerable carpenter work for others, as he was handy with all kinds of tools. In fact, he was just the right kind of a pioneer to aid in laying the foundations of a county and a state. He was prominent in politics as a conservative Democrat, and was elected treasurer of Colusa County in 1873 on the Democratic ticket, serving a two-year term, after which he once more took up farming and stock-raising. He was often called upon to make public speeches, which were always made impromptu. Fraternally, Mr. Stinchfield was an Odd Fellow. He joined Brooklyn Lodge, No. 46, at Red Dog, Nevada County, in which he served as

Noble Grand; and when he moved away, his membership was transferred to Colusa Lodge, No. 133, which twice honored him with the office of Noble Grand, first upon its organization and again in 1888. He passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge and served as District Deputy for Colusa County for eleven years. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was District Deputy Grand Master for Colusa County. Moses Stinchfield was a writer of poetry, and left a large collection of choice poems, two of which are reproduced herewith.

Mr. Stinchfield was twice married, first to Mary Newell, at Nevada City, Cal., October 16, 1862. She was born in Australia of Irish parents and was left an orphan at Red Dog, Cal., when quite young. She was a fine-looking and lovable woman, and was the mother of the following children: Edna Miriam, the wife of James Monroe Graham, and the mother of two children, Alex and Robert; George Edward, who married Willia Parr and lives at Healdsburg; Albert Sydney, who is specially mentioned below; Frank Emerson, who died at the age of thirty-three years; William Elmer, who married Ann Wood and resides in Sacramento; Burdah, who became the wife of Albertus Goodin, of Dunnigan; Emma Louise, the wife of Edward F. Burtis; Claude, who died in infancy; Stephen Herbert, also deceased; and Zoe Gertrude, who married Harry Hill, of College City. The second marriage united Mr. Stinchfield with Annie Stinchfield, who was born at Gold Springs, Tuolumne County, Cal., in 1862. She taught school for ten years, and became a well-known educator. She is the mother of two daughters: Harriet Asenath, the wife of William J. Williamson; and Roxana Judkins, who married Gordon Ferris. Mr. Stinchfield passed away at College City, July 11, 1906, mourned by a large concourse of close friends and a wide circle of acquaintances. Mrs. Stinchfield survives her husband. She makes her home in Palo Alto, Cal.

Albert Sydney Stinchfield, the second son of Moses Stinchfield, was born on January 30, 1867, and was educated in the public schools. On February 20, 1901, he was married to Miss Lillian Geer, by whom he has had six children: Emma Gertrude, Alberta, Moses, Henry, Robert S., and Stanley Geer. Mr. Stinchfield has a very fine collection of photographs, taken throughout Colusa County and the Sacramento Valley, and in parts of Old Mexico. He is one of the representative ranchers of the Grimes district of Colusa County.

THE LOVED AT HOME

I'm musing o'er the scenes of home;
And a lonely, weary spell
Has o'er my mind its mantle thrown,
Like a solemn funeral knell;
For o'er the billows' whitening foam,
My heart is with the loved at home.

Home is the joy for which I sigh,
The life-bud of the mind,
Like the bright star I view on high
Leaves shadows all behind.
Where'er I be, where'er I roam,
My heart is with the loved at home.

I've wandered over many lands,
For pleasure, wealth and ease;
I've washed the gems from Afric's sands,
And gold by northern seas.
Now, sitting in the evening's gloam,
My heart is with the loved at home.

I wear the laurels on my brow,
Of honor, wealth, and fame;
Have fought for glory, won my vow
To gain the world's acclaim;
And yet, beneath the heaven's dome
I find no resting-place but home.

Though foreign lands be fair and bright,
And friendly hands I press,
Still, still I yearn for love's pure light
And sigh for home's sweet rest.
I know within that far-off home
They watch and wait for me to come.

1849 WILL S. GREEN, THE PIONEER 1905

The Sacramento, pure and clear, flows down
To wed the sea; and plowing up against the tide,
Propelled by steam, a craft of olden style,
Upon whose deck there stands a stripling boy
With hand upon the wheel: he guides the boat
Through unknown tides, where nature holds her court.

His heart beats high with young ambition's fire,
As he beholds unfolding beauties rare,
The mirrored wonders in the placid stream.
The graceful trailing vines on either bank
Droop down from sheltering arms of oak
And willow, ash and broad-leaved sycamore.
At turn of every curve, new scenes appear
To fill his joyous heart with thoughts sublime.

The trill of birds—sweet messengers of love—
With songs of welcome greet his joyous ear;
From grapes in bloom sweet fragrance soothes his soul;
And wild fowl, scared by rush of steam and wheel,
Arise from every bend and soar away.
The mild-eyed deer, pausing to slake their thirst
Down at the river's brink, affrighted, flee.
A savage growl, a sudden crash of brush,
Points where the grizzly huge has made his lair.

Through rifts of foliage dense, the phantom Buttes,
Like jack o'lanterns in the starless night,
Now flit from side to side, from stem to stern,
Recurrent to the river's tortuous course;
While naked Indians, peering through the brush,
With frightened eyes behold a monster shape:
Yelling with fear, they flee away and hide
Where giant oaks encroach upon the tide.
Where brush and thicket disappear, he lands;
And calling to his mates, they climb the bank.

Transcendent beauty crowns the wondrous scene,
From river's brink to mountain's blue. The deer,
The antelope, the elk, by thousands roam,
O'er plains with verdure rich, and flowers;
While noble oaks, with bossy heads, stand forth
To guard the plain. "My tent-pins here I drive,"
He said. "An empire here will grow; and here
Shall be my home till God shall call me hence."
And when his mates had turned the steamer's prow
Adown the stream, he stood upon the shore,
Sole monarch of an empire yet to be.

Where sits Colusa by the river's side,
The fairest of fair daughters of the vale,
Bedecked with flowers and robed in living green,
Here five and fifty years, with voice and pen,
He freely gave his talents, means, and time,
To labor for the commonwealth; and here
We laid him down to rest,
Beneath the soil he loved so well.

VINCENT A. PETERSON

The proprietor of the V. A. Peterson Alfalfa Seed Co., of Arbuckle, has gained an enviable reputation in this part of the Sacramento Valley, and has been identified with the best interests of Yolo and Colusa Counties for many years. A native son of California, Vincent A. Peterson was born in San Diego, May 15, 1875, and when eight years old was taken by his parents to Sonoma County, where he attended the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa. On reaching his majority he went back to San Diego County and became interested in the cattle business and in mining, meeting with good success. For a time he carried on a furniture business in Los Angeles. Coming back to Sonoma County, he married Lulu H. Pearson, a native daughter of Stanislaus County; and in 1898 they located in Stockton. There he engaged in raising potatoes on the delta lands, being the pioneer potato-grower in that section. That was at a time when potatoes were selling for thirty cents per sack of one hundred pounds—a marked contrast with the prevailing prices in 1917.

Not being satisfied with the results obtained in this venture, Mr. Peterson came to Yolo County and, near Blacks, leased the Clausen ranch of twenty-six hundred acres, and embarked in the raising of thoroughbred Holstein cattle and Berkshire hogs, importing some of the best strains from the East, which he introduced into California. In 1913, finding a good opening in the growing town of Arbuckle, he settled there and engaged in growing, buying, and selling alfalfa seed. He raises from three hundred to six hundred acres per year on leased land and buys all over the valley, as well as in the San Joaquin Valley and in Southern California. He furnishes many of the large companies in the state with alfalfa seed. All the seed handled is carefully inspected before being put on the market. Colusa County produces about one hundred twenty tons of seed every year, most of which Mr. Peterson handles, shipping it in carload lots to Mexico, Canada,

South America, and the Eastern States. He does a large mail-order business, furnishes all the farm bureaus with seed, keeps thoroughly posted on the alfalfa crop conditions in the state, and leases and operates four hundred acres of land southwest of Arbuckle. In this extensive enterprise, Mr. Peterson is meeting with deserved success.

While a resident of Yolo County Mr. Peterson took an active interest in Democratic politics, and was chairman of the County Central Committee. As statistician of Yolo County he gathered data on all the products grown. He is now acting as United States Government crop reporter for Colusa County and part of Yolo County. He is a man of wide information, and is looked upon as an authority on agricultural matters. He believes in the future of the county and the state in general, is public-spirited to a marked degree, and is always found on the side of advancement and good government. He is a member of the Arbuckle Chamber of Commerce, and is recognized as one of the "live wires" of Colusa County.

Mr. Peterson is a lover of clean sport, in which he takes an active interest as local manager of the Arbuckle baseball club. Fraternally, he is a member of the Foresters, in Stockton; the Modern Woodmen of America; and the Eagles, in Woodland.

HENRY KUHLMHEY

By his judicious investments in Colusa, Mr. KuhlmeY has shown his faith in the future of that town. He is the owner of the building on the east side of Fifth Street. It is a two-story brick building, with basement, forty-five by sixty feet. Part of the building was put up in 1892, and the balance in 1912. The first floor is occupied by the Home Bakery and the Rexall Drug Store, while the second floor is fitted up as up-to-date flats, one of them being occupied by Mr. KuhlmeY and his family.

Henry KuhlmeY was born near Berlin, Germany, on June 5, 1860, and attended the common schools until he was fourteen, when he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. He then served an apprenticeship to learn the trade of the baker; and after its completion, in 1878, he worked as a journeyman in Berlin, Mecklenburg and Schleswig-Holstein. Hearing of the opportunities offered in San Francisco, he determined to try his fortunes there. Sailing from Hamburg, April 14, 1885, on the Australia, of the Morris Company line, he arrived in New York nineteen days later, and in San Francisco on May 14. Being a thorough master of his



W. G. Allen

trade, he secured a position in Buck's Bakery on Folsom Street, and was kept unusually busy for several years. In the meantime he was learning the ways of doing business in this country, and was acquiring an acquaintance with the English language. He saved his money, and in 1891 had enough to start in for himself. While looking about to find a good locality in which to cast in his lot and build up with a town, he came to Colusa. Here he bought the old Colusa Bakery, and soon afterwards bought the present lot and built a new and modern bakery. In his new quarters he went to work with renewed energy to build up a trade, in which he succeeded. In 1912 he sold the bakery to McPherson Montgomery; and the business is now being carried on under the name of the Home Bakery.

In January, 1891, Henry Kuhlmeier was united in marriage, in Woodland, with Tillie Ortner, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child, a daughter, Marie, who is a graduate of the San Francisco State Normal School. While in San Francisco Mr. Kuhlmeier applied for citizenship papers, which were perfected in 1894. In all matters that pertain to the upbuilding of Colusa and the moral uplift of the citizens, Mr. Kuhlmeier is always found ready to aid with his time and his means. He became a resident of the county in 1891; and during his residence here he has held the confidence and respect of a wide circle of friends and business associates.

MICHAEL GOLDEN

A public official whose repeated selection by the people for a high and responsible office must be accepted as undeniable evidence of their appreciation of his past services and their confidence in his character and experience, Michael Golden, the genial auditor and recorder of Glenn County, was born at Sandusky, Ohio, February 2, 1848. He is the son of Michael and Margaret (Gallagher) Golden. Michael Golden, the father, was a contractor.

Young Golden was educated in the public schools in Erie County until he was twelve years old. He then began "paddling his own canoe," and soon afterwards had his first business experience as a clerk in a store at Plasterbed, Ohio, where his alertness and fidelity to duty early attracted attention, so that before long he had full charge of the store. In 1865 he moved further west to Alabaster, Ioseco County, Mich., where he clerked in a store under the proprietorship of George B. Smith, who was also proprietor of the store in which he had formerly been employed; and here he was given the management of the business. Soon after the death

of his benefactor, Mr. Smith, young Golden decided he would come west to California, where he arrived in 1877. In January of the following year he secured a position with Eppinger & Co., in their general merchandise establishment in Germantown, Glenn County; and later he became manager and part owner of Hochheimer & Co., a general merchandise concern in the same city. Mr. Golden resided in Germantown for twenty-nine years, while actively engaged in business.

In 1906 he gave up his mercantile pursuits to enter the political arena; and armed with the Democratic nomination for the office of county auditor and recorder, he was elected after a hard fight. In 1910, he ran for reelection, defeating his opponent at the primaries five to one, thus giving him the election. At the primaries he received a most complimentary vote from his fellow citizens at Germantown, where every Republican and every Democrat, but one, expressed their approval of him, a tribute of which he is justly proud. In the fall of 1914, Mr. Golden was again a candidate to succeed himself, and had no opposition. He is now serving his third term in office.

In 1870, Mr. Golden was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Bidwell, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., whose companionship he enjoyed for a decade, but of whom he was bereaved in 1880. Three children were born of this union: Edward J., manager of the Rochdale Store at Germantown; Emma C., Mrs. D. A. Shellooe, of Glenn, who has five sons and two daughters; and Ida O., who became Mrs. W. C. Harding, and died, leaving one daughter, Sarah Ida Marie.

DAVID PRINE

The family from which David Prine is descended represents the mingling of French and English blood on the paternal side, and of Irish and German blood on the maternal side. David Prine was born in Jackson County, Mo., on December 1, 1834. His father was William Martin Prine, born in Ohio, on March 14, 1812, a son of a French patriot who fought in the War of 1812. William Martin Prine married M. Paula Daily, a native of Ohio, whose father was an Irishman, and whose mother was German-born. In 1850, with his wife and eight children, and some others, Mr. Prine crossed the plains to Oregon. Their party was small but well managed, and no untoward trouble with the Indians befell them. The little party was saddened, however, by the death en route of two of the daughters of the family, and a brother and sister of Mrs. Prine. They died of cholera, and were buried on the plains.

On their arrival in Oregon, Mr. Prine and his family settled in Linn County, at the forks of the Santiam River, where the father farmed until coming to California in 1868. Arriving in this state, he settled near Maxwell, where he bought a quarter section of land. Here he raised grain until 1872, when he returned to Oregon. There he farmed until his death. William Prine was a man of great public spirit, always in favor of expansion and development wherever he lived.

David Prine was educated in the rural schools of his day in Missouri and Oregon, and remained with his father until he was twenty-three years of age. He then struck out for himself, leasing land for four years and engaging in general farming. Meeting with success, he decided to become a landowner and bought two hundred acres, which he improved; and here he continued in his chosen calling until 1868, when he came with his father to this state. Upon his arrival here, Mr. Prine took up a government claim of one hundred sixty acres, four miles southwest of Maxwell. He bought another quarter section, adjoining on the east, and still another quarter section two miles southeast of his place. He began raising grain the year of his arrival, and has harvested an annual crop every year since. Every building, tree, shrub, vine, fence and well on the property has been placed there by its owner; and he has labored with patience until he has developed a fine country estate. A few years ago Mr. Prine and his son David F. bought two hundred acres of land adjoining the old home on the north, where he is now living with his son, who has a fine dairy of seventeen cows, and raises alfalfa and hogs. A new pumping plant has been installed, which furnishes ample water for irrigation.

Mr. Prine married Emma Sylvester, a native of England, who died on December 9, 1911, leaving, besides her husband, three children to mourn her loss. Enoch married Miss Jameson; and they have five children. Isabelle first married Al Baker, who died, leaving one child. She later married C. A. Booher, and three children bless their union. David F. married Zenada Carlos Brice, by whom he has two children. There were three other daughters, who married and are deceased: Margaret A., Vina, and Paula M. Mr. Prine has eighteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He is a man who makes friends easily, and retains their friendship. In religious belief he is a Baptist. No man now living in the county can say more truthfully that he has done his duty as he has seen it than Mr. Prine of the Maxwell district.

JOHN SITES

The pioneer of Antelope Valley, John Sites, was born in Hesse, Germany, October 4, 1832, and came to the United States in 1834, with his father, Henry Sites, who settled in St. Charles County, Mo., and followed farming there. On April 16, 1850, John Sites started across the plains with a Mr. Fisher, agreeing to work for him nine months after their arrival in California. They arrived in Placerville on August 4 of that same year, and young Sites began his nine months of service to fulfil his contract with Mr. Fisher. They all suffered from mountain fever; so he and the Fishers moved to Yolo County and settled on Cache Creek, where they engaged in cattle-raising. In 1853 Mr. Sites sold out and moved to Antelope Valley, Colusa County, bringing his stock with him. He bought a small ranch and began making improvements, adding to the land first purchased until he had some seven thousand acres in the valley. Here Mr. Sites continued farming and stock-raising. Liberal to a fault, and branching out too freely, when the panic came it caught him and he met with some reverses. He gave one half of the site of the town of Sites to the Colusa and Lake County Railroad Co., which company laid out the town and named it in his honor. He was also a large stockholder in the company, and one of the original directors. He died April 30, 1914. In the early days of his residence in this section he was a hunter of note, bringing down grizzly bears and other bears, as well as antelope and elk. He was a likable man, and was much esteemed by every one. He was liberal towards all worthy projects, and particularly active in the cause of education, serving as a member of the school board and assisting to establish the first school in Antelope Valley. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Sites' first marriage united him with Laura E. Aycoke, a native of Missouri. She became the mother of three children: John H., residing in Missouri; Mattie L., Mrs. Halloway, of Fairview; and Nora, Mrs. J. W. Pryor, of Riverside. Mrs. Laura Sites passed away at their home in Sites. The second marriage of Mr. Sites was celebrated in Antelope Valley, where he was united with Mrs. Alferetta (Shearin) Wright, also a native of Missouri, who came to California with her parents in 1862, by way of Panama, when she was a child of four years. The family located in Antelope Valley. Her father, Joseph Shearin, was a farmer. He is now deceased. Her mother, Octavia (Cobb) Shearin, is still living at the old home, at an advanced age. Mrs. Sites had one

child by her first marriage, Henry Wright, now a rancher near the town of Princeton. Of her second marriage five children were born: Pearl, Mrs. Bell, of Fairview; William K., a farmer in Antelope Valley; and Floyd Lee, Jennings Bryan, and George W., who are at home. Floyd and Jennings are assisting their mother with her farming operations, and are highly respected in their community.

Mr. Sites was a Democrat in his political convictions. Fraternally, he was a member of Snow Mountain Lodge of Masons, at Stonyford; and he was buried with all the honors of that order. He was acknowledged as one of God's noblemen by all who knew him. Kind and considerate of others, liberal as far as his means would permit, he was always helping others less fortunate than himself. No instance can be called to mind when his heart and purse refused to respond to an appeal from the needy and distressed.

BENJAMIN HINE

As a successful and enterprising rancher of the Grimes district, in Colusa County, "Ben" Hine, as he is familiarly called, has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of this section since he began his independent career. He was born on June 26, 1883, a son of the late Samuel Henry Hine, who was born in Sharpsburg, Washington County, Md., on July 2, 1849. Grandfather John Hine was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died when he was sixty-nine, at which time his son was a lad of but eight years of age. Samuel Hine went to the public schools until he was twelve, and then began working as a tow-boy on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, later becoming a steersman. In 1876 he went to Illinois for a short time, working as a farm hand in Ogle County; and in 1877 he arrived in California—financially "broke," but abundantly supplied with courage and determination, and favored with a strong constitution. He worked three years in Sutter County, and then, in 1880, came over into Colusa County, where he found work near Arbuckle for a short time. By this time he had saved enough to make a start for himself; and accordingly he bought an outfit and leased some land near Colusa, and for the following sixteen years engaged in farming, with profit to himself nearly every year. In 1898 he settled on Grand Island, and later bought two hundred fifty acres near Grimes, and he also owned four hundred acres of tule land. He was a stockholder in the Grimes Rochdale Store during its lifetime. Fraternally, he was an Odd Fellow; and in politics he was a Re-

publican. Samuel Hine married Susan Kretzer, also a native of Maryland; and three sons were born to them: Benjamin, Samuel, and Leslie. He passed away in 1913; and his widow lives on one of her ranches, with her youngest son.

The oldest son of the family, Benjamin Hine grew up on the ranch and went to the public schools, and also took a course in the Stockton Business College. He began ranching at an early age, forming a partnership with his brother, Samuel. They purchased an outfit, and leased some twenty-two hundred acres of land five miles from Colusa, which they farm to grain. Modern methods are employed to plant and harvest the crops. They use a Holt combined harvester, with a 110-horse-power oil-burning steam tractor, and other modern appliances to lighten labor. The crop for 1917 proved a bumper one, and brought good prices.

In 1908, Benjamin Hine married Miss Zella Kilgore, daughter of W. W. Kilgore; and they have two children, twins, Lloyd and Earl. Mr. Hine is a stockholder in the Colusa County Bank, and in the Farmers' Transportation Company. He joined the Odd Fellows when he was twenty-one, and is a Past Grand of the Grimes Lodge. He lives in Grimes, where he is well and favorably known.

WILLIAM TOLLES WRIGHT

Like his father, the late William Wright, this rancher of Colusa County has made his own way in the world and attained to an enviable degree of prominence in his locality. He is the only son of his parents now living. His father was a native of England, born at Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, April 14, 1832, the son of William and Mary (Measures) Wright, both born in England. He received but a limited education, and at the age of fourteen, in 1847, embarked on a sailing vessel for New Orleans, taking seventy-three days to make the trip. From New Orleans he went by boat up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Evansville, Ind., where he was employed until 1852 at any work he could find to do. In that year, with others, he chartered a boat, and on April 14 started for St. Joseph, Mo., where they outfitted with provisions, and started overland with ox teams and the old prairie schooners, for the toilsome journey across the plains to California, under the leadership of Captain Onyett. They left St. Joseph on May 5, and on September 1 arrived at Bidwell's Bar, after a long and dangerous trip in which they had several battles with Indians, who ran off some of their stock and killed one of their men. On his arrival, Mr. Wright went to work in the mines at

five dollars a day. He was "flat broke" when he arrived, having only seven dollars and a half left; and he had to spend that for a pair of shoes. So he was glad of any work that would give him a little money. He could not stand working in the water, however; so he kept his job only eight days, and then walked to Nevada City, and began mining for himself at Red Dog. In 1863 he came to Colusa County and bought some land south of Sycamore, so that if he should lose all his money in the mining game he would still have some land; and in 1869 he moved to his ranch. He took his house to pieces at Red Dog and moved it in sections to his place, where he put it together again. To protect his ranch from the inroads of the river, he built a levee. Here he engaged in raising grain and stock until 1892, when he retired. He died on June 17, 1907. In 1864, in Red Dog, Nevada County, he married Mrs. Harriet Christina (Sanger) Green, the widow of Jeremiah Green, by whom she had three children: Mrs. Lillian F. Dunlap, Henry S. Green, and Frank C. Green. She was born in Clinton, N. Y., October 10, 1827, and came to California with relatives, via Panama, in the early fifties. Her marriage to Mr. Green occurred in 1854. By her marriage with Mr. Wright she had two sons, William T. and George M. The latter died on July 30, 1912, aged forty-four years. Mrs. Wright died on September 22, 1910, aged nearly eighty-three years. Mr. Wright was a Republican. Fraternally, he was a member of the Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church.

William T. Wright was born at Red Dog, Nevada County, on February 4, 1865, and was reared in Colusa County, in the Dry Slough district, where he attended the public schools. He has a faint recollection of the trip over the mountains from Nevada County with his parents, and of the early conditions that confronted them upon settling in their new home. He learned to plow as soon as he could reach the plow handles; and ever since he has been following the occupation of a farmer. After their father retired from active work, in 1892, William T. Wright and his brother George worked the place, part of the time together, and at other times each for himself. William T. Wright now owns the place of four hundred acres, and still lives on the property, which he leases to tenants. Farming has not claimed all of Mr. Wright's time and attention. He is interested in other lines of business endeavor, including mercantile and banking interests, and in projects for the upbuilding and improvement of the valley, and for increasing its transportation facilities. He believes in living and letting live, and has always been willing to lend a helping hand to those who have been less fortunate than himself. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and like his father before him he is ever ready to

give of his time and means to enhance the comfort of the people and advance the interests of the county, in which he has spent practically his whole life. He is a member of Lodge No. 266, I. O. O. F., at Grimes. In politics he is a Democrat, and a member of the County Central Committee.

THOMAS HELM HARLAN

The story of the life of Thomas Helm Harlan, one of the pioneers of California, is a story of deep interest; and were he alive to narrate it, the scenes that he witnessed during his active career in the Golden State, the hardships that he endured, and the obstacles that he surmounted would make a large volume. His biography dates from November 17, 1834, when he was born in Kentucky, to the year 1910, when he died at his home in Willows. His parents were George W. and Johanna (Helm) Harlan, the latter born in Missouri.

Thomas H. Harlan received a common school education in his native state, and grew to young manhood on farms in his home locality. In 1853, he was taken with the gold fever, and, in company with his brother Joseph, crossed the plains with ox teams, in due time arriving in Grass Valley, Cal., where he began mining. Thereafter he was in Yuba County until 1856, when he located in Grand Island, Colusa County, and there began raising stock. Meeting with considerable success, he later went to Bear Valley and there confined his efforts to raising sheep and hogs, and to general farm pursuits. He sold this property and came down to Colusa County once more, and purchased a full section of land about ten miles west from Williams. Here he improved a good ranch and farmed with success for many years, in time becoming a large stock-raiser. He it was who introduced the breeding of Angora goats in his section of the county; and he became well known in that particular branch of the stock business. He was very successful, and was engaged in active pursuits until he finally retired to a life of quiet at a home in Willows.

Thomas Helm Harlan was united in marriage with Jane Haynes; and they had seven children born to them: Helm Harden, Thomas William, Mattie Johanna (deceased), Joseph, Christian Madison, George B., and Susan. Mr. Harlan was a man of happy, friendly disposition, with a smile for everybody. Naturally he made many friends and few, if any, enemies; and he became one of the best-known and best-liked men in the Sacramento Valley. He was a Democrat in politics, of much influence in the party,



T. W. Hallen.



J. H. Harlan

and a fine speaker. For recreation he wrote poetry of considerable merit, and much prose. He ranked high as a Mason. After a well-spent and prosperous life, he passed away at his home, leaving five sons to mourn his passing.

T. H. Harlan lived to do as much good as he could, to as many as he could, as he passed through life. It did not matter to him what their creed, nationality, color, or social position might be; for he stood ready to aid all on their journey through life, so long as the path they followed did not lead to evil or evil influences. He was known to have dismounted from his horse to give it to a stranger, and then to have walked joyously home with the feeling that he had helped a fellow man. He was very hospitable; and he made it his object in life to be good and do good; to scatter precious seeds of kindness, so that the lives of others might be brightened a little for having met him. His was not a selfish life; and hence he did not look for great worldly returns. His sentiments are well expressed in the following lines:

“Love, honor and obey,
The things that are pure and right;
And never on your pathway, night or day,
Let these sentiments stray from your sight.

“Cherish them in your childhood;
Cherish them in your prime;
Cherish them in your manhood;
Cherish them all the time.”

Following is a unique notice of the location of a mining claim filed by Mr. Harlan:

NOTICE

“Notice is hereby given, that this mine I do locate
In accordance with the statute of these United States.
It is only Chapter Six, and Title Thirty-two,
A plain little reference that tells me what to do.

“I surely am a citizen; in Kentucky I was born,
Close by a cotton field, and sugar cane and corn.
I guess that I am old enough, this mineral claim to lay;
For my hair, once so black, has turned to silvery gray.

“Fifteen hundred feet I claim, o’er this mountain glide
Rich in silver and in gold, with diamonds on the side.
The sides I claim three hundred feet, running parallel,
Timber, water—yes, mill site, and this lovely dell.

"On southeast side of Preston Peak, there you can find
A prospect shaft, drill, and pick to mark this rich mine.
Southwest from this gulch—ore mountain high you bet—
Between claims owned by Williams and Green Bartlett.

"State of California, and County of Siskiyou,
The fifth of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.
Although this claim to you may not be worth a farthing—
Then let it alone. Respectfully, Yours, T. H. Harlan."

THOMAS WILLIAM HARLAN

A native son of Colusa County, and one whose name now ranks high in agricultural circles in the Sacramento Valley, is T. W. Harlan of Willows. He was born on April 5, 1874, a son of the late Thomas Helm and Jane (Haynes) Harlan, of whom more extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume, in a sketch of the life of T. H. Harlan.

Thomas William Harlan was reared on his father's ranch, and attended the public schools in pursuit of an education. As he was growing to manhood, he learned the various branches of farming and the care of stock; and thus equipped, he began his career as a grain farmer on rented land west from Williams. After this he was employed for one year by the Hamilton Sugar Company, in the capacity of foreman of the teams used in farming their lands. His next work was in the Sierra Valley, where he assisted in the construction work on the Western Pacific Railroad. On settling in Willows he leased some two thousand acres of the Hoag tract and began raising wheat, barley, stock and rice. He has met with very satisfactory returns, so much so that he now owns the greater part of the land. He gives much attention to raising stock, and has some fine specimens on his ranch northeast of Willows.

Mr. Harlan was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Otten, a native of New York; and they have one son, Helm W. Harlan. Mr. Harlan is president of the Glenn County Cold Storage and Creamery Company, and a director of the Electric Railway Corporation. While busily engaged in looking after his own interests, Mr. Harlan finds time to devote to such duties as claim the attention of public-spirited citizens who are interested in the welfare of their own community, and he is always ready to lend his services and give his advice to the inexperienced, to help them on their road to prosperity and happiness. The lessons learned in his childhood have always stood him in good stead. When a

child he was obedient, and faithful to his parents; and in his maturer years he was a faithful and loving companion to his mother and sisters, assisting them in their every effort to do good. Indeed, his entire bearing toward the gentler sex has always been characterized by marked courtesy and politeness. A man of strong character and determination, he has always directed his business affairs along the lines of strict integrity and honor. As a result he has been truly blessed with the love of his family and the esteem of his friends and associates. He finds his greatest pleasure in doing his duty by his family, and in giving pleasure to others as he goes through the busy routine of daily business life. Mr. Harlan is a great lover of his work, his stock, and his ranch; and he is especially kind and considerate in his treatment of his employes. Like his father before him, he tries to do all the good he can to all the people he can, and feels that in this way he is doing his share towards uplifting humanity, spiritually and intellectually.

ALBERT AUSTIN THAYER

Energetic, progressive, and possessing the sound judgment and executive ability necessary to manage large business interests, Albert Austin Thayer, of Grimes, is one of the foremost business men in Colusa County. A native of New York, he was born at Broadalbin, Fulton County, on January 20, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of New York City and Brooklyn, after which he took a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College in the latter place, graduating in 1872. The Thayer family are of English ancestry. Grandfather Reuben Thayer, whose parents were born in England, was an early settler in Fulton County. The father, Charles Thayer, was born in that county, and followed the trade of blacksmith in different parts of New York State. He married Lucretia McFarland, of Scotch descent; and by her he had four children, all of whom have now joined the silent majority, with the exception of Albert Austin, of this review. His parents came to California in later years, and made their home with him until they died. His father passed away in 1904, aged eighty-four; while his mother died about 1900, aged eighty.

After his graduation from business college, Mr. Thayer came to California, in 1872. He stopped in Sacramento, where he was offered a position as bookkeeper in a store, owned by C. J. Diefendorf, at Eddy's Landing, on Grand Island. He remained in this establishment for eight years, the last five of which he

was manager. In 1880 he made a visit back to his home in New York. Upon his return to this state, he embarked in the grain business for himself at Eddy's Landing, writing insurance as a side issue. In 1877 he had purchased the ferry; and in 1892 he had a new boat built, said to be the first boat run by a cable, and propelled back and forth by the current, in this part of the state. In association with others, Mr. Thayer built a fireproof warehouse of galvanized iron, fifty by three hundred feet, with a capacity of seventy thousand sacks of grain. He is secretary, treasurer, and manager of this company, known as the Farmers' Warehouse Company, of which Jesse Poundstone, of Grimes, is president. The company was organized in 1905, with a capital of \$25,000. Mr. Thayer is also treasurer of the Farmers' Transportation Company, organized about 1907, with a capital of \$125,000, and with head offices at Grimes; the other officers are J. M. Miller, president and manager, and L. M. Miller, secretary and assistant manager. This company owns a warehouse at Grimes, and operates in the heart of the grain-producing section of the Sacramento Valley. Mr. Thayer was the originator of the company; and they built two steam barges, the Valetta and the Sacramento, each of five hundred tons capacity, plying between Colusa and San Francisco, weekly. He started a lumber-yard in Grimes, in 1905, which does a flourishing business; was one of the organizers of the Home Telephone Company; and was a stockholder in the Grimes Rochdale store, while it was in existence. He also farms fifteen hundred acres to grain, in partnership with E. J. Miller.

Mr. Thayer has been a staunch Republican. For many years he served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee; and he is now a member of the County Central Committee. In local affairs, however, he looks to the qualifications of the applicant for office, rather than to his party affiliations. He is a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco. He served as deputy internal revenue collector for five years, from 1889, for the Fourth District of California. In 1895 he was appointed under sheriff by E. W. Jones, and served four years. In 1901 he was appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy on the board of supervisors from the Second District. He served the unexpired term, and in 1902 was elected to the office and served two years. For about twenty years he served as a school trustee of his district.

In 1877 Mr. Thayer was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Schillig, a daughter of Paul Schillig and a native of Sutter County. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer have had seven children: Martha, wife of F. A. Beckley, deputy commissioner of weights and meas-



Lumina Barstow
P. Barstow

ures of Sacramento County; C. Paul, who married Callie White, and who is agent of the Farmers' Transportation Company, at Sacramento; Harry M., assistant cashier of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, at Sacramento; Hilda, who married P. D. Reese, bookkeeper for the Palm Iron Works, of Sacramento; Albert Austin, Jr., who married Amanda Grimm, and who is assisting his father at Grimes; Helena, the wife of Carroll Morris, of Sacramento, who is in the employ of the Don Lee Automobile Company; J. Schillig, a student in the Sacramento Business College, who is bugler of Troop B, First California Cavalry, and was with General Funston on the Mexican border. Mr. Thayer is a member of the local Red Cross at Grimes. He was made a Mason in 1874, in Colusa Lodge, F. & A. M.; and is a member of Colusa Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M.; Colusa Commandery, No. 24, K. T.; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Forester; and with his wife he is a member of the Eastern Star. The residence of Mr. Thayer was built in 1878, on an acre of ground at Eddy's Landing. Here he lives in comfort, surrounded by the many friends he has made during his long years of residence in Grimes.

PIERRE BARCELOUX

It must be very gratifying to Pierre Barceloux to look back over his fifty-eight years spent in California, forty-six years of which have been passed within the confines of what is now Glenn County; yet the retrospect is also mingled with a sense of sadness when he remembers the years of early struggle, hardship and sacrifice that he and his wife endured before they acquired a competency and reached the point where they could retire from the busy marts of trade and agriculture to live a life of ease and quiet. It is interesting to hear him tell of his trip to California by way of Panama, and of his arrival in San Francisco with just ten dollars in his pocket, and of how, after arriving in Sacramento, he walked to Amador County, where he began his life in this state as a farm hand.

"Peter" Barceloux, as he is better known to his friends in Willows, was born near Montreal, Canada, October 24, 1837, a son of Pascal and Marguerite (Sencere) Barceloux, both natives of the province of Quebec. His parents were born and reared near St. Manoire, where they spent their lives as farmers, until their death. Of the two sons and three daughters, Peter was the youngest; and he was but three years old when his father died. His

mother lived until 1857. He received his education in the public schools of his native province, but in the French language, after which he assisted his mother until she died. In 1859 he left his native land, bound for California, and reached here by way of Panama in May of that year. He could not speak English; so after his work was done for the day, he pored intently over his books to learn the language, that he might be able to transact business satisfactorily. He worked on farms for seven years, and then went to Virginia City, Nev., where he followed mining for two years, being employed in the Comstock lode and the Imperial mines.

Mr. Barceloux then made a trip back to his Canadian home for a visit and remained about ten months, during which time, on February 2, 1869, he was married to Miss Lumina Lacroix, a native of that section. They made their way to California by way of New York and Panama; and on arriving once again in California, Mr. Barceloux farmed on Cache Creek in Yolo County for two years, after which, in 1871, he came to what is now Glenn County, where he secured one hundred sixty acres of railroad land, located four and one half miles southwest of what is now the town of Willows. At that time there was no town or railroad. He paid twelve dollars an acre for the land, put in grain and raised good crops, and in time bought more land, until he became the owner of twenty-two hundred acres in one body. The buildings on the old ranch were built by Mr. Barceloux. He farmed on a fairly large scale, using four eight-horse teams, a combined harvester, and other modern machinery as it came on the market. Later he bought twelve hundred eighty acres a mile west of Willows, and this was also farmed in an up-to-date manner. The many years Mr. Barceloux spent on his ranch were busy ones; but he reaped his reward, and in 1912 retired to private life in Willows, where he and his wife have every comfort that money can buy. Mr. Barceloux has contributed to the upbuilding of the county in many ways. Among the improvements to his credit is the Barceloux Building, located on the corner of Butte and Sycamore Streets, pronounced the finest concrete fireproof building in Willows.

Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Barceloux six children were born. Two died in early childhood; and one, Ernest, died at the age of thirty-one, leaving three sons, now living in Willows. Henry J., a business man of Willows, is married and has one son; Cora married Fred Gelinas of Willows, and has two daughters; and George, president of the Bank of Orland, has four sons.

Mr. Barceloux is a director and stockholder in the Glenn County Savings Bank and the Bank of Orland, and also in the Fort Sutter Bank of Sacramento. A Republican in politics, he

was solicited by his friends to be a candidate for supervisor of Glenn County; but not wishing political preferment, he declined the honor. He served as a school trustee of Lincoln district for many years.

Mr. Barceloux is a very liberal and kind-hearted man; and he has often rendered benevolent and charitable aid to deserving people. His benefactions are always accomplished in a modest and unassuming manner; and they bear as their motive the spirit of the Golden Rule. Many a worthy young man has been helped by him to get a start in life. He has always been very optimistic for the future progress of this section of the state, and has been ready to help in building up the town and county where he has been so long a resident. His many years of labor have met with the success deserved by those who labor not only for their own interests, but for those of the community as well. In all his labors and successes his lot has been shared by his faithful wife, who has been a true helpmate to him. He belongs to the Catholic Church.

OSCAR MINTON DURHAM

A man of sterling worth, in all that makes for true manhood, Oscar Minton Durham, Justice of the Peace of Grimes, Colusa County, since 1914, has won a place of honorable mention in the county that has been his home since boyhood. His father, the late James Holloway Durham, was born in Kentucky, where he met and married a daughter of that state, by whom he had five children. Four of these grew up; and two of the sons, with their families, came to the Pacific Coast in the train commanded by their father, Captain Durham. Some time after the death of his first wife, James H. Durham married Burnetta Cattlett, also a Kentuckian; and with her he moved to Missouri, where he farmed for twenty years. This marriage resulted in the birth of six children: John F., Robert B., Susie Burnett, Oscar Minton, of this review, Sarah E., and Thomas M. In 1865, Captain Durham, as commander of an emigrant train, crossed the plains to Oregon, traveling over the old Emigrant Trail. The party had considerable trouble with Indians, and several skirmishes took place. On the arrival of the party in Oregon, Captain Durham stopped one year in Benton County, in the Willamette Valley. He found the country too wet to suit him; and so the following year he came down to California and leased the Murdock place, near Willows. In 1867 he settled on the Freshwater, eight miles northwest from what is now the thriving town of Williams. He was the first man

to run a threshing-machine in that section of the county. He was successful, and in time owned some fourteen hundred forty acres of land, upon which he did a prosperous ranching business, including the raising of stock. He sold off his property some time prior to his death, and was living retired, in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, when the final call came.

Oscar Minton Durham was born in Dekalb County, Mo., on March 28, 1857, and when eight years old crossed the plains over the old Emigrant Trail to Oregon. He rode a pony nearly all the way, and with his older brother drove the loose stock that was being brought to the Coast by his father. Among the stock were some twenty head of young mules. He well remembers the encounters with Indians, who were then very troublesome. After one year spent in Oregon, he came with the family to the Murdock ranch near Willows, and in 1867 went with them to a ranch near Williams, where he grew to young manhood on the home farm, working for his father until he was twenty-one, and attending the public schools of the county. The Durham boys were good shots, fond of hunting; and having been reared in the heart of a game country, it was natural that they should be good hunters. Every year, after harvest was over, their father would let them go for a hunt in the mountains and foothills; and they never failed to bag their share of wild game. Deer, brown bears, and all kinds of smaller game were plentiful. Judge Durham to this day enjoys with zest his outings in the mountains. He always bags the limit, and is considered one of the best running shots in the state. For two years, in his early life, he was a professional game hunter, supplying a large lumber camp with wild game; and many times he has brought in seven deer a day. He has always been very careful, and never has shot a fawn or doe.

When he was of age, Mr. Durham left the ranch and learned the plumbing business, and also the trade of the tinsmith, in Maxwell, where his two older brothers had opened a hardware store and plumbing shop, and he went to work for them in the plumbing department. He also learned to drill water wells, and for seventeen years was steadily employed in Maxwell. He then went to Arbuckle and ran a business for himself, doing plumbing and building tanks, etc., until 1902, when he moved over to Grimes; and here he has since been in the same line of business. During the season he employs four men and operates two well rigs; and he has the reputation of having drilled more water wells in Colusa County than any other man. The esteem in which he is held by his friends in Grimes was shown when he was elected Justice of the Peace of Grimes in 1914. He has dealt out real justice upon all occasions, is fair and honest in all his decisions, and strictly

impartial. In all the years that Judge Durham has been living in Colusa County he has been making lifelong friends. There is no man who has been more conscientious in the discharge of his duties, whether as clerk, plumber, or driller of wells, or in his capacity as a public official, than Judge Durham. He has been a consistent Democrat, always standing for moral uplift; and he has an untarnished record as a man and citizen.

In 1880 Mr. Durham was united in marriage with Miss Frank Lorena Phelps. She was born in Missouri, and was brought across the plains by her parents when she was a child of two years. Of this marriage four children have been born. Oscar R. married Una Kilgore, by whom he had one child, Una V. The mother died, and Judge Durham and his good wife legally adopted the baby. The son was married a second time, to Mary Briggman; and by her he had two children, Mildred Lucile and Melvin. For two years this son was living in Reno, Nev., where he was employed by Swift & Co. In 1917 his wife was taken suddenly ill, and died at the hospital there. Since then he and his children have been at home with Judge Durham. Myrtle Burnetta married Frank Conant, a grocer at Reno. Leslie died at the age of seven. Leland Perry, the youngest son, is an electrician of more than ordinary ability. He is a student of the University of Nevada, and is now making two hundred fifty dollars per month in the employ of a power company at Thompson, Nev. From boyhood he was interested in electricity. He is working his way through the university, and has stood first in his classes there. Judge and Mrs. Durham set great store by their children. They have reared them to be useful men and women; and they rejoice in every upward step they take. Judge Durham is a hale, hearty man at sixty—a descendant of that sturdy Scotch ancestry that makes for the best in citizenship wherever its representatives may settle.

GEORGE B. HARDEN

When mention is made of the history-makers of Colusa County, agricultural, commercial and political, no name is cited more often than that of George B. Harden, of Maxwell. He has been closely identified with every project tending towards the development of his community in particular, and of the whole county in general. A native of Missouri, he was born in Pike County, November 1, 1847, into the family of William and Eliza (Mellen) Harden, Virginians by birth, who moved to Missouri at an early day, where they met and were married. William Harden was an

architect; it was he who designed the buildings of Columbia College, at Columbia, Mo. In the fall of 1864 the family crossed the plains to California. They spent their first year in Yolo County, and then came to Colusa County and located on a farm on Grand Island, which they operated for a time. They then enlarged their operations, moving onto the plains west of Maxwell, where they continued successfully to grow grain and raise stock until the father and mother retired to College City. There they lived until their deaths, passing away within a few weeks of each other.

George B. Harden and his brother, Thomas P. Harden, formed a partnership and farmed on the plains together until 1878. That year they located in Maxwell; and as it was a good shipping point, they built a grain warehouse, the first in the town. They also engaged in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Bacon, Harden & Harden, erecting a suitable building on Main Street for that purpose. At the end of five years Thomas P. Harden sold out his interests in Maxwell. George B. Harden continued alone in the grain business. For many years he bought and sold grain, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has bought and sold large tracts of land in the neighborhood of the town, has erected a number of dwellings and business blocks, and has interested many settlers, and induced them to locate there. He established the first newspaper, the Maxwell Tribune, which first appeared on January 19, 1912; and he has continued its publication ever since, always in the interests of good government, good schools, good roads, and general progress. He has always been an active worker in the Democratic party, serving as delegate to county and state conventions, and as a member of the County and State Central Committees. He was elected to the office of county assessor on the Democratic ticket, and served two terms in office. For sixteen years he served as a trustee of the Maxwell school, thirteen years of that time as clerk of the board; and for a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of Pierce Christian College. He was a member of Colusa Lodge, F. & A. M., but transferred his membership to Maxwell Lodge, No. 280, which he helped to organize. In recounting the names of those whose records show whole-hearted, unselfish, earnest, and efficient service towards the upbuilding of Maxwell and its environs, none can be mentioned who have done more than Mr. Harden. He is known throughout the Sacramento Valley as one of its leading citizens.

On November 11, 1879, George B. Harden was married to Lucy J. Lovelace, a native of Missouri, an account of whose family appears in the sketch of C. W. Lovelace on another page of this work. Mrs. Harden is an active worker in all good causes, being

prominent in church and club circles, and in the Red Cross work and other charitable movements. Their four children are: George L., a grain-buyer and real-estate dealer at Maxwell; Lulu, who married R. E. Blevins, of Colusa; Maude, the wife of H. K. Rubey, who is in the engineering department of the University of Washington, at Seattle; and W. Bismarck, with the Maxwell grain warehouse. All are filling responsible positions in business and domestic circles, and are reflecting great credit to their worthy parents.

PETER HENRY GRIMM

A big man physically, Peter Henry Grimm has proved that he is a big man mentally and morally as well; and his worth as a citizen of his adopted country, and as a worker for the development of his particular section of it, is recognized by all who know him. A native of Germany, he was born in Durpling, Holstein, December 16, 1856. His father, John Grimm, died when Peter was only five years old. The mother, Minnie (Eichmeier) Grimm, remained a widow; struggled against odds to raise her four children, of whom Peter was third in order of birth; and died when he had reached the age of seventeen. By self-sacrifice and tireless effort, she had brought up her children, providing for their needs, preparing them to help themselves, and impressing upon their minds lessons of honesty and thrift that have remained with them through the passing years. Her children were: Henry and John, both residing in Holstein; Peter, the subject of this sketch; and Dora, a widow, who lives in Hamburg, Germany.

With the desire to be of what assistance he could to his mother, Peter worked in a brick-yard more than six months each year for six years, from nine years of age to fifteen, his schooling being obtained during the winter months. On reaching fifteen years of age, he started to work on a farm; and there he continued until he reached his majority, when he entered on his service in the German army. In the army, owing to his splendid physique and great strength, and his athletic proficiency, he rose rapidly and was soon singled out from the ranks and selected to join the Crown Prince's First Guard Regiment, which is made up of Germany's choicest soldiers. During his term of service he often met the members of the royal family. In fact, he has personally met, spoken to, and often joked with, the present Emperor William; his father, Emperor Frederick; and the grandfather, Emperor Wilhelm; and has also met the ladies of the royal family. He was well acquainted with the present Emperor's father, Frederick, and

was a favorite of his. Emperor William was then captain of the Second Company; and Mr. Grimm was a member of the Ninth Company of the same regiment. He served his full three years and received his honorable discharge. After completing his military service, he continued to work in Germany, on a farm, for two years. His thoughts then turned to America, the land of desire for so many of the ambitious young men of Germany; and he determined to seek his fortunes here. On March 15, 1882, he sailed from Hamburg; and on March 31, he arrived in Castle Garden.

Staying in New York only one day, Mr. Grimm took the train for the Pacific Coast, acting as leader for twenty-eight of his countrymen who were making the journey with him. Their destination was Willows, Cal.; and on arriving there Mr. Grimm went to work on a farm owned by his friend, John Johansen, where he remained for three years. He then went to Dixon for one year; and while there he became acquainted with Miss Augusta Koop, a native of Hanover, Germany, whom he married in 1885. A daughter was born to them; and sixteen days after the birth of this child, the mother died. This daughter was named Mamie. She is now the wife of Ray Young, a rancher in Sutter County, and is the mother of one child.

Mr. Grimm became manager of the old W. H. Williams stock ranch, a position he held for four years. During the last year there, he was married the second time, taking for his bride Miss Kina Moritzen. She was born near Tondern, in Schleswig-Holstein, and came to California with Mr. and Mrs. Fredk. Monson, who had been back to Germany on a visit. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Grimm went to Winters, Cal., and engaged in the restaurant business. They remained at Winters four years, and then came to Willows and rented the Johansen ranch, on Stony Creek. After spending three years here, they rented another ranch for two years. They then came to Grimes, in Colusa County, and leased the Monson ranch of four hundred sixty-five acres, which they farmed successfully for fourteen years.

In 1913, Mr. Grimm rented from the late Samuel H. Hine his two-hundred-fifty-acre ranch near Grimes. For three years he operated the place with success. This year (1917), the plow land is rented to the Hamilton Sugar Beet Company. Mr. Grimm retains fifteen acres, which he has planted to alfalfa; and he is also cultivating five acres he owns at Grimes. The family live in the beautiful residence recently erected by the late Samuel Hine, near Grimes.

Mr. and Mrs. Grimm became the parents of four children: Laurence, in the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Grimes; Leonard, deceased; Amanda, wife of A. A. Thayer, Jr.; Rita, wife



Nathan Province
Elvira Province

of John Burtis. The three living children are residing at Grimes. The second child, Leonard, was injured by falling from a horse. He was an invalid for twelve years, and then passed away. In all his renting operations Mr. Grimm has brought to bear a thorough knowledge of agriculture, and has managed so successfully that he is now independent, and can live in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. Of his thirty-four years in California, four were spent in Yolo County, six in Glenn County, and twenty-four in Colusa County. For eighteen years he has resided at Grimes. He and his wife, and their family, are highly respected and esteemed by their many friends in the community. Despite the fact that he served in the Emperor's crack regiment, in which the present Emperor William was a captain, Mr. Grimm is a patriotic citizen of his adopted country. His loyalty and allegiance are given to the nation that welcomed him and his countrymen when they came seeking a place for themselves on her hospitable shores. He has been road overseer for the Grimes district for the past eight years. He has been school trustee for twelve years, and has just been elected for another three years. Mr. Grimm has at all times been active in furthering the best interests of the community, and has been an influential factor in its advancement. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow, a Past Grand of Grimes Lodge, No. 266, and is serving as Grand Guardian of the Grand Lodge of California.

NATHAN PROVINCE

A veteran of the Civil War, one of that band of gallant men who are rapidly growing fewer as the years go by, and of whom there will soon be none left to receive the homage of grateful hearts throughout the nation for the brave stand they made for freedom and an undivided Union, the late Nathan Province spent the evening of his days in ease and plenty, with his life partner by his side and surrounded by children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, all eager to make his last years happy. A native of Fayette, Fayette County, Pa., he was born on May 2, 1840, a son of Jesse Province, also a native of Pennsylvania, whose father, Joseph Province, was born near Providence, R. I., and later settled in Pennsylvania. Jesse Province, father of Nathan, was a farmer in Pennsylvania, whence he went to Monroe County, Ohio, and followed farming, later removing to Kansas, where his death occurred. He married Celia Spencer, also born in Pennsylvania; and they became the parents of fifteen children, five girls and ten boys, seven of whom served their country in the

War of the Rebellion. One was wounded in battle, and died. The mother passed away in Kansas.

Nathan Province was the tenth child born to his parents. When he was eight years old, the family moved to Ohio, where he was reared and educated in the public schools of Monroe County. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Marietta as Corporal, and took part in the Battle of Shiloh, after which he was sent west and served in the Battle of Brownsville, Ark., and at Little Rock. He served also at Mobile Bay, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. In January, 1864, he veteranized, and then served, in the same regiment, until the close of the war, and for one year thereafter, being sent to Rio Grande during the Maximilian uprising. He was mustered out on March 28, 1866, as First Sergeant, at Brownsville, Tex., came back to Ohio, and received his honorable discharge at Columbus.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Province followed farming in Ohio; and there his marriage occurred, in Washington County, March 5, 1867, when he was united with Miss Elvira Edwards, a native of Monroe County, that state, and a daughter of Benjamin R. and Ethelinda (Cline) Edwards, both natives of Ohio. The father also served in the Civil War, in the One Hundred Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, and was crippled during his service for his country. Elvira was the oldest of seven children born to her parents.

In 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Province removed to Kansas, locating in Wamego, Pattawatomie County, where they bought railroad land on Kaw bottoms, improved a farm, and raised bumper corn crops. Mr. Province, however, was troubled with asthma; and to benefit his health they came to California, in May, 1879. Here he recovered his health and, locating near Elk Creek, Glenn County, homesteaded one hundred sixty acres, which he later sold. He purchased another ranch south of town, sold it in turn, and then, in February, 1914, bought the present ranch, situated one and one half miles west of Elk Creek. He was the owner of over eight hundred acres here. The ranch is devoted to grain and to the raising of cattle and hogs. Assisted by his son Oscar, who still manages the place, Mr. Province met with the best of success in his undertakings; and their cattle brand, the letter U, is known throughout the valley. On November 11, 1917, Nathan Province passed away at his home. He was buried on November 13, in the cemetery at Elk Creek.

Ten children of this worthy pioneer couple are living, as follows: Albert, in Orland; Harvey, a stockman in Elk Creek; Porter, in Yuba County; Benjamin F., a carpenter in Elk Creek;

Oscar, manager of the home ranch; Mary, Mrs. Vanderford, of Elk Creek; Kate, Mrs. Wilbur Smith, of Oakland; Ethelinda, Mrs. Manson, of Elk Creek; Etta, Mrs. Dixon, of Elk Creek; and Fern, at home.

In March, 1917, Mr. and Mrs. Province celebrated their golden wedding, a large gathering attending, including all of their children and grandchildren, with the exception of four of the latter. All had an enjoyable time. A bounteous dinner was served, followed by music and songs; and the occasion was one that will be long remembered by all present.

The family are members of the Christian Church of Elk Creek. Mr. Province had always been a member of the G. A. R. before settling at Elk Creek; but as there is no Post or Circle near by, he was here deprived of the pleasure of that fraternity of kindred spirits of the days of '61. Politically, Mr. Province was a Republican.

WILLIAM WALLACE BROWN

For over thirty years a resident of Colusa County, William Wallace Brown has within that period risen from the status of a farmer's boy, dependent upon his own resources and ability to make his way in life, to that of one of the largest landowners and most successful agriculturists and stock-raisers of this section of the state. Of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Townsend F. Brown, was born and reared in old Virginia; but early in their married life, he and his wife went on horseback to Kentucky, where they lived for a time, and then moved to Atchison County, Mo., where their son, Townsend F. Brown, Jr., was born and reared. Townsend F. Brown, Jr., married Mary Tolson, also a native of Missouri; and they became the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters. The mother passed away in Missouri, in 1915, aged seventy-seven years; the father, at the ripe old age of eighty-four, still lives there, and also one son and three daughters. One daughter resides in Wyoming.

William Wallace Brown was born in Missouri, in Rockport, Atchison County, on August 30, 1865. He received his education and grew to manhood in that state, attending the public schools, and working on the farm. He early learned the rudiments of farm work, and began to drive a team of horses when but a lad of eight years. In 1886 he accompanied his parents to California, where they settled in Colusa County and rented the Tolson ranch of four hundred eighty acres. Not taking to life in California, after their long residence in the Southern state, the parents went back to Missouri. The son, however, remained, and started in to make

his way to success in his new surroundings—a task that has required foresight and unremitting industry, and the meeting of setbacks and small failures with renewed determination to reach his goal. In partnership with Emmet Tolson, his cousin, he ran the old William Tolson ranch for a time; and later, in 1890, he bought the home ranch of four hundred forty acres from the Tolson estate. He built his house and barns, fenced the land, and started in to raise grain on an extensive scale, also devoting some of the land to the raising of cattle, mules, and hogs. In 1900 he purchased an additional four hundred eighty acres from the same estate, and enlarged his ranch operations, taking advantage of modern machinery and methods. He used a thirty-two-mule-power combined harvester, which makes a twenty-foot cut, and in other ways increased the efficiency and multiplied the results of his efforts in such a manner as to assure the realization of his ambitions while yet a man in the prime of life. Among his other business interests, Mr. Brown is a stockholder in the Colusa County Bank and the First National Bank of Colusa.

At Grand Island, Colusa County, in 1891, William Wallace Brown was united in marriage with his cousin, Miss Cora E. Tolson, a native of Grand Island and a daughter of William Tolson, a well-known Colusa County pioneer and landowner, and one of the "forty-niners" of California, who took part in the Mexican War and came to California at the expiration of that conflict. He was an uncle of Mr. Brown, another of whose uncles, Franklin D. Brown, was a pioneer and a Mexican War veteran, and came to California with General Fremont in 1846. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brown three children were born: Two sons, Clyde F., and LaVerne Townsend, who have formed a partnership and are renting the four-hundred-eighty-acre ranch owned by their father; and one daughter, Crystal, aged eighteen, a Senior in the Chico State Normal School, preparatory to entering the State University at Berkeley. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are active members of the Grand Island Christian Church, of which Mr. Brown is a trustee, and to which they donated the site for the church edifice, which is located on a corner of their home ranch. For six years Mr. Brown was a member of the board of trustees of the Dry Slough school district, during which time the present school building was erected on a corner of his four-hundred-eighty-acre ranch. These are instances of Mr. Brown's public-spirited devotion to the betterment of social and economic conditions in his county. A man of broad views and keen insight, his enterprise and liberality have been of material help in the upbuilding of his section of the state. Fraternally, Mr. Brown is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Grimes.

PETER KROHN

A resident of Colusa County since 1885, Peter Krohn is well known in the business circles of Grimes and vicinity, where he is recognized as a man of upright principles and honesty of purpose in all his dealings. He was born in Holstein, Germany, August 19, 1865, a son of Peter and Elsabe (Albert) Krohn, the fourth in a family of five children born to his parents. The others are: Christine, who resides in Germany; John, in Petaluma, Cal.; Joachim, in business in Petaluma; and Ernest, a well-driller in Santa Clara County.

Peter Krohn was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade when fourteen years of age, serving a period of four years; and at eighteen he became a journeyman. Having heard of the opportunities for industrious and ambitious youths in the New World, he determined to try his fortunes there; and bidding good-by to his family and friends, he sailed from Hamburg on the S. S. Lessing, of the Hamburg-American line, landing at Castle Garden on November 14, 1883. He secured employment on his arrival, in the saddle department of a New York City riding school, where he remained for six months. He then went to Hoboken and obtained a position as a clerk in a grocery store. After spending some time there, he decided to continue his journey to the Western Coast. Coming to Arbuckle, Colusa County, in April, 1885, he found employment in farm work on different ranches in the Sacramento, Santa Clara, and San Joaquin Valleys. With one employer, E. J. Miller, now a rancher fifteen miles south of Grimes, he remained for a period of eight years. Afterwards he was employed on the Stovall-Wilcoxson ranch near Williams for two years. In Williams he met the young lady who became his wife, Miss Clara Doldt. She was born and reared in Brookfield, Linn County, Mo., a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Hoffman) Doldt. The father died in Missouri; and the mother is still living in that state. Both parents were born near Aurora, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Doldt were married in Illinois, and later moved to Missouri. Ten children were born to them, of whom six are still living, two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Krohn came to Williams in the year 1899; and on August 27, 1902, she was married to Mr. Krohn at Colusa.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Krohn settled in Grimes, where Mr. Krohn established his business as harness-maker and dealer in horsemen's general supplies. He also does first-class boot and shoe repairing, having learned that trade thoroughly

when a lad. He bought the lot where his building now stands, in 1903, and built his store and residence that same year. Both he and his wife are thrifty and industrious, and content with their lot in life. They are free from cares, and make a good living, owning their own premises, store and home, with a fine family garden on the grounds. Three children have been born to them: Madella Christine, Aaron Sylvester, and Jewell Lorell. Mr. Krohn is regarded as one of the dependable citizens of his community. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in Colusa, May 7, 1895, while living in the San Joaquin Valley. He took a homestead near Los Banos, Merced County, on which he proved up, and which he afterwards sold. He is a member of Grand Island Lodge, No. 266, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand; and with his wife he is a member of Valley Rose Rebekah Lodge, No. 311, at Grimes. He and his wife are both Lutherans, in which faith they were reared. Politically he has always been a Republican.

REV. FATHER C. C. McGRATH

A man of strong Christian character, earnest consecration, and unselfish devotion to the holy work he is carrying on, Father McGrath has accomplished great good for the church and the people, in his various fields of activity in California. He was born on Bantry Bay, County Cork, Ireland, in 1853, and spent his youth there in gaining an elementary education in the national schools. In 1869 he joined an uncle, Jeremiah Murphy, a contractor and builder in the United States, who was living at Worcester, Mass. There the young lad worked at the builder's trade four years, in the meantime attending night school and taking special studies in drawing and designing. From early boyhood he had entertained a great desire to enter the priesthood; and during the days when he was working at his trade, he prayed earnestly that his ambition might be realized, although his circumstances offered small hope of attaining his desire. He saved his earnings, however, depositing them in the People's Savings Bank; and at the end of the four years, with some additional assistance, he was enabled to enter St. Charles College, in Howard County, Md. Two years later he entered St. Vincent's College, at Latrobe, Pa.; and there he completed his classical and theological courses. On July 6, 1882, in the seminary, he was ordained by Bishop Twoig for the Sacramento diocese, in California. He at once came back to the Coast; and during the first month spent here he was assistant to the priest at Virginia

City, Nev., after which he went to Marysville, where he remained nearly a year at the cathedral. The next year he was pastor of St. Monica's Church in Willows, being the pioneer in that locality. His parish was poor, and he suffered many hardships. His next charge was in Crescent City, Del Norte County, where he had charge of St. Joseph's Church for four years, and built up a large congregation. In 1887 Father McGrath was sent to Yreka. He completed the building of St. Joseph's Church at that place, and also built the parish house and three beautiful altars in the church. During the next few years he was busily engaged in various places, doing work for the Master. He ministered at Fort Jones and at Etna, where he improved the buildings and erected altars; he attended the church at Callahan's ranch, forty-two miles from Yreka, and erected a new church at Sawyers Bar, eighty miles away; he founded the congregation at Dunsmuir, where he planned the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which was dedicated by Bishop Manogue in 1889; and he also attended other missions in Siskiyou County. During the seven years of his labors there, he had an assistant but one year. His rides, which were long and dangerous, were made either on a mule or by stage, over mountains, in deep snow, through a wild country; and he had many hairbreadth escapes—one on February 22, in a runaway of the stage team down a mountain, when fortunately no lives were lost.

In 1894 he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church in Red Bluff. Here he remodeled the church, and built a parish house, superintending the work, which was done from his own designs. Not having the money to complete the work, he did much of the interior finishing and decoration with his own hands. On all the ornaments, both inside and out, he made free use of the shamrock, which, being emblematic of the Blessed Trinity, and of the faith of his forefathers in the Island of Saints, he considers more appropriate for church decorations than the California poppy, so generally used by local architects. The church, priest's house, and parish school are located in grounds surrounded by ornamental and fruit trees, near the Sacramento River, where the steel bridge spans the stream, and command a fine view of the snow-capped mountains in the distance. While at Red Bluff, Father McGrath attended the Redding church until it was able to sustain its own pastor. Later he built the church at Keswick, erecting altars and making the ornaments himself. During this time he attended the old Shasta church and the congregation near Tehama. He built the church at Corning, beginning its erection in 1903, and holding mass in it five weeks later; and in May, 1904, it

was dedicated. That same year he was transferred to his former parish at Willows, where he repaired the church.

In 1911, Father McGrath located in Colusa; and since then he has served the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, and has entered heartily into the best interests of Colusa and the surrounding country. This is a large and important parish, and has many activities. He has greatly improved the property at Colusa. He has charge of the congregations at Meridian and Grimes, and also ministers to the congregation at Princeton, where he has drawn plans for a new edifice. In Colusa he is the head of the Convent School, with Mother Mary Agnes in charge. Father McGrath publishes an annual church directory of Colusa, which contains a fund of original local information and abounds with witticisms. He is highly respected by everybody, and no citizen is more public-spirited than he.

JOHN WESLEY TREXLER

A ranchman who, through application of the results of scientific investigation, and untiring attention to details, has brought the raising of both sheep and cattle to a high plane in California, is John Wesley Trexler, the son of Henry Trexler, a native of Pennsylvania, who took up his residence in the South. From Alabama Henry Trexler moved to Mississippi; and in 1857 he became a pioneer in the wilderness of Arkansas, where he died six years later. His wife, who was Elizabeth Halsey before her marriage, died in Arkansas in 1861. Ten children, six of whom were sons, were born to this worthy couple, John Wesley being the ninth.

John Wesley Trexler was born on May 28, 1853, in Alabama. He went with his parents to Mississippi, and thence to Arkansas, where he attended school until he was nine years of age. He then left home and went to live with a Mr. Bates in Memphis, working for him on a farm until 1865. Afterwards he went to Crittenden County, Ark., where he continued to work as a farm hand, receiving more experience than dollars for his efforts. In the spring of 1875, when he was entering upon young manhood, Mr. Trexler came across the plains to California, and on his arrival went to work as a ranch hand in different counties for two years. In 1877 he purchased his first land in this state, located west of Red Bluff, Tehama County; and here he cleared the land and farmed for himself with fair success. Later he moved west of Corning, where he also tilled the soil. In 1885 he sold out his



John Prebles

home place, but continued to operate the last-named ranch until in 1889, when he came to what is now Glenn County and leased the Mills Holm place, ten miles west of Willows. When he took charge of it, there were no fences. He has fenced and cross-fenced the place, the latter at his own expense, and has devoted its acres to the stock business and to grain-farming. In 1892 he gave up his lease and bought sixteen hundred acres of the Robinson ranch, meantime again leasing the Mills Holm ranch, and farmed both places until he gave up the Robinson ranch. He also leased five thousand acres of the Glenn ranch, operating over ten thousand acres for two years.

Mr. Trexler has followed sheep-raising with success; but about five years ago he sold off his bands of sheep and bought shorthorn Durham cattle, and is now making a specialty of that branch of the stock industry. He is classed with the leading stockmen of the Sacramento Valley. His well-known brand is JT combined, having the appearance of a J with a T top.

On April 18, 1898, John W. Trexler and Miss Grace Flood were united in marriage at Newville. She was born in that locality, a daughter of John Flood, a pioneer of this county. Of this marriage seven children have been born: John William; Beulah, wife of Fred Minge, of San Francisco; and Vernon Abner, Mary Ellen, Roy Anson, Genevieve, and Edna Augusta.

When the county division question came up, Mr. Trexler aligned himself in favor of the project, and gave of his time and influence to bring it to a favorable culmination in the organization of Glenn County. For some years he has served as a trustee of the Mills Holm school district, and was clerk of the board when the schoolhouse was completed. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the World.

MRS. CHARLES W. COCKERILL

It can be said of Mrs. Charles W. Cockerill that no woman has done more for the general good of the public in Princeton and vicinity than has she. Her ability as a local correspondent for various papers of the Sacramento Valley and the Bay cities has ever kept Princeton and its happenings before the reading public; her untiring energy and zeal as a citizen of Princeton have done much to make the town a desirable place in which to live, and to raise to a higher plane the morality of the people; and she has been actively interested in every project that would mean a permanent and substantial benefit to both citizens and

town. No citizen of Colusa County is more in accord with the spirit of progress than this tireless worker and public upbuilder.

Upon a time without a date, a man without a name was seen by unknown neighbors to frequent a burn in the Highlands of Scotland. Superstition, strong in the dawn of civilization, prompted these fearsome Scots to name the solitary stranger the Wraith of the Burn. In time the name became Wraithburn, Wrathburn, Rathburn, Rathbone, and Rathbun. Public spirit, independent thought, and free speech have been strongly characteristic in the members of this family. Two Rathbone brothers sought freedom from religious oppression in Plymouth Colony, in its earliest history; and one of the brothers died during the first winter in the wilderness. The survivor, John Rathbone, married a Pilgrim widow; and many children were born unto them, and unto their children's children.

Religious oppression became intolerable to father John Rathbone; and he and his family followed Roger Williams to the colony of Rhode Island, where, from the "Island of Roses," sprang one of the largest families in America. Sons and daughters of the Rathbuns have ever kept pace with the "course of empire" in its westward march. More often, indeed, they would appear upon the farthestmost edge of the frontier. Appleton wrote of their family: "Their names should be written in history's pages in letters of gold, for their service to their country and for their interest in the betterment of mankind." The route of the Rathbuns from Rhode Island to Colusa and Glenn Counties, Cal., was opened by Joseph Rathbun, who left his native state of Rhode Island for Ohio, where he married Mary Davis, and then pushed on to Montgomery County, Mo. Here their youngest son, Jesse Perrin Rathbun, the father of Mrs. Cockerill, was born in 1842. The wife and mother died two years later; and in 1846 the father married again. In 1848, Erskine and Edwin Rathbun, brothers of Jesse Perrin, crossed the plains to California; and soon after their arrival gold was discovered, and they went into the mines to hunt the precious metal. In 1852, Joseph Rathbun and his two sons, Davis and Jesse Perrin, joined the older brothers in California, crossing the plains with a herd of fine dairy cattle, and made a stop in Sonoma County, where the business proved profitable. Joseph Rathbun served in the second session of the state legislature, and helped organize the first California State Fair Association. Schools were scarce; and in 1860 the father decided to return to Missouri with his two sons, where they became students in St. Charles College. Out of some three hundred students in the college, these two boys were the only supporters of the Union cause. Joseph Rathbun took an active part

in the Union cause. He was a polished speaker; and he did not hesitate to voice his sentiments against slavery. He met with an accident that caused his death in Missouri, being thrown from a buggy while bidding good-bye to his friends, preparatory to returning to his California home. He died in 1867.

When his studies were completed, Jesse Perrin went home and began to teach. In 1864 he married Mary E. Johns, born in Franklin County, Mo. Two years later, during which time a daughter Alice, now Mrs. Cockerill, was born, the call of the West proved too strong to be resisted longer, and he decided to return to this state. He started with his wife and baby, coming via Nicaragua and locating in Sonoma County. Some years later the family settled in southern Colusa County, and later near Williams, where they lived from 1870 to 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun then located in College City, where they now live. Mr. Rathbun has been engaged in mining and in farming during the passing of the years, and at the age of seventy-four is still hale and hearty. Into their family ten children were born, three of whom died in early childhood. The others are: Alice, Mrs. Charles W. Cockerill, of Princeton; Joseph Edwin, a business man in Hollywood, Cal.; Dr. William T., county physician of Colusa County; H. Adell, wife of M. T. White, a real estate man in Los Angeles; Ross B., an electrician in the employ of the Guggenheims; Earl H., who was killed on August 11, 1907, by a premature explosion in a quicksilver mine at Cedarville; and Jessie, who married Dr. Ernest Foster, of Hanford, Cal.

Alice Rathbun grew up in Colusa County, and attended Pierce Christian College until she was forced to stop on account of ill health. When she was twenty-eight, she married Charles W. Cockerill; and in 1908 they came to their present home in Princeton. Mr. Cockerill was born in West Virginia, and came to Colusa County in 1887. He is now engaged in farming and in land-development work. Five children were born to them. Olive C., a graduate of Princeton High School and of the Chico Normal, is a very successful and popular teacher in the schools of Arbuckle, where she specializes in domestic science, domestic art, manual training, indoor art, and household chemistry. In 1916 she was chosen queen of the Rose Carnival at Williams. She was also elected to represent Colusa County in Sacramento, at the celebration of the opening of the causeway. A son, M. Dean, is interested with his father in growing rice near Princeton. The other children are Kern L., Alden Reed, and Nellie Pearl, all at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Cockerill and their family hold a high position in the social life of Colusa County. Mrs. Cockerill took a prominent part, doing more than any other person, in organizing the

Princeton Joint Union High School District. Her newspaper articles did much towards the erection of the John Boggs Memorial at Princeton. For years she has been collecting interesting views and historical pictures of Princeton and vicinity, which she has made into a valuable album. This has been loaned to various fairs and expositions, and has elicited wide comment as a work of rare merit. She has an artistic temperament, and has executed some fine amateur paintings; and this talent has been inherited by her daughter, Olive C.

THOMAS A. RICE

On his well-improved property of five and one half acres in Colusa, resides Thomas A. Rice, a highly respected and well-known citizen of the county, who has made his own way in the world from early boyhood. A son of the late Martin Luther Rice (mention of whom will be found on another page of this work), he was born in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on July 10, 1861, and was educated in the common schools and reared on a farm until he was nineteen, working for wages as a farm hand. In 1880 he came to California and joined his father, who was living in Colusa. Upon his arrival here, he went to work in the country as a ranch hand; but he did not like farm life in California, and decided to learn the carpenter's trade. He served an apprenticeship under his father, who was a carpenter; and when he had mastered the trade, he went to work for others. He spent some time in Portland, Ore., in 1883-1884, coming back to Colusa in 1884 and entering the employ of the firm of Rice & Stuart, contractors and builders.

Owing to ill health, Mr. Rice gave up work at his trade, temporarily, and went to Elk Creek, now in Glenn County, where he farmed for seven years, regaining his health. He then went to Santa Rosa and engaged with a nursery, representing the Sonoma Valley Nursery Company, from October, 1891, to May, 1892, when he once more came back to Colusa, where he has since lived. He bought his small ranch and improved it, and has now a very comfortable home. In addition to operating his ranch, he works at his trade at times, and also keeps a fine Hambletonian stallion, that is known throughout this section of the valley. Mr. Rice is a public-spirited man; and as far as he is able he supports all movements for the upbuilding of the county.

In 1888, at Elk Creek, Thomas A. Rice was married to Miss Lucinda Mendenhall. She died when their daughter Lucinda was born. When the babe was seventeen days old, she was taken into



M. A. Merrill

the family of Mrs. E. W. Jones, by whom she was reared and educated, and with whom she is now making her home, in Berkeley. By his second marriage, on December 2, 1893, Mr. Rice was united with Miss May Buckius, of Pasadena. They had one child, Velma Carradine, now living at home with her father. Mrs. Rice died on February 1, 1898. Some years later, on August 1, 1905, Mr. Rice was united in marriage with Miss Myra W. Robinson, a native of Colusa and a daughter of Jesse Robinson, a "forty-niner" from Pennsylvania, who crossed the plains with ox teams and followed mining at Carson City, Nev., and teaming in California. Jesse Robinson was married in Colusa to Miss Lizzie J. Wilmot; and they had three children: Myra W., Mrs. Rice; Charles D.; and Ollie D. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Colusa, where they are well and favorably known.

MORRIS A. MERRILL

A breeder of blooded stock, and one of the leading ranchers in the Sacramento Valley, Morris A. Merrill was born near Kaneville, Kane County, Ill., April 30, 1851, a son of Nathan and Ann (Morrell) Merrill, natives of New Hampshire who became early settlers in Kane County. Upon his arrival there, Mr. Merrill bought land, built a log house, broke the prairie with oxen, and opened up a valuable farm. His wife died on the Illinois farm, and soon afterwards the bereaved husband joined his children in California. He passed away in Willows at the age of seventy-six years. The seven children in their family were: N. S., of Merrill, Klamath County, Ore.; Ann, Mrs. Jones, who died in Illinois; William R., now a resident of Colusa; Abbot, who was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and is now living at Redding; C. H., a resident of Merrill, Ore.; Morris A., of this review; and Henrietta, Mrs. Scoggins of Merrill, Ore. From 1858 to 1863—a very trying time, as it was during the war—the family lived in McDonald County, southwest Missouri. They managed, however, to get back to Illinois.

In 1865 Morris A. Merrill came to California with his brothers, William R. and Abbot. On the journey they had a thrilling experience, when face to face with death. They sailed from New York on the steamer *Golden Rule*, bound for the Isthmus; and when near that coast, the vessel was wrecked and the passengers were cast upon an island, where they were obliged to remain with a food supply hardly sufficient for ten days, their rations being

limited to a sea biscuit and a pint of water a day. Finally they were rescued by a United States gunboat and taken to Greytown, and thence to Aspinwall; and from there they crossed the Isthmus and landed in San Francisco from the steamer American, on July 2, 1865, their journey having consumed forty-two days.

Making his way to the Sacramento Valley, Morris A. Merrill secured employment on a ranch in Butte County, where he rode the range as a cowboy; soon he came to Colusa County, where he readily found employment. In 1872, with a brother, Charles, he leased a section of land seven miles southwest from what is now the site of Willows, and for two years farmed to grain. In 1874, having succeeded as a grain raiser, he purchased three hundred twenty acres, next to the place he rented. The land was raw and undeveloped. He put the first plow in the ground, and soon had it under cultivation. To further enhance the value of the place, he set out trees, fenced the land, erected a house and farm buildings, and generally improved it. For years he farmed the ranch to grain, besides renting other land, at times having as high as twenty-five hundred acres in wheat and barley, and using four ten-horse teams to do his work. As he met with success, he added to his holdings, buying and selling three different ranches in the vicinity of the home place at a profit. His home place has three hundred sixty acres, some of which is checked and planted to alfalfa, and irrigated by a pumping plant installed for the purpose.

During all these years Mr. Merrill has raised horses and mules, some of the best marketed in the state having come from his ranch. He began that industry in 1908, raising Jacks and Jennies, and breeding a superior grade of stock. As a result he has taken more first prizes, blue ribbons, and cups in the past three years than any other man who has exhibited the same number of animals. In five years he has secured twenty first prizes, two second prizes, and two third prizes, and has never exhibited an animal that did not take a prize. At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, he exhibited ten head, taking prizes on each one. He owns the Jacks Frenchie and Silver Tone Mammoth, the latter being imported, and as finely bred an animal as there is in the United States.

Mr. Merrill married Miss Florence Chamberlain, a native daughter of California, by whom he has three children: Lovell C., Frank A., and Mrs. Geraldine Westby, who now resides in Oakland. The sons are both well-known ranchers in Glenn County. Mr. Merrill is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge in Willows. For more than fifty-two years he has been an active developer of the Sacramento Valley; and for forty-five years he has lived in what is now Glenn County. He has served on grand and petit

juries, has been active in the movements that have been projected to build up and bring settlers into the county, and is among the most influential of the men now living here; and he is well and favorably known as a public-spirited citizen.

MILLER H. JELLISON

There is one man now living in Princeton, Colusa County, who, since 1904, has gained many friends by his careful and consistent attention to duty in handling the United States mail between Norman and Princeton, and also by his courteous treatment of all passengers who ride on his stage. He is a son of Alexander Jellison, a Pennsylvanian who went to Illinois and settled in the vicinity of Sycamore. At the breaking out of the Civil War, Alexander Jellison enlisted in Company A, One Hundred Fifth Illinois Sharpshooters. He served through the war, and at its close settled at Packwaukee, Wis. He married Almeda Hodge. Mr. and Mrs. Jellison died in 1908, within two months of each other. They had five children, of whom Miller H. is the only one living.

Miller H. Jellison was born at Packwaukee, Wis., April 26, 1867. He attended the common schools for a time, and finished in the high school at Wabasha, Minn. He became interested in farming in early manhood in South Dakota, where he also took a very prominent part in politics. Later he moved to Washington, and was engaged in the real estate business at Spokane. His next move was to Binford, N. D., where he conducted a livery stable. Here he contracted rheumatism, which reached such a stage that he had to dispose of his business. He then came to California to seek relief at some of her fine springs and resorts. He selected Wilbur Springs, and fully recovered the first year he was in the state. So well satisfied was he, that he decided to make his permanent home here. For three years he managed Campbell & Peterson's large stock ranch, in the foothills of Colusa County; and two years were spent as manager of Cook's Springs, during which time he did much to make that a popular resort.

In 1904, Mr. Jellison became a resident of this locality, when he purchased thirty-eight acres of unimproved land, part of a large barley field subdivided by J. B. De Jarnatt, of Colusa. Here he began to improve a home. He erected a comfortable house, built barns and outbuildings, fenced the place, and developed water. He set out a family orchard, planted alfalfa, put in

a garden, started a dairy of fourteen cows, and also began in the poultry business. A diversified farming enterprise has met with success throughout this section of the state; and no one has realized more satisfactory results than Mr. Jellison. To add to his revenue he secured the government mail contract to transport mail between Princeton and Norman. In connection with this he established a stage business, and has been carrying passengers to and fro. Having confidence in the possibilities of this section as a rice center, Mr. Jellison leased land and put in four hundred acres of that grain in 1917, which bids fair to produce a good crop. All in all, he is a busy man; and he is reckoned one of the "live wires" of Princeton.

In 1889, in Faulk County, S. D., Mr. Jellison was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of John and Louise (Marquette) Linke, natives of Germany. They had both been married before, and were both the parents of children. One brother of Mrs. Jellison, William Linke, a resident of Canada, is with the British colors in France. Mrs. Jellison was born in Wisconsin, and was teaching school in Faulk County, S. D., at the time of her marriage. One child, Robert Jellison, adds cheer to their home. Mr. and Mrs. Jellison are hard workers. They are progressive and public-spirited, and have made many friends in their community. Ever since attaining his majority, Mr. Jellison has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and to Grand Warden in the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, prior to moving away. He now holds his membership in Maxwell Lodge.

MARTIN LUTHER RICE

The late Martin Luther Rice, of Colusa, was one of the most prominent contractors and builders in Colusa County in his day. He was born in Pennsylvania, received a fair education in the common branches, and learned the trade of the carpenter under skilled mechanics. In 1856, then a young man, he went to Iowa, where he worked at his trade in Mt. Pleasant; and there he was married, in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Allender, born in that state. He continued working at his trade until the time of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and served from October, 1861, to October, 1864. He was honorably discharged from the service, and resumed his occupation in Iowa. On July 11, 1872, he was bereaved of his wife; and the following year he once more set his face to the West. Arriving in California, he mined for two years at Placerville, and thereafter went



Pauline Jasper



Carl H. Jasper

to Marysville, where he stopped a short time, after which he came to Colusa and worked at his trade until 1876. That year he returned to the East, visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and renewed old acquaintances at his former homes in Pennsylvania and Iowa. Upon his return to California, he was married, on December 30, 1876, to Miss Josephine Silver. He then began taking contracts, and erected, among other buildings, the First Methodist Church, South. He superintended the erection of the Odd Fellows building in Colusa, and built the grammar school at Arbuckle, as well as other buildings of every description. For years he was the leading contractor in Colusa County. Many bridges throughout this section of the Sacramento Valley were constructed by him. He died at the age of eighty-two years, on September 13, 1912, and was mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Of the marriage of Martin Luther and Elizabeth (Allender) Rice five children were born: George W., who died at the age of eleven years, and Thomas A., Amon Ulysses, Martha J., and Perry Franklin. Of the second union, there were seven children: James Edward, who died in infancy; Mary Viola, the wife of Lee I. McIntire, of Pasadena; Luther V., of Stockton; Porter Eugene, of Woodland; Alice Josephine, a teacher in Sacramento; Ella Grace, a stenographer in Sacramento; and Lucinda Irene, the wife of Walter Newbeaur, of San Francisco.

CARL HENRY JASPER

A sturdy pioneer who has helped to pave the way for others, and in so doing has also made straight and smooth a path for himself until today he is looked upon as one of the founders of the commonwealth, is Carl Henry Jasper, one of the most successful and prosperous ranchmen of Glenn County. He was born in Hanover, Germany, October 15, 1849, and was reared in that section, on a farm, and given a common school education according to the excellent German standards.

At the age of seventeen, he crossed the wide ocean to America to seek his fortune in the New World, and found his first work in a store in New York City. There he was employed for seven months; and in the meantime, by hard application in the evenings, he learned to talk every-day English. When thus equipped, he set out with his face toward the West, and traveled as far as Mason County, Ill., where for a year he worked on a farm.

In 1869, the ambitious young man resumed his journey westward. He crossed the continent to California on one of the first

steam trains that made their way over the prairies, although it then took three weeks for the entire trip. He first located near Sacramento, where he had an elder brother, Chris Jasper, and worked for wages on ranches until 1872. Then he came to his present ranch, where he has since lived.

In the beginning, he took up one hundred sixty acres of government land. He now owns one section of fine acreage, and farms considerable rented land besides. Decidedly a self-made man, he possesses only what he has acquired by hard work and commendable saving; and today he is a man of affairs, and one of Glenn County's best-known citizens.

On November 19, 1882, Carl Henry Jasper was married to Pauline Brown, born in Baden-Baden, Germany, September 11, 1860; and she became the mother of four children. Henry A., the eldest son, was born on his father's ranch near Orland, on October 23, 1885, and was educated at the Plaza School. After that, he farmed with his father on the home place, and later rented six hundred forty acres of land west of Orland, where he raised grain on his own account for three years. In November, 1916, he bought his present ranch of eighty acres, three miles east of Orland, formerly known as the Downing ranch. There he raises alfalfa, almonds and garden truck. He is aided in his endeavors by his good wife, who was Ruby Johansen.

Herman W. and Chris K. Jasper, the second and third sons, are with their father on the home place. The only daughter, Theresa C., is the wife of the well-known contractor, A. F. Kronsbein; and they have one daughter, Paulina.

Mr. Jasper has erected all the buildings on the place—the house, barn, sheds, etc.—has planted both the shade trees and the family orchard, and in many ways has contributed to make this one of the most attractive ranches in the vicinity.

Mr. Jasper belongs to the Lutheran denomination. He is one of the pillars of the Lutheran Church of Germantown.

LUKE R. BOEDEFELD

The important office of horticultural commissioner of Colusa County is being filled most acceptably by Mr. Boedefeld, one of her native sons, who was born in Colusa, October 16, 1879, and grew to manhood in his native town. He attended the grammar school, and was graduated from the high school in 1897. His father, the late Joseph Boedefeld, was one of the well-known citizens in the county, and was chairman of the first horticultural commission of

the county, serving for some time; and he was likewise one of the pioneer prune-growers of the county. Joseph Boedefeld was born in Westphalia, Germany, and came to California, via Panama, in 1869, settling in Colusa. He had been brought up in the clothing business; and on his arrival here he engaged in that occupation, establishing a clothing store on Fifth Street in 1870. He was one of the pioneer merchants in that line in Colusa, and continued actively in business until 1903, when he sold out. For years he served as one of the city trustees; and he was a member of the committee that laid out West End Park. Mr. Boedefeld took great pride in furthering the interests of the county. He bought some land and set out an orchard to prunes as an experiment, thereby becoming one of the pioneer orchardists here. That orchard is today one of the most profitable in Colusa County. The industry, an infant one in 1891, has grown to large proportions, and now means much to the county. Mr. Boedefeld died on October 28, 1911, at the age of seventy years. Joseph Boedefeld was married in Colusa to Mary Elizabeth Sherman, distantly related to General John T. Sherman. She was born in New Orleans, La., and came to Marysville, Cal., with her mother and sister Katherin, in 1863. She was then a girl of twelve years of age. Her education was obtained in a convent at Marysville. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boedefeld, nine of whom are living: Robert T., of Oakland; Elizabeth, Mrs. M. J. Boggs, of Colusa; Francis S., of Santa Rosa; Luke R., of this review; Josephine, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, of Marysville; Paul H., of Oakland; Gertrude, of Colusa; Marie, Mrs. S. E. Crockett, of Sacramento; and Bernard S., of Colusa. Walter died at the age of twenty-four, and Lawrence at the age of two years. Mrs. Boedefeld survives her husband, and is living at the old Boedefeld residence in Colusa.

After finishing at the high school in Colusa, Luke R. Boedefeld entered the social science course at the University of California, and was graduated in 1903, with the degree of A. B. The following year was spent in Hastings Law College; but the father's failing health necessitated a change of plans for the young man. Turning from the law to farming and horticulture, he assumed the care of an orchard of one hundred acres of prunes owned by his mother. After three years with J. L. Jackson in the grain business, he engaged for another like period in grain-buying for himself. This he gave up in order to devote all his attention to superintending the orchard, and to performing the duties of the office of horticultural commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1910. He was the first county horticultural commissioner under the new law establishing the office, and is now serving his second four-year

term. To facilitate the work of his office, he has divided the county into five separate districts.

Mr. Boedefeld is well and favorably known throughout the entire county, and in fact all over the Sacramento Valley. He has prepared and read papers on the fruit industry at various gatherings in the Sacramento Valley. He knows the needs of the orchardist, and has made a special study of the parasites and diseases that harass their trees, so as to be able to recommend the control measures necessary in order to combat them successfully; and he keeps abreast of all new discoveries for the benefit of the industry. He is meeting with hearty cooperation from the fruit-growers, and it is safe to say that no one stands higher in the esteem of the people of the county than Luke R. Boedefeld.

WILLIAM W. GATLIFF, M. D.

Without doubt one of the best-known and most popular men, especially in professional ranks, in this section of Glenn County, is Dr. W. W. Gatliff, a native of Butler County, Mo., where he first saw the light on March 15, 1857. His father was Elias Gatliff, a native of Kentucky, who joined the Confederate forces, and was killed in the Battle of Pea Ridge in 1863. His mother, also a native of Kentucky, was Miss Rachael Boyd, before her marriage. She makes her home with her son at Butte City.

When twelve years of age, William Gatliff removed with his mother to Thorp Spring, Hood County, Texas, where he was educated at Addran College. He showed much proficiency in his studies, and was encouraged to try for a professional career; and in time he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis.

Having received his degree of M. D., Dr. Gatliff came to the Pacific Coast and began the practice of medicine at Bellingham, Wash. Later, he came to Butte City, and in 1887 he began his practice here; and since then he has been steadily at it, with a record of thirty years in one locality. In the days when one rode horseback all over this section, and often, by day and by night, visited remote places to relieve the suffering of patients, the practice of a physician was no sinecure. As one result of these many years of faithful and successful application, Dr. Gatliff is now the vice-president of the Glenn County Medical Association, and a highly honored member within its ranks; and he is also a member of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.



W.W. Galtiff.

For a while, Dr. Gatliff owned and conducted a well-known drug store at Butte City, but later sold out his stock and good-will to others. He now owns a three-hundred-twenty-acre stock ranch near Elk Creek.

In the Elk Creek district Dr. William W. Gatliff married Miss Mattie Rawlins, daughter of the Rev. T. F. Rawlins, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this history. Of this union one daughter was born, Loraine, now the wife of James James, and the happy mother of a son, William H. James.

URIAH WAVERLY BROWN

Attorney at law, member of the firm of Brown & Alberty at Colusa, president of the First National Bank and the First Savings Bank, of Colusa, Uriah Waverly Brown is a prominent citizen and upbuilder of Colusa County. He was born on November 24, 1860, in Dekalb County, Mo., twenty miles from St. Joseph, a son of William D. and Martha (Bentley) Brown, conscientious Baptists and farming folks of that state, who, in 1865, crossed the mountains, desert and plains to Oregon. There they spent two years, located at Corvallis. The train in which they traveled consisted of about one hundred persons, well armed, and prepared to protect themselves from the Indians that infested their path. Coming to California in 1867, the family settled in Antelope Valley, twenty-five miles west from Colusa, and there raised grain and sheep for many years. Mrs. Brown died in Red Bluff, in 1873, during a temporary residence there. Mr. Brown was again married, to Ada Simpson, by whom he had one daughter, Esther, now Mrs. W. E. Dunlap, of Antelope Valley.

The only son, U. W. Brown, was brought to Oregon when a child of five years. After coming to California, he attended the district schools of Colusa County, and later, through his own efforts, paid his way through Pierce Christian College, at College City, graduating in 1882 with the degrees B. S. and B. L. During the ensuing four years he taught school, meantime reading law under the preceptorship of Richard Bayne; and in 1887 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the state. Opening an office in Colusa, he at once began to build up a practice, and in time formed a partnership with Mr. Alberty. Mr. Brown is recognized as the leading lawyer of Colusa County, and has been retained in many important cases at the bar. He has many financial interests in the county, and is the owner of some very valuable farming lands. He was one of the organizers, in 1899, of the Cook's

Springs Mineral Water Company, and served as its president; and was also one of the organizers, and is the president, of the First National Bank, and of the First Savings Bank, of Colusa. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, and to Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in San Francisco; and is Past Commander of Colusa Commandery No. 24, K. T. He is also a member of the Colusa Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the Odd Fellows Association, organized in 1895, which built the Odd Fellows building, and of which he has been president ever since. Mr. Brown is a member of the Christian Church, and for years has served on the board of trustees of the local congregation.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage, in Colusa, with Miss Emma Lovelace, who, like her husband, was born in Missouri, and who came with her parents to California in 1868. Four children have been born to them: Azile, the wife of Harmon M. Alberty; Harris Nesbit; Uriah Waverly, Jr.; and Bentley Lovelace, who, with their parents, hold a high place in the citizenship of Colusa County. A Democrat in principle, Mr. Brown never allows partizanship to interfere with his good judgment, but supports the men he considers best qualified to fill the offices, regardless of party. He has always been a staunch supporter of Colusa County and its best interests, and is ever ready to lend aid to all worthy projects for its upbuilding. It is to such men that the state of California is indebted for its progress and expansion.

MICHAEL O'HAIR

Owing to the long period of his residence in Colusa County, and his close identification with its ranching interests and its political affairs, the late Michael O'Hair became known among a wide circle of acquaintances in the Sacramento Valley. Like many other men who have helped to develop this state, he was of foreign birth and lineage. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 10, 1845. When he was three years old, his father, John O'Hair, brought his family to New York. There he engaged in the mercantile business until 1852, when he took his family to Michigan, and a year later to Illinois. Still later, he settled in Floyd county, Iowa, and engaged in farming.

Michael O'Hair was educated in the public schools of Iowa. At the age of seventeen, in February, 1863, he enlisted in the Union army for service during the Civil War, joining Company K, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and was mustered in at Davenport, Iowa.

His regiment, under General Sully, was the first expedition of white men that ever crossed the Bad Lands; and they had many encounters with Indians. With others of his regiment, Mr. O'Hair relieved Captain Fisk and his train of emigrants. While in that section of country, he saw the first steamboat that went up the Yellowstone. Under his commanding officer, Colonel Pattee, he assisted in laying out Fort Du Rosh at Sioux Falls, and also Fort Firesteel, on the James River, both in South Dakota. At the close of the war he was mustered out and honorably discharged by general order. He spent one year in the vicinity of his old home in Charles City, Iowa, and then secured employment in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, gradually working his way west until he arrived in California, in 1869. After remaining in San Francisco a short time, Mr. O'Hair went to Puget Sound and spent one season in the lumber camps of that section, and then came back to San Francisco. He then came to Colusa County, and engaged in ranching near Princeton. Three years later, he and his brother William bought thirty-six hundred acres on Stony Creek, on the boundary line between Tehama and Glenn Counties, and began raising grain. About 1886, while that district was still a part of Colusa County, Michael O'Hair was elected a member of the board of supervisors from the fifth district. He was chosen chairman of that body, and served with satisfaction to his constituents. During his term in office the question of county division was agitated. It did not receive his support, as he was opposed to increased taxation. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the Kraft Irrigation District. In 1896 he sold his property in Glenn County, and purchased the old Jerry Powell ranch, situated four miles southwest of Colusa; and on its nine hundred acres, and the eight hundred acres adjoining, which he leased, he raised large crops of grain and considerable numbers of stock, specializing in Short-horn Durham cattle. He met with more than ordinary success financially, and won and held a high place in the esteem of his friends and neighbors.

In December, 1888, Michael O'Hair and Miss Hattie Hunter were united in marriage. She was a daughter of Mrs. Pallas Love. Mr. and Mrs. O'Hair had one son, William Hunter O'Hair. Mr. O'Hair cast his first presidential vote for Gen. George B. McClellan, and ever after supported the principles of Democracy. He helped organize the Grand Army Post at Orland, and also the John F. Miller Post at Colusa, and was Past Commander of both. He was a member of Colusa Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M.; Colusa Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M.; and Colusa Commandery, No. 24, K. T.; and with Mrs. O'Hair he was a member of the Eastern Star Chapter. He was also a member of the Independent Order of For-

esters. At the time of his death he was serving as supervisor from the second district of Colusa County. After a long and useful life, Mr. O'Hair passed to his reward on September 28, 1912, mourned by a large circle of friends. His manly traits of character and his genial manner had endeared him to all classes. During his long connection with the vicinity of Colusa he was associated with the development of the county, and promoted the welfare of its people.

ALONZO LUCE, SR.

"Like father, like son" is a familiar phrase, quite applicable to the successful careers of the elder and younger Alonzo Luce, who are both deserving of a place of honor in the history of Glenn County. Alonzo Luce, Sr., was born at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., May 24, 1827, the only child of Daniel and Patience Luce. He received his education in the local public schools, and went to work on a farm when fifteen years of age. Elsewhere than behind the plow, however, he had received his first introduction to hard, exhausting labor; for he toiled as a tow-boy on the Erie Canal, where, week in and week out, he traveled the border path for miles, driving the canal horses used to haul the heavy and slow-going boats.

In 1852 he came to California by way of Panama, and for a while mined on American River. Then he went to a ranch ten miles above Colusa, where he worked for wages. In 1857 he set out for Sonoma County to engage in the cattle business. Seven years later he settled on a ranch two miles southwest of Newville. Here he prospered, farming to grain and raising cattle and hogs, and in time came to own fifteen hundred twenty acres in his home place, and nine hundred sixty acres near Paskenta, in Tehama County.

March 24, 1859, witnessed the marriage of Alonzo Luce to Miss Elizabeth McKay, a native of Canada, where she was born on October 10, 1836. She was the daughter of Daniel McKay, who came to California in 1857, and had a blacksmith shop at Santa Rosa. In 1863 he moved to Tulare County, where he conducted a stock ranch eighteen miles east of Visalia. In 1872, he removed to Nevada, and two years later he died there. Mr. and Mrs. Luce were the parents of five sons and three daughters: Isaac D. and John, both of Paskenta; Alonzo, of whom mention is made on another page of this work; Guy M., of Woodland; Zachariah, on the home ranch; Clara, Mrs. Milligan, who died at Corning, January 1, 1917; and Mrs. Alice Millsaps and Mrs. Estella Givens, both of



Alonso Luce
Hattie Luce.



Newville. Mr. Luce passed away on February 20, 1907, a few months before the death of his wife, on June 16 of the same year. These aged pioneers were held in high esteem by their community, where their passing was mourned as a public loss.

ALONZO LUCE

The men who are today developing California's opportunities, which in pioneer days were opened up by those dauntless men and women who braved every danger to get to the "land of promise" and, after their arrival, began to shape the destinies of the new state, so that their descendants might enjoy prosperity, have shown their aptitude to build on the foundation left them as an inheritance. Of this number, mention is due Alonzo Luce, a native son of Glenn County, born on his father's ranch at Newville, September 13, 1869.

Alonzo Luce attended the public school in the district near the home ranch, assisting his father when not in school. Later he went to Wyoming and rode the range. Here his duties took him over a broad expanse of country, extending one hundred miles along Green River, and back to a depth of sixty miles. In his string were some fourteen saddle horses. He became an expert rider, as well as a roper. Upon his return to California he rented his father's ranch and engaged in raising stock and grain with exceptional ability until 1905.

It was at this time that Mr. Luce branched out and began buying and shipping stock, his business growing to large proportions with the passing of the years. At present he is engaged in buying cattle, sheep and hogs, his experience in various parts of the West well fitting him both for the difficult task of selecting stock, and for the equally great responsibility of disposing of it. In this work he represents the Willard Commission Co., of the Union Stock Yards in Portland, Ore., one of the best-known firms on the Pacific Coast. His operations are extensive; he deals and ships in train-load lots. When opportunity arises, he buys five or six hundred head of cattle, and ranges them until they are in shape for the market.

As might be expected of one who has moved about so much among the mountains and valleys, Mr. Luce has been identified with mining in one form or another. He located three chrome mining claims, which he sold for twenty-five thousand dollars; and he still owns another claim of the same mineral. He also located and still owns a manganese claim in Tehama County, while he has located a very promising coal claim in Shasta County.

At Willows, on November 21, 1894, Mr. Luce was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Dobkins, a native of Willits, Mendocino County. Her father, Jacob Styles Dobkins, was born in Missouri. He became a pioneer of California, where he married Rebecca Campbell, a native of San Leandro. Grandfather John T. Campbell was born in Scotland. He married in his native country and, emigrating to California, became a prominent farmer of Alameda County, where he died at his home on April 29, 1917, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Dobkins followed the trade of blacksmith at Willits, and later had a shop at Newville, where he continued as the village blacksmith until his death on April 20, 1904. His wife died on November 22, 1909. Besides Mrs. Luce, his children are Mrs. Nettie McBain; Mrs. Myrtle Johnson; and Lee R., Ida, and Lena Dobkins. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Luce five children have been born: Lorena; Inez, Mrs. John Bielar; and Myra, Daisy, and Lenus A.

In connection with their large interests as feeders of stock, Mr. Luce and Mr. Willard shipped out of Willows, in the season of 1916-17, five hundred fifty head of cattle in one shipment, valued at sixty thousand dollars, and one shipment of five thousand sheep, representing about fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Luce is ever ready to do his duty as a citizen of the state, and has supported movements for the betterment of his county at every opportunity. He is one of the best-known stockmen in the Sacramento Valley, where he is highly esteemed for his integrity of character, and his honesty and square dealing.

ALLEN KITCHIN

The junior member of the firm of Harbison & Kitchen, of Colusa County, was born in Darke County, Ohio, January 26, 1855, a son of Alfred and Hannah (Harbison) Kitchen, the former born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Darke County, Ohio. Of seven children, Allen was the next to the youngest. When twelve years of age he went with his parents to Illinois. He attended the district schools in Christian County, and a business college in Springfield, where he graduated. When he was twenty-two years of age, he began for himself, raising corn, oats and hogs with considerable success. Wishing to branch out on broader lines, he went to Dakota and preempted land near Aberdeen. He proved up on his land, but afterwards sold it, and engaged as a dealer in agricultural implements in Aberdeen for some time. He next spent two years in business in Minneapolis, and then farmed in Oregon from 1887 to 1889. In the fall of 1889 he came to Cali-

fornia, and at once settled in Colusa County, where, in partnership with his cousin, James C. Harbison, he engaged in grain-farming and stock-raising with marked success. Today he is recognized as one of the substantial men in the county.

While not especially interested in politics, Mr. Kitchin supports the principles and the candidates of the Republican party, and is ever ready to do his duty as a citizen. He is public-spirited, favoring every movement for the good of the county, and lending his active support so far as he is able. He is quiet and reserved, and during his many years of residence in the county he has made a host of friends, who appreciate him for his upright and manly character.

BYRON D. BECKWITH

Searcher of Records, real estate dealer and writer of fire insurance, Byron D. Beckwith, of Colusa, is one of the substantial men of the county. He was born at Newhope, San Joaquin County, March 8, 1884. His father, the late Byron De la Beckwith, was born in Ohio, across the Virginia state line, July 16, 1839, and married Mary Oliver in Stockton, Cal., a native of the Old Dominion State, who had come to California at an early day. She died when her son, Byron D. Beckwith, was only five years old. A daughter died in infancy.

The Beckwith family migrated from Normandy, France, to England, from which country two brothers later came to America. One of these settled in Virginia, and the other at Plymouth, in Colonial times. Mr. Beckwith is descended from the Virginia branch of the family. His uncle, James R. De Beckwith, came to California in 1848, and settled in San Joaquin County at about the time of the discovery of gold by Marshall. Mr. Beckwith's father came at a later date, and settled in the same county. He was the first settler in the town of Lodi, and erected the first brick building there, in which he conducted a drug store; and he was appointed the first postmaster of the town. He acquired considerable land in that part of San Joaquin County, which he later sold; and also acquired interests in Shasta, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Tulare, San Joaquin, and Alameda Counties. He traveled extensively, always boosting his adopted state. To his son's knowledge, he made sixteen trips back to New York State. A man of great executive ability, he went into various irrigating projects. He was a firm believer in irrigation, and was such a strong advocate of it that some of his friends questioned the sanity of his views. He

organized and was the leading factor in the Woodbridge Canal and Irrigation Company, in 1881. This project proved a success; and though it had its ups and downs, it is still in existence. This was one of the first irrigation schemes put in operation in this part of California. At the first Irrigation Congress held in San Francisco, he became acquainted with the late Will S. Green, of Colusa, and learned of the Central Irrigation Project of Colusa County. This was organized under the Wright law; but internal troubles arose through divergent interests, and led to its financial failure and abandonment. It was Mr. Beckwith who devised a plan for its reorganization and conduct. He went to work in a quiet way, devoting several years to it. Litigation in the federal courts had tied up the work for several years; but he succeeded in interesting outside capital, so that the ditches could be completed, and one hundred seventy-five thousand acres was placed under irrigation. He was then sixty-three years of age, and was still active and mentally alert. This irrigation project was incorporated as the Central Canal and Irrigation Company; while his successors reincorporated it as the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, and the Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Company, a parent and a subsidiary company, respectively. To protect his interests, Mr. Beckwith had to enter suit; and the case of Beckwith vs. Sheldon et al. ran through all the courts of California, being in litigation for twelve and one half years. He was represented by Ernest Weyand, of Colusa; A. L. Shinn, of Sacramento; J. W. Dorsey and Judge S. C. Denson, of San Francisco. This was one of the most celebrated irrigation cases ever tried. It established many very important points of law, especially those involving a trust relationship. This project was held to be a fiduciary trust. Under the strain of prolonged litigation, Mr. Beckwith was taken ill and died in 1904. His only son, Byron D. Beckwith, of this review, as sole heir and administrator, carried the litigation to the end; and in 1915, by the ruling of the state supreme court, affirming the decision of Judge M. T. Dooling, the trial judge of the superior court of Yolo County, Mr. Beckwith was awarded a large amount of money.

Byron D. Beckwith grew up in Colusa. His mother died at Woodbridge in 1889, and he was only thirteen when his father moved to this city, where he was educated. On account of the illness of his father, he quit school at an early age, and has had charge of business matters since he was a lad. George W. Peltier, of Sacramento, a friend of his father, came to his aid financially, and the case so long in litigation was brought to a successful close. At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Beckwith began working in the abstract office, of which he is now the owner. He also engaged

in the real estate business, later purchasing the business of Senator J. W. Goad. His set of abstract books are complete in every detail. He also owns the Yuba County Abstract Company, at Marysville, besides writing a general fire insurance business. With J. W. Kaerth, he prepared data for the third official county wall map of Colusa County, in 1915. This is very complete and accurate, and a very valuable addition to the geographical literature of the county.

For five years Mr. Beckwith served as captain of Company B, Second Infantry, N. G. C. He was postmaster of Colusa from 1909 to 1912, when he resigned. He owns a ranch of seven hundred forty acres, eight miles north of Colusa, and in 1917 planted one hundred acres to French and Robe de Sargent prunes, besides farming extensively to beans, corn and alfalfa.

In 1912 Mr. Beckwith married Miss Susan S. Yerger, of Greenwood, Miss., a niece of Mrs. Sallie M. Green, and one of the South's fairest daughters. This happy couple have a delightful home in Colusa. Mrs. Beckwith is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Beckwith is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Marysville Lodge of Elks, and Colusa Parlor, No. 69, N. S. G. W.

FRANCIS J. RYAN

Much of the credit for the well-established success of the busy grain warehouse at Monroeville is due to Francis J. Ryan, who for eighteen years was its experienced and obliging superintendent. Born at New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1848, he emigrated with his family to Canada in 1865, and settled for a while at Quebec. For a short time he was on a farm there, and then he went to Ottawa, where he entered the timber woods of the great Northwest, and became an expert lumberman.

In 1869, he crossed south into the States, and resumed his timber-cutting at Wausau, Marathon County, Wis. In time, he became foreman of the gang; and in that responsible position he remained until 1890. There he had charge of a large timber mill owned by J. E. Leahy, a former senator of the state. In 1890, he went north to the state of Washington, and for three months was employed at the mouth of the Columbia River, near Astoria. In the fall of the same year, he came to Shasta County, Cal., and for a couple of years was engaged in timber-cruising.

In 1892, Mr. Ryan removed to St. John, Glenn County, and homesteaded a farm on an island in the Sacramento River. It was

a rough place, in the beginning; but he greatly improved the property, and was soon farming there as successfully as any one in the neighborhood. His wife and family joined him here, coming on from Wisconsin. He bought two hundred acres which had belonged to the Glenn ranch near Ord, Glenn County. This property he sold to the owners of the Parrott ranch.

For eighteen years Mr. Ryan was superintendent of the grain warehouse at Monroeville, living of late in Hamilton City. In 1917 he left the Monroeville warehouse to accept a position with the Sacramento Valley Sugar Company, at Hamilton City, where he now is. When this town was started, in 1906, he bought the first lot and built the first house; and no more enthusiastic "booster" of Hamilton City could be anywhere found.

In 1881, in Wausau, Wis., Francis J. Ryan married Miss Margaret Jane Barden, a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., although a resident of Wisconsin for years. Of this union were born twelve children, eleven of whom are living. These are: John P., who married Marie Sauer, by whom he has one daughter, Margaret Marie; Margaret, the wife of Ernest Williams and the mother of one daughter, Mildred; Frank, who married Pearl De Bolt; James, who married Miss Clara May Scott, by whom he has a daughter, Katherine; Katherine, Mrs. Arthur Jensen; Agnes, the first of the children born in California; Helen, Mrs. Orville Shelby Kibby; and Eva, May, Edna C., and Joe W. Mr. Ryan and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Ryan has been actively interested in politics, in the various communities where he has lived. He is a Progressive Republican, and a supporter of every worthy project promoted for the welfare of the people. He has been a particular friend of the public school, and served as trustee in St. John district two terms. He has seen the whole Coast country change for the better during the past twenty-five years; and in the county where he is best known he counts everybody his friend.

MRS. SARAH LEAKE

A native Californian, Mrs. Sarah Johnson Leake was born at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, the daughter of the late William Johnson, a review of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Sarah Johnson was educated in the public schools and at Mrs. Perry's Seminary in Sacramento. By her first marriage, when she became the wife of George Vickery, she had one son, Fred Vickery, who is her partner in the Glenn County Dairy. They have twenty-one acres planted to alfalfa, which furnishes feed for

the forty-five cows of mixed breed in their dairy. On the ranch there is a fine pumping plant, the first installed to be run by electric power, in this section. The dairy is sanitary and up-to-date in every particular. Only tuberculin-tested cows are kept, and the milk is bottled in thoroughly sterilized and air-tight bottles. This dairy supplies eighty gallons of milk daily to the people of Willows.

The second marriage of Mrs. Leake united her with William I. Leake, a native of Ralls County, Mo., who settled in Glenn County in the late sixties. He came across the continent in one of the first steam trains, and farmed near what is now the town of Willows. For nine years he was superintendent of the county hospital; and he was the first man in this section to install an electric power plant for pumping water for irrigation. He passed away in January, 1914. Of this marriage two children were born to Mrs. Leake: Mrs. Lillian Longmeyer, who is now deceased, and Marcellus Leake. Mrs. Leake is a woman of winning personality, and is deservedly popular. She is a charter member of the Eastern Star Chapter of Willows, and also a member of the Rebekahs and the Native Daughters of the Golden West. She has made of the Glenn County Dairy a marked success, and is a liberal and earnest supporter of all movements for the public good.

WILLIAM JOHNSON

Among those who early wended their weary way across the great, rolling prairies, and after untold inconveniences, privations and imminent dangers, reached the land of golden promise and there won for themselves and their kin all the honor that a free people gladly accords the sturdy pioneer, was the late William Johnson, a native of Posey County, Ind., where he was born on October 20, 1836, and whence, on September 1, 1854, he set out with the customary ox team to traverse the plains leading to California. He paid a hundred dollars for his passage, and was obliged to stand guard and take his turn in driving. The party comprised ten people, and each had his share of responsibility and burdens.

Arriving on the Coast, Mr. Johnson first located at Sacramento, and then removed to San Francisco, where he worked for an uncle who was in the dairy business. He next moved on to Sonoma County, and settled for a while near Healdsburg, and afterwards went to old Silveyville, near Dixon, where he learned the trade of the blacksmith with his brother, James O. Johnson. For

a number of years they worked together under the firm name of Johnson Bros. He also farmed four hundred acres of rented land near Dixon, seeding the same to wheat, and raising in one year over four hundred tons.

In 1870, Mr. Johnson came to Willows, and formed a partnership for the conducting of a mercantile store with Mose Hochheimer, under the firm name of Johnson & Hochheimer. After about three years, Mr. Johnson sold out his interests, and with his brother James engaged in farming near Willows for a number of years, renting the John Boggs place, which they planted to grain. This brother died in 1910; another brother, John D., is in the hardware business at Dixon.

William Johnson married Miss Amanda Beard, a native of Illinois, who died on July 10, 1914, the mother of thirteen children, four of whom are living. The eldest of these is Mrs. Sarah Leake, of Willows; James lives at Hamilton City; another daughter, Mrs. Harriett Culver, resides in Sacramento; and Paul resides in Willows.

An active Republican, and decidedly a public-spirited man, William Johnson was appointed postmaster of Willows, and served in that capacity for fifteen years. For half a century he was an Odd Fellow, and had passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge. On July 19, 1917, this worthy pioneer passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Leake. He was buried in the family plot at Dixon.

HANS SIEVERS

Born in Holstein, Germany, April 5, 1864, Hans Sievers came to the United States, and to California, when he was a youth of seventeen, and settled at Dixon, in Solano County, where his aunt, Mrs. Salzen, an early pioneer of that county, lived and owned a ranch. Later, he became manager of the farm; and during his spare time he learned the trade of a butcher at Dixon. In 1890, he came to Orland, then only a small settlement, and bought out the Nordyke butcher shop, which he conducted for three years. When he closed out the business, he rented four hundred eighty acres of the Brown ranch, near to the Glenn ranch; and this tract he farmed to grain for a couple of years. For the next two decades he was associated with P. D. Bane in the culture of almonds east of Orland. They devoted thirty-three acres to this nut, with such success that they never had a failure in any one of the twenty crops, and averaged half a ton of almonds to the acre. During the succeeding three years, when the orchard was leased, Mr. Sie-



Patrick Haugh

vers raised almonds on his own acreage. He also bought a ninety-acre ranch near the Bane place. Soon after, he sold sixty acres of this place. The remaining thirty acres he planted to peaches and alfalfa. He cuts five crops of alfalfa a year.

On January 1, 1917, Mr. Sievers entered the butcher business in Orland, opening up a modern and thoroughly first-class shop on Fifth Street, for the supplying of which he also erected a slaughter-house four miles east of Orland. There he kills his sheep, cattle and hogs, and also smokes such hams and bacon as he needs for his trade. Mr. Sievers has also had a number of houses built in Orland, which he rents to various tenants.

Hans Sievers was united in marriage with Miss Maude E. Boone, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Moses Boone, an early settler in California. Mr. and Mrs. Sievers are the parents of four children. Ray, Glenn, and Teddie R. assist their father in his business. Fern married Chester Leonard; and they reside in Orland.

PATRICK HENRY HAUGH

In the life of this successful citizen of Colusa County are illustrated the results of perseverance and energy, coupled with judicious management and strict integrity. He is a citizen of whom any community might well be proud. Patrick Henry Haugh was born in County Clare, Ireland. He is a splendid specimen of those who, starting amid humble environments in the Old World, have come to America and contributed to the development of this republic. He received a public school education in his native land, and came to the United States when he was still a lad in his teens. His first work in this country was in a rolling mill in Chicago, where he remained for a year, after which he found employment in the shops of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company in that city. His work was by no means light or easy; but what he did he did well, and the lessons there learned he has continued to apply in the subsequent years of his success.

In the boom period of 1886, Mr. Haugh came to California; and at Vallejo he worked in the yard of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Then he went to Woodland, Yolo County, where he had charge, as foreman, of a section for the same railroad. In the fall of the same year he was transferred to Williams, still in the position of foreman. This was in 1887. Meanwhile, from the time of his arrival in the state up to that time, he had been getting valuable experience. Abandoning railroad work, for the next five years he was employed on a ranch owned by Campbell, Terrill and

Williams; and then, when he was able to do so, he built the Washington Block in Williams, and for some years was engaged in the liquor business. The building is now occupied by a bakery.

Mr. Haugh always had a desire to own land; and as soon as his means permitted he bought a farm, and for more than twenty-two years now he has been engaged in farming. He made money and invested it wisely. Today he owns three fine ranches, and also is part owner in another farm. He decided that those who would buy ranch property would greatly profit by so doing. His first investment was the Pat Graham place, seven miles west of Williams, consisting of two hundred forty acres. This he has since farmed to grain, generally averaging twenty sacks to the acre. He improved the place, and superintends the operations of the ranch himself. He also purchased five hundred sixty-five acres of the Pulsifer ranch in the same locality, and three hundred twenty acres of the Conrad Kissling place, three and one half miles northwest of town. The two last-named places are leased to tenants. He also owns some valuable business property in the town of Williams. Besides these interests, he has a one-quarter interest in twelve hundred ninety-two acres five miles southwest from Williams. This is a splendid ranch, with sixty-five acres in vineyard and orchard and the balance in grain.

For thirty years Mr. Haugh has watched the growth and development of Williams and vicinity, seeing many changes for the better in both town and surrounding country; and he has himself been a factor in these improvements. He has always had faith in the value of Colusa County lands, believing this to be one of the best sections in the state for investment in farming and horticultural acreage. He has won a name for himself in the county, where he has lived for the past thirty years; and by all who know him he is respected for his just dealings with his fellow man.

JOSEPH JAMES

The title of pioneer is justly merited by Joseph James; for although he settled in Orland as late as 1876, he first came to California in 1850. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1833, and was the son of John G. and Julia (Crealey) James, both natives of Missouri. His father died when he was a boy; and he remained at St. Louis, where he was educated, until he was seventeen years old. Then, together with two brothers, Edward and Samuel, he joined a party of twenty-one and crossed the plains to California,

traveling on horseback as far as the headwaters of the Humboldt River. There the Indians drove off their horses in the night; and they were obliged to walk all the rest of the way, across desert and mountains, to their destination. In the spring of the same year they reached Mud Springs, in Placer County, where they mined for a while; and then Joseph James went on to Sacramento and secured work in a livery stable owned by Nicholas Watson, and located on J Street between what is now Eighth and Ninth.

Realizing the necessity of a bold stroke of enterprise, Mr. James returned East in February, 1851, by way of Panama, walking across the Isthmus, and finally reaching his old home, in St. Louis. There he bought a band of cattle, and with others drove them across the plains, spending just six months and a day on the trip. On October 13, 1853, they arrived with their cattle in Tehama County, at a spot where Henleyville now stands; and later he drove his herd to the Newville section, in Colusa (now Glenn) County. There he remained about fifteen years, on government land, raising cattle and hogs. During this time he had much trouble with the Indians, whose depredations brought about frequent encounters between them and the settlers. On Sunday morning, July 7, 1855, he was shot in the breast with an Indian arrow; and the wound, which might well have cost him his life, still bothers him at times. Later the Indians were pacified, and became industrious farmers and peaceable neighbors.

On the first day of the centennial year, at a time when there were no houses here and all was a barren plain, Mr. James removed to what is now Orland. He took up eighty acres of government land in the southern part of the town, which he farmed to grain; and for a time, also, he was engaged in the liquor business. In later years, he handled live stock, buying and shipping to the markets. When the railroad was projected through Orland, many of the property-owners sold the right of way through their land at very high prices; but when the agents came to Mr. James, he granted them a strip one quarter of a mile long through his property, for one dollar, and gave them back the dollar, an act well illustrating his public-spirited attitude towards enterprises for the upbuilding of the county. He opened the first store at Newville, when that section of country was new.

In the early days elk and antelopes roamed the plains; and Mr. James recounts times when he saw as many as five hundred elk in a single band. He once came upon five grizzly bears on Townes Creek. Although he was a fine shot with rifle and revolver, he let the bears go. In those days, when the settlers lived far apart, furrows were plowed as guiding lines between their ranches; and if a traveler got off his beat and found one of the furrows, by

following it in either direction he would find a habitation at the end.

In St. Louis, Mo., in 1857, Mr. James married Miss Felicia Moro, a most estimable lady, born in that city, and they came to California for their wedding trip. They left New Orleans for Havana, Cuba, where the vessel was in quarantine fifteen days on account of yellow fever; and half of the passengers died of the dread disease. A New York vessel picked up the survivors and took them to the Isthmus. They crossed to Panama, boarded the Golden Age, and were landed in San Francisco. This made the third voyage for Mr. James. Mrs. James died on August 1, 1895. She was the mother of four children. John resides in Paskenta. Mary is the wife of C. P. Dyer, of Paskenta, and they have four children: Z. P., Irene, William, and Morris. Mildred married Martin Herman, and has three children: John, Mildred and Martin. Della married T. B. Lund, and died in 1905, aged twenty-one years, leaving one daughter, Bernardine Lund. Mr. James is a Democrat in national politics, but has never been an office-seeker. He is a quiet, unostentatious man, doing all the good he can as he travels through life, and trying to live by the "Golden Rule."

JOHN THOMAS HULEN

For many years John T. Hulen, of Orland, has been identified with the development of this part of California. Born in Marion County, Iowa, on November 3, 1859, and brought up and educated in Union County, of the same state, he was bereft of his father while yet a lad. With his mother he journeyed westward to California, arriving in Marysville in January, 1878, with but twenty-five cents in his pocket. From this small beginning he has risen, largely by his own efforts, to a position of prominence and success. He secured employment on neighboring ranches, for a while working in the Fall River country, and later coming to Colusa County. In 1880 he was in charge of the fine driving stock on the Dr. Glenn ranch.

In the spring of 1881, Mr. Hulen came to Willows, scarcely expecting that he was to remain there for seventeen years. During the first two years, he conducted a draying and express business; and then he started to learn the butcher's trade, working for Nordyke & Sherfrey. He was quick to learn, and soon had a fair understanding of the details of the trade. In 1897, he settled at Newville, on a part of the old James Masterson ranch, where he raised grain, cattle and hogs; and during the last three years that

he was there he had a chance to apply the knowledge he had acquired in the butcher shop, having secured a government contract to furnish meat to the men employed on the government irrigation project. In 1909, he arrived in Orland and opened a butcher's shop, which he conducted six years and then sold at an advantage.

In 1897 Mr. Hulen married Mrs. Louisa (Masterson) Shellooe, widow of Jerry Shellooe, by whom she had one son, Daniel Claude, employed by Armour & Company, with headquarters at Modesto. Mrs. Hulen is a daughter of James Masterson, the well-known pioneer, who is mentioned on another page of this work. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hulen, four children have been born: John W., James Batten, Golda I., and Ila G. John W. Hulen graduated from the Orland high school in 1917. The others are students in the Orland school. Mr. Hulen erected a fine residence on North Second Street, in Orland. He and his family, however, spend much of their time on his ranch of a hundred sixty acres, located sixteen miles from Orland on the Newville road. In addition to this property, he also rents two hundred acres, which he devotes to the raising of cattle and hogs, and to the growing of alfalfa, for which, on account of excellent irrigation, the place is well adapted. Mr. Hulen is a Mason, belonging to Newville Lodge, No. 205, F. & A. M. Since August 25, 1881, also, he has been a member of Monroe Lodge, No. 289, I. O. O. F., at Willows.

JAMES MASTERSON

How many interesting narratives might be gathered from pioneers who saw things with their own eyes, and actually had a hand in fashioning our present heritage from cruder conditions, is suggested by the story of James Masterson, whose father, of the same name, was a native of Ireland, and whose mother, Miss Eliza James, before her marriage—a sister of Joseph James—was born in St. Louis, of French-English descent. His father arrived in Mobile, Ala., on December 31, 1850, after a three months' trip from Europe on the sailing ship Guy Manning, and pushing inland to St. Louis, obtained work there. On February 5, 1853, he and Miss James were married, and by the first of March they had begun their trip, with ox team and prairie schooner, across the plains. Two brothers of Mr. Masterson, Hugh and Terence, were in the party, and shared the experiences of the toilsome journey. At Carson River, in the Sierras, the oxen died; and from that point on they packed what they could on horseback, and the whole party walked the rest of the way. In the fall of 1853, they arrived

at Haugtoun, now Placerville. There, for a while, the men mined; and then Mr. Masterson went to Jackson, Amador County, and again tried his luck with pick and shovel. Later, he entered the dairy business, buying Spanish cattle at a hundred twenty-five dollars a head. When he sold out, in 1858, it was to settle at Newville, Colusa County, where he took up five hundred acres of government land, still in the possession of the family after all these years. Although devoting himself more or less to farming and the raising of cattle, the elder Masterson was by profession a civil engineer. He served three terms as the county surveyor of Tehama County; and he was afterwards deputy surveyor of Colusa County. He performed much meritorious public service. His death occurred in January, 1897; and his widow passed to her reward two years later, in the month of June. Of their children, Dennis H. Masterson, of Newville; James Masterson, the subject of our sketch; and Edward K. Masterson, of Germantown, were born in Amador County; while John G. Masterson, of Newville; Mary (now deceased); Mrs. Louise Hulen, of Orland; and Mrs. Julia Juhl, of San Francisco, were born in Tehama County.

Born at Jackson, October 8, 1856, James Masterson was reared on the home ranch at Newville, and in 1868 attended the old Union School there, the first school to be established in the northern part of Colusa County. He remained at home with his father until 1878, and then married and settled in Tehama County. Here he farmed for nine years, and was afterwards engaged in the sheep business until 1893. In 1891, he came to Orland to give his children the advantage of the town school, and bought fifteen acres in the southeastern part of the town, where he has since resided. He devoted ten acres to an almond orchard, and recently he has experimented with onion-growing. In 1916, he planted an acre to the California Red variety, from which he received a net income of one hundred fifty-five dollars; and in 1917 he planted five acres to the same vegetable, which yielded not less than eight hundred sacks.

The appearance of the valley in the early days, when Mr. Masterson first saw it, is a subject of exceptional interest. The valley was then a great, barren waste. All the early settlers located on or near the mountains on account of wood and water. From Redding south to Suisun Bay was a wilderness. The Todd-hunter ranch of thousands of acres was on the spot where Willows now stands. The old Indian adobe house was the only building in the Orland district; and the River Settlement was made up of large Spanish grants. The nearest post office was Tehama, in Tehama County. Mail came from there on horseback twice a week. Antelopes, elk and wild cattle roamed the plains, and inter-

fered with the driving of stock; for in those days hogs and cattle had to be driven many miles to market. The Indians were wild, and for the most part wore only a breechcloth. In 1862, a band of Pitt River Indians made a raid down Newville Valley and killed a man named Watson. Then the settlers took up the trail and drove the red men up into the mountains, capturing some and killing many. During the battle a man named Ford was killed. After that there was but little trouble for the settlers. During the past ten years, this same territory has been cut up into small tracts and sold to settlers. Great development has overtaken the country; and what was an uninhabited waste has been settled up by a home-loving, prosperous people. All this transformation has been witnessed by Mr. Masterson with a great deal of satisfaction.

On November 1, 1878, Mr. Masterson was married, at Red Bluff, in Tehama County, to Miss Hannah Quinn, a native of Benicia, Solano County, although she was reared in Mendocino County; and of this union five children were born. Mary is a teacher in Orland; Edward H., who married Miss Kate Carrico, is under sheriff of Glenn County; Louisa is at home; Anna is deputy county recorder of Glenn County; and Marcus Q., who married Miss Alma Carrico, and has one son, James Joseph, is employed in the Farmers' Cash Store at Orland. Mr. Masterson helped establish the Orland grammar school, of which he was a trustee for twelve years. He is a conservative Democrat in national affairs; locally he is non-partisan, favoring good government at all times.

COLUSA COUNTY BANK

The pioneer financial institution in Colusa County is the Colusa County Bank, established September 15, 1870, by George Hagar, John Boggs, W. F. Goad, Edgar Mills, D. O. Mills, Henry Miller, Calvin Paige, A. C. Whitcomb, Peter Decker, John H. Jewett, Jerome Lincoln, and William P. Harrington, all "forty-niners" in California. The capital stock originally paid in was \$95,000, which has been increased by earnings to \$500,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$360,000.

The first president was W. F. Goad; and the first cashier, W. P. Harrington. In 1882 George Hagar succeeded to the presidency; and he in turn was succeeded in 1902 by W. P. Harrington. Upon the death of the latter, in 1903, B. H. Burton became president; and he holds that position at the present time. Tennent Harrington, formerly assistant cashier, became cashier in 1902, and still holds that position.

When the bank was founded, there were but twelve stockholders; in 1917 there were ninety. The original founders are all dead, but a large part of their stock in the bank is held by their heirs. The present directors are B. H. Burton, Alfred S. Tubbs, of San Francisco, M. J. Boggs, Elliott McAllister, and Tennent Harrington. The growth of the bank has been phenomenal; and to render it more convenient for depositors in various parts of the county, branches were established—one at Maxwell in 1911, and one at Grimes in 1914. On March 5, 1917, the bank report showed individual deposits subject to check, \$1,194,873.35; demand certificates of deposit, \$24,307.43; time certificates of deposit, \$733,042.23; and state, county and municipal deposits, \$25,000.

JOSEPH S. SALE

The first emigration of the Sale family after its establishment in Virginia was made by William G. Sale, M. D., a native of that state, who removed to Missouri in 1850 and settled in St. Louis County, where he followed the practice of his profession. He made his home in the vicinity of Fenton until his death, in 1862. His wife, Emily Anderson, also a Virginian, survived her husband and came to California in 1870, where she married James Williams, a pioneer of Elk Creek. They lived on a farm until the time of their death.

Joseph S. Sale, the only son and oldest child in a family of three children, was born at Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., February 2, 1858. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Missouri and California, after which, in 1880, he returned to Missouri and attended the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, taking a commercial course. He returned to California in 1881 and finished his education at Pierce Christian College, at College City. Some time later, he settled at Elk Creek.

On his return from college, Mr. Sale engaged in ranching at Winslow on three hundred sixty acres of land, raising grain and stock. In 1906 he sold his farm and bought the Laraway general store at Winslow. He increased the stock and enlarged the building, and for six years was engaged in the general merchandise business, serving also as postmaster. He continued the business successfully till his election, in 1912, to the county board of supervisors from the third district, when he sold out, feeling that as a public official he did not wish to have his time taken up by individual business, when he should give it without distraction to his official duty. He assumed the office in January, 1913, and served



J. H. Hale

his constituents with fidelity, looking well to their interests. So highly was his work appreciated, that he was reelected in 1916 over two opponents.

In the vicinity of Winslow, Mr. Sale was united in marriage with Mary Gillaspy, a native daughter, born near Cordelia, Solano County. Her parents were Jeremiah C. and Harriet Gillaspy, California pioneers and early farmers of the Elk Creek country. Mr. and Mrs. Sale are parents of four children. Edna is the wife of G. D. Baker of Sacramento; Leland married Rena Hull of Elk Creek, and they have two sons, Marvin and Lyle; Nellie became the wife of W. L. Steele of Willows; and William married Etta Troxel and resides at Winslow.

Mr. Sale is a charter member of the Christian Church of Elk Creek, and has been a member of the board of trustees since its organization. Politically he is active in the counsels of the Democratic party, in the interests of which he has served on various committees. For two years he served as deputy assessor, and for twenty years he served as superintendent of roads, having accepted the position when this entire section was known as Colusa County. He still makes his residence at Winslow, where he owns a comfortable home and a small country place, though he has also built a residence in Willows, which is occupied by his daughter.

THOMAS FRANKLIN RAWLINS

Among the sturdiest pioneers in every section of the United States, who have builded better than they knew, are those ministers of the gospel who, like the late Rev. Thomas F. Rawlins, while they sowed the seed of eternal truth, were also busily engaged in tilling the soil of Mother Earth. Born in Henry County, Iowa, June 21, 1844, Thomas Franklin Rawlins went with his father, William Rawlins, when a child, to Mount Pleasant, in the same county. There the elder Rawlins was a pioneer; and there he built the first house erected in that section. In 1846 the family removed to Dallas County, Texas; and there Mr. Rawlins erected the first flouring mill, which was run by water power.

Thomas F. Rawlins was reared and educated in the Lone Star State. He was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and began his ministerial work in the neighborhood. At the same time he conducted a general store for about ten years, meanwhile serving as postmaster. During this period he preached the gospel every Sunday at some schoolhouse or church in the country round about, doing real pioneer work. About this time a destructive fire

destroyed his place of business, entailing a heavy loss; and he then accepted a position in Nashville, Tenn. He also edited and published *The Christian Student*, a church paper of wide circulation. In Nashville he preached the gospel, and with his versatile pen contributed to the *Gospel Advocate*, a church paper of that city. He then spent four years in the mercantile business at Denton, Texas, after which he came to California in 1886. His first post in this state was in Fresno County, where he preached for one year, after which he spent three years as pastor of the Christian Church at Butte City, in Glenn County. For the following fifteen years he farmed and preached at Elk Creek, and then returned to the pulpit at Butte City for two years. About six years, also, were spent in preaching the gospel in Oregon. He finally took up his residence in Elk Creek, where he became pastor of the Elk Creek Church, which position he held until his death. On October 1, 1915, Rev. Rawlins was honored with the appointment as sealer of weights and measures for Glenn County, being the first incumbent to hold that position in this district. In his official capacity he gave close attention to details, and fulfilled the duties of his position with satisfaction to all concerned.

On December 17, 1864, Thomas Franklin Rawlins was united in marriage with Miss Naomi Ham, born in Illinois, a daughter of William and Naomi (Burton) Ham. The former came across the plains in 1850, engaged in mining at Sonora, and died there in 1854. His wife had died in 1850, at Galena, Ill. She was the mother of six children, of whom Mrs. Rawlins is the only survivor. To Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins ten children were born. The eldest is Mrs. Attie V. Clark, of Iowa City, Texas; William F., the second in order of birth, is a member of the staff of the Sacramento Bee; Mrs. Mattie Gatliff is the wife of Dr. W. W. Gatliff, of Butte City; Henry Grove lives in Willows, and is mentioned on another page of this work; George Edgar is a dentist at Orland; Herbert H. resides in Butte City; Dollie married I. N. McVay, and lives in Colusa County; Cline T. resides at Elk Creek; Grace became the wife of W. N. McVay, of Colusa County; and Ricardo P. is a teacher at Folsom, Cal.

On September 10, 1917, Rev. Thomas Franklin Rawlins passed away at his home in Elk Creek. "His death was very sudden. He suffered no pain, and lived only a few minutes after he was stricken." He was a man universally respected wherever he was known, and in his ministrations as a pastor, and his literary labors as a Christian editor, he was instrumental in the accomplishment of much good in the various communities in which he lived.

JOHN BEECK

Another Holsteiner who has amassed a comfortable competence, and who, at the same time, has earned and now enjoys the respect and good-will of his fellow citizens, is John Beeck, one of the heads of the prosperous Rochdale Store of Germantown. Born in Holstein, Germany, May 5, 1858, he is the son of Paul and Anna (Soeth) Beeck. The father died when John was a little boy. The mother married again; and John Beeck was reared by his stepfather, Peter Martens, who had a grist-mill of the old Holland type common in his country in those days. John Beeck attended the grammar schools, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. He then learned the trade of a miller, working early and late in the mill until 1881. In that year he came with friends to the United States, and almost immediately went to Germantown and set to work as a farm hand on the Butte ranch, driving mules. In Germantown he engaged for a time in the liquor business, in the middle eighties. Selling out the liquor business, he rented the Henry Kartenburg place of six hundred forty acres for two years, and then leased four hundred eighty acres of land two miles northwest of Germantown, on the old Henning ranch, which he planted to grain. From 1884 to 1886, Mr. Beeck and Fred Kettels farmed a section of land near Germantown, known as the Dr. Watts place, after which Mr. Beeck sold his interest to his partner. In 1886 he bought eighty acres of land near Willows, adjoining eighty acres owned by his wife; and for a while he industriously farmed his acquisition. Later he rented out the tract, and still later sold it to William Shillings. In course of time, Mr. Beeck became vice-president of the Rochdale Store, of which he was also one of the charter members. In 1890, before the county division, he was elected constable of Germantown, resigning the office the following year. He also served as school trustee.

In 1886, John Beeck was married to Mrs. Anna Hinrechsén, whose maiden name was Henning. She had come to Colusa County in 1874, from Germany, accompanied by her parents, Hans Henning and wife, to join her two brothers, August and Henry, who were in California. Later she was married to Mr. Hinrechsén, by whom she had two sons, Henry and Hans Hinrechsén. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Beeck: Two daughters, Mrs. Elsie Golden and Mrs. Adele Masterson, who reside in Germantown; and a son, Otto Beeck. All three of the boys are in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway. There are five grandchildren in the family. In 1907, Mr. Beeck bought his pres-

ent attractive place of six acres in Germantown, where he now has his residence. He became a citizen of the United States in Colusa County, in 1887. He is a Democrat in politics and for some years was active in the party, serving as a delegate to county conventions. As far back as 1887, Mr. Beeck joined Monroe Lodge, No. 289, I. O. O. F., at Willows, in which he is still a highly respected member.

CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH SCHMIDT

The late Christian Friedrich Schmidt was born in Scherrebick, Schleswig, Germany, on February 16, 1861. When sixteen years of age he came to the United States, arriving in New York in September, 1877. From there he came to California, to the home of an aunt who lived at Rio Vista. There he attended the public school for a year, and then learned the trade of the harness-maker, which he followed for three years. He then went to Visalia, in Tulare County, but at the end of a year, in 1882, came back to Rio Vista, where he had a harness shop of his own. On November 22, 1886, he removed to Orland, and bought out the Connelley Harness Shop; and there he continued in business, on the same spot, for over twenty-nine years. He started in a small, unpretentious frame building; but as his business steadily grew, he increased his stock, and later he built there a new and thoroughly modern building. He became one of the first harness-makers in Orland, both in respect to time and as to the quality of his work. Not long after he had settled here, Mr. Schmidt bought a ranch of three hundred twenty acres, five miles to the southeast of Orland, paying twelve and one-half dollars per acre. He farmed the ranch to grain for a year; and since that time the place has been rented to others.

On October 30, 1889, Christian Friedrich Schmidt was married to Miss Catharina Jasper, a native of Sacramento, and the daughter of Christian and Rebecca (Ahrens) Jasper, both of whom were natives of the famous old city of Hanover, in Germany. Christian Jasper was a miller. When a young man of twenty-one years, he left his native land and went to Australia, where he mined for seven years. Then he sailed for San Francisco, and in that city met his sweetheart, who had come from Germany to join him; and there they were married. They settled in Sacramento; and Mr. Jasper worked for three years in the Phoenix Flour Mills. Early in the seventies, Mr. Jasper took up a government claim, five miles to the southeast of Orland, and began farming to grain. Later, he bought various tracts of land; and at one time he owned a whole section. In 1905, he sold the ranch,



Timothy Reidy

which he had greatly improved, erecting a ranch house and the usual barns, setting out orchards, and laying out gardens. Then he bought a quarter section near the old home place; and there he lived and farmed for five years. He was a good farmer, and among other features of his well-cultivated ranch was a fine blackberry patch—one of the finest in that district—from which he received a yearly income of nine hundred dollars. Mr. Jasper was one of the founders, and remained a member, of the Lutheran Church at Germantown. In 1900, Mrs. Jasper died; and on September 14, 1916, her husband also passed away. Besides Mrs. Catharina Schmidt, this worthy pioneer couple left two children: Charles Jasper, of San Francisco, and Edward Jasper, a rancher near Orland. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt four children were born. Anita, the eldest, died at the age of six years; Edna is a graduate of the San Francisco Normal School; Everett assists his mother in the conduct of the harness shop; and Alta is a pupil at the Orland high school. Mr. Schmidt was admitted to citizenship on July 30, 1884, at Fairfield, in Solano County. He was elected a trustee of the town of Orland, an office he held at the time of his death, which occurred on January 13, 1916. He was a man of sterling character, a member of the Lutheran Church at Germantown; and there, as elsewhere, he exercised a powerful influence for good.

TIMOTHY REIDY

Not every man has seen as much of the wide world as did the late Timothy Reidy, the highly esteemed pioneer blacksmith and wagon maker of Willows. An Irishman by birth, he first saw the light in County Kerry, in 1830. He came to the United States and to California, by way of the Isthmus, when he was only eighteen years of age, and worked at his trade as a blacksmith at Sacramento, Folsom, Nevada City and Carson. From all reports he held his own in each place as a man who knew his trade in the good old-fashioned way.

Returning east, he traveled all over the world. He visited Australia and the South Sea Islands, and toured much of civilized Europe. Again crossing the ocean, he made his way to Chicago, and from there went to Montreal and Quebec. In each of these places he worked again at the blacksmith's forge, and having accumulated some means, he made a second trip, in 1860, to California. In San Francisco, he worked at his trade for a time, and then packed his valise and was off again.

On his return east in 1869, Mr. Reidy was married at Louisville, Ky., to Mrs. Kate (Breck) Kinman, a fair daughter of that state; and three years later, in 1872, he made his third trip to the Coast. While in England, he had learned the shipbuilder's trade, and had learned it well; and now, instead of blacksmithing, he worked as a ship's carpenter and builder on the docks at San Francisco, and assisted in the construction of many of the large ships of early days. It did not take long for foremen to see that he was an expert in his line, and consequently his services were in great demand. Leaving the shipyards, he went to Nord and Chico, where he was employed at the anvil; and in 1876 he settled in Willows, when the town was just starting. Here he continued at the blacksmith's trade, and soon owned the corner of Butte and Sycamore Streets, where the Glenn County Savings Bank now stands. Here, for many years, he had his picturesque shop, a meeting place where neighbors and friends often stopped to chat with the genial, wrinkled veteran.

Mr. Reidy retired from active life in 1902; and thereafter he passed his days in the society of his three children—William J., Joseph M., and Miss Sadie F. Reidy, now a teacher in the Willows grammar school, who received her early education here, and graduated from the Willows high school and from the Chico State Normal. There were three children who died. Two of these, Nellie and Ida May, died at fourteen years and five years of age respectively; while the third, Harry, was in business with his brother until his death in 1909. Besides these Mr. Reidy had a son, Timothy, by a former marriage, who resides in Sacramento.

On May 2, 1916, this worthy citizen and pioneer passed away, and was buried according to the rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was a devout member. Mr. Reidy possessed good powers of observation; and retaining until the last a wonderful memory, he liked to talk about his travels over the world and throughout the States, and to tell of his many and interesting experiences.

GEORGE E. WRIGHT

A man of wide travels, who, after seeing the charm and advantages of many sections of the Western Continent, was still most attracted by California, is George E. Wright, blacksmith and wagon-maker in the wide-awake and promising town of Orland. George E. Wright was born at Dubuque, Iowa, on October 23, 1865. When he was five years old, his family took him to London, Ontario; and there he was educated. There, also, he learned and

began working at his trade. Just when he was getting nicely established, however, he decided to travel and see something of the world. In 1885 he came to California, landing in Los Angeles with just twenty dollars in his pocket. His first employment was in shoeing fast race-horses for Lucky Baldwin, at the Santa Anita ranch; and after fulfilling his engagement there, he worked for Helen Bros., at Pasadena. Traveling on to San Francisco, he remained in that city for a short time, and then started for South America, taking with him some fifteen hundred dollars which he had saved from his hard labor. He visited Panama on his way, and while in South America stopped at Valparaiso and other ports. Returning to California, he worked for a while at Alameda, and in 1892 came to Glenn County, where he opened a blacksmith shop at Elk Creek. In time he sold this; and then he worked for a summer at Newville. Wherever he set up his forge, the thoroughness and honesty of his work were soon apparent.

In 1893, Mr. Wright removed to Orland, and here he has since lived, participating in all the active movements of the town, and reaping with others the benefits of citizenship in a developing and thriving community. He formed a partnership with Del Harelson, under the firm name of Harelson & Wright, and together the partners opened a shop on Walker Street. John Lake bought out Harelson's interest, and then the firm became Wright & Lake. Later still, Mr. Wright bought out his partner, and became, as he is now, the sole owner. Attracted to certain lots on Fourth and Fifth Streets, he erected a shop and sales room there, and established an agency for Studebaker wagons and buggies, Oliver plows, and Simpson tractors. Ever since then he has done a large business, and is now rated as one of the solid men of the town. He also owns a business block on Fourth Street, near Colusa, which he erected. Upon the incorporation of the city, Mr. Wright was elected its first mayor.

In 1891, George E. Wright was united in marriage with Miss Carrie H. Martin, a native daughter, and now one of the popular members of the Rebekahs and of the Eastern Star. Three children have blessed their happy union. John assists his father in business, and is himself agent for the Maxwell auto, a fully equipped car, with an electric starter, which is proving more and more popular. Ethel is a student in the Art School at Berkeley, while Florence is one of the bright pupils at the school in Orland. Mr. Wright is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Rebekahs; and is also a Past Master of the Masons, and a Past Patron of the Eastern Star.

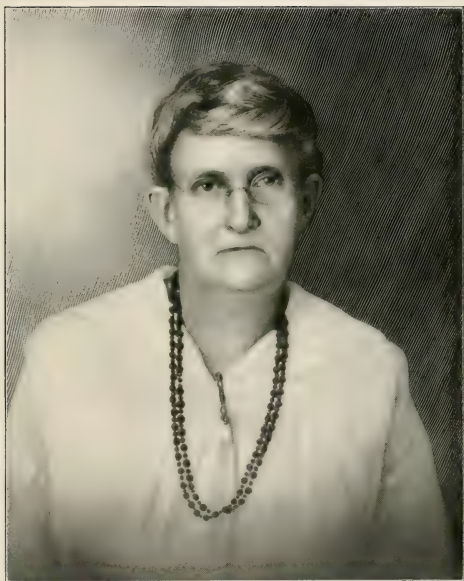
THOMAS DAVID GRIFFIN

One of the prominent pioneer citizens, farmers, and stock-raisers of the Sacramento Valley is the man whose name heads this article, who has been a resident of this section of the state since October 19, 1857. Mr. Griffin was born near New London, Ralls County, Mo., on July 27, 1845, and came with his father to this state when he was a lad of twelve. He received a good education in the common and private schools at Knight's Landing, Yolo County, and was engaged in farming on the home place with his father until he was twenty-five years old. In 1870 he began stock-raising on Cache Creek, near Yolo, where he raised hogs. His first trip through what is now the Williams section, in Colusa County, was made about 1865; but the land seemed barren, and the plains were not an encouraging sight. In 1872 he began raising grain near Williams; and in 1880 he bought three hundred twenty acres five miles southwest of what is now the town of Williams. He sowed his land to grain, principally wheat and barley, and also raised cattle, sheep and hogs. As he succeeded, he bought land at different times; and he now owns eight hundred acres in the foothills of the county, and one hundred forty acres in the mountains, on which there is a fine sulphur mineral spring with wonderful curative powers for stomach trouble. These acres are in addition to his original home place. As he increased his holdings, he began to raise horses and mules, in addition to his other stock interests. All in all, he has met with very good success. His highest yield of wheat was twenty-six sacks to the acre, and of barley, twenty-three sacks. At one time he had as many as three thousand hogs, mostly of the Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey breeds, mixed. Mr. Griffin may well feel proud of his record as a rancher; for since first putting a plow in the ground on his father's ranch, in 1857, he has planted and harvested crops for sixty years without intermission—a record hard to beat.

It is proper that mention should be made of the pioneer father, Joseph Griffin, a Virginian who moved first to Kentucky, and then in succession to Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, where he settled long enough to improve a farm and partly raise his family. In 1850 he made his first trip across the plains to California, where he mined until 1851. He then returned to Missouri, and remained there until in May, 1857, when he packed into wagons his provisions and such supplies as might be needed for the long journey, and with his family started across the plains to California behind slow-going oxen. It was the same year as the Moun-



J. D. Griffin



Gleniola Spriggs Griffin

tain Meadow massacre. The Indians were on the warpath most of the time; and his party had considerable trouble with them, engaging in many skirmishes. However, the party arrived at their destination in October. En route they saw many herds of buffalo roaming the plains, and large numbers of them crossed their trail, an incident which greatly interested the son, Thomas D., who was then a lad of twelve years. Upon reaching this state, Mr. Griffin stopped a year in Solano County and engaged in the cattle business; and the following year he went to Knight's Landing, took up some government land, and developed a farm, with the aid of his son. He spent ten years in that location, after which he sold out and moved to Winters, where he bought nine hundred sixty acres and farmed until his death, in 1886, aged sixty-eight years. His wife, Nancy Ely, was born in Missouri. She gave birth to twelve children, eight of whom grew to years of maturity. She died at Winters in 1911, aged eighty-two years.

In Woodland, T. D. Griffin married Florida A. Spriggs, a native of Blairsville, Union County, Ga., and a daughter of John M. Spriggs, of South Carolina, who went to Georgia when a young man and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1849, when he came around Cape Horn to California. The following year he returned to his eastern home for his family, again coming to California in 1852. This time he crossed the plains with ox teams. Mrs. Griffin was then four years of age. He located at Knight's Landing for a short time, and then went to St. Helena, Napa County, where his wife died, and later to the San Joaquin Valley, where, near Newman, he engaged in sheep-raising and general farming. He died while on a visit to a daughter in Oregon. Of five children Mrs. Griffin is the eldest. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Griffin: Lita, the wife of James Lucas of Elk Creek; Pearl Belle, who married L. A. March and lives at Williams; Earl David, who married Irene Smith and resides at Colusa; and Clifford Milton, who has charge of the home place.

Mr. Griffin has always been active and enterprising. He has shown himself to be thoroughly efficient as a rancher and stockman, and has won wide appreciation throughout the valley for his ability and public spirit. In the county where he has lived for these many years, he stands second to none in the promotion of worthy enterprises for town and county. With his wife and family he has the respect of all who know him; and he has done his part towards making California history. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

CLAUS F. JANSEN

A pioneer of California, and one of Glenn County's substantial citizens, Claus F. Jansen was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, December 24, 1850. He is a son of Claus F. and Margaret D. (Rohwer) Jansen. The father, deciding that the New World held brighter prospects for himself and family, set sail for New York, and landed there in 1860, with his wife and five children, of whom Claus F., Jr., was the oldest. They left that same year for California, via Panama, and upon arrival settled near Dixon, Solano County, where the father homesteaded a government claim of one hundred sixty acres, three miles northeast of Dixon. He farmed the land for many years, finally selling out in 1908. He has now reached the venerable age of ninety-one years, and makes his home with his daughter in San Francisco. Five of his children are now living: Claus F., Jr.; Margaret, wife of Claus Frahm, of San Francisco; Annie, wife of Henry Gruppe, of San Francisco; Katie, wife of Earnest Rohweder, of Spokane, Wash.; and Gilmore, of Dixon, Cal.

Claus F. Jansen, Jr., was educated in the Sam Pitts school, southwest of Dixon. He assisted his father on the home farm until 1870, when he decided to start out for himself. Coming to what is now Germantown, he bought three hundred twenty acres of land, putting the first plow in the soil. He fenced the land, planted trees and a family orchard, and was here engaged in raising grain for many years, with success. He also devoted considerable attention to the raising of cattle and hogs, specializing in the Berkshire breed of hogs. The farming land is now rented to his son-in-law, Carl Peterich, who is raising grain, while Mr. Jansen still devotes his time to his hogs and cattle.

Mr. Jansen has always taken an active part in the development of his section of the state, being interested in all things that make for the betterment of the community. By his efforts the first school in that section was started, Mr. Jansen realizing that the educational advantages a community affords are one of the important factors in its development. He was also one of the founders of the German Lutheran Church of Germantown, which has been a power for good throughout this section, and has well repaid its founders for the time and thought given it from their busy lives. Together with other citizens he started the Rochdale Store of Germantown, of which he is a director.

The marriage of Mr. Jansen united him with Miss Fredericka Rohweder, a native of Germany; and they have one daugh-

ter, Martha, who has received a good education, and is a very intelligent and progressive woman. Her husband, Carl Peterich, is one of the rising young farmers of the Germantown district, where he was born and raised. A biography of his father will be found in another part of this book. Mr. and Mrs. Peterich are the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Edna F. C., Lillian A., and Herman J. F. Mr. Jansen has served for one year as Justice of the Peace. He has always had the best interests of the community at heart; and he holds the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

WALTER M. HENNING

Among the most successful scientific ranchers in the region of Willows, and one of those who, while developing the business side of their farm operations, are advancing the study and practice of agriculture in the state, is Walter M. Henning, who was born at Willows, on August 16, 1881. He is the son of a pioneer, August Henning, a sketch of whose interesting life is elsewhere given in this book. Educated in the excellent schools of Willows, he began at the age of eighteen to earn his own living, first working for his uncle, Henry Henning, on the James Talbot ranch west of Willows.

After a thorough apprenticeship of seven years under his uncle, Mr. Henning was engaged on several other ranches in the county, and in the course of time leased his father's ranch of three hundred acres on the Sacramento River, near Ord. He has been cultivating this rich and productive farm for ten years, raising wheat and barley; and for the last three years he has not gathered less than three thousand five hundred sacks of grain. In 1917, the Henning ranch yielded a bumper crop, producing over four thousand sacks. In 1916, Mr. Henning leased his uncle's ranch of nine hundred eighty-four acres, four hundred fifty of which he immediately seeded to wheat and barley. He is also leasing one hundred acres on the Miller ranch. He raises cattle, turning off forty to fifty head yearly; and his live stock also includes a fine lot of Berkshire hogs, to which he has recently added a fine registered Berkshire boar. In this department he has met with exceptional success, marketing about two hundred hogs a year.

In 1916, Mr. Henning married Miss Emma M. Appleby, a native of San Francisco, and established a cheerful and hospitable home, whose welcome is immediately felt by friend and stranger alike.

DAVID C. TUCKER

If there be any department of business activity in which a community is bound to feel a direct interest, and where the character of the individual conducting the same, as well as his technical and professional experience, always counts for much, it is the expert, artistic and considerate work of the undertaker. The community of Willows has followed carefully the career of David C. Tucker since he first came here several years ago, and now gladly reposes in him the confidence which is so often one of the best assets of a business man. A native of Tennessee, in which state he first saw the light on March 15, 1860, he attended the schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of nineteen went to Texas and topped off his education at Turners Point College. Five years previously, he had become associated with his uncle in the undertaking business; and under his careful instruction he laid the foundation for his later proficiency.

In 1883, he pushed on to the Pacific Coast, and located in Fresno, Cal., where for a time he was with the undertaking firm of Hall Brothers, and later in the employ of Stephens & Bean, of that city. While in Fresno he took a course in the United States School of Embalming at Chicago, and later returned for a postgraduate course, finishing his work there in 1891. His next important move led him, in 1899, to enter the service of the United States government, when he sailed for the Philippine Islands, where he was stationed for two years at the First Reserve Hospital in Manila, as a government embalmer. On his return to this country, Mr. Tucker resumed his position in Fresno with Stephens & Bean. With his wide experience and his credentials, it was easy for him to become associated with some of the leading undertaking firms in California, prominent among which may be mentioned the Craig-Cochran Company, at San Francisco. In Tonopah, Nev., also, Mr. Tucker had charge of the establishment of Wonacott & Hall.

On September 4, 1908, Mr. Tucker moved to Willows, where, with C. E. Chearin, he bought out G. W. Orr, and with his new partner began to conduct the undertaking firm of Tucker & Chearin, undertakers and embalmers. Three years later, however, he purchased Mr. Chearin's interest; and since then Mr. Tucker has been sole proprietor of the well-known parlors. He has developed the work on the broadest and most tasteful lines, and employs a Winton Six automobile hearse, the only one in Glenn County and the first in northern Sacramento Valley.



D. C. Tucker

A Republican deputy county coroner under Coroner J. N. Reidy, Mr. Tucker was elected, in the spring of 1914, to be county coroner and public administrator; and most satisfactorily has he attended to the peculiar duties of this public trust. In his professional work Mr. Tucker observes esthetic and ethical standards, believing that the remains of the deceased, no matter of how humble a station in life, should be treated with the greatest respect and deference; and it is this dignity in his profession that has endeared him to the people of Glenn County, who admire him for his straightforwardness and sterling worth.

WILLIAM T. RATHBUN, M. D.

As the leading physician and surgeon of Colusa County, Dr. William T. Rathbun has made his influence felt in professional and social circles. He was born in this county, on October 17, 1869, a son of Jesse Perrin Rathbun, who owned and operated a large farm near Williams. Jesse Perrin Rathbun was a California pioneer of 1852, and settled in Petaluma on his arrival in the state. His first trip to the Coast was made with his father, who came in the late forties from Missouri. He brought one of the first herds of cattle into the state. Dr. Rathbun's parents are now living at College City, aged seventy-five and sixty-eight years, respectively. They had eight children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Mrs. C. W. Cockerill, of Princeton; J. E., of Los Angeles; Wm. T., of this review; Mrs. M. T. White, of Los Angeles; and Jessie, the wife of Dr. Ernest Foster, of Hanford. One son, Earl, was accidentally killed by an explosion of dynamite at Round Mountain, Washoe County, Nev.; and Julia and Harry are also deceased.

Dr. Rathbun was reared on his father's ranch until he was sixteen years of age. He then learned telegraphy, and was an operator for three years, holding positions on the Southern Pacific and the Mackey-Bennett lines. He matriculated in 1889 at the medical department of the University of California, in San Francisco, where he pursued the regular three years' course, graduating on December 13, 1892, with the degree of M. D. The following year was spent as interne in the City and County Hospital in San Francisco; and in 1894 Dr. Rathbun came to Dunnigan, where he began a general practice. Two years later he went to College City, Colusa County; and there he was engaged for eight years in a very successful practice. He then located in Colusa, and opened an office in the Brooks Building. Since coming to this city, he has

built up a large practice, which keeps him busily occupied. Dr. Rathbun spent five or six years as city and county health officer, with the result that many of the causes of ill health in the community were removed and the standard of health was raised considerably. In appreciation of his past services, the supervisors appointed him to the office of county physician in January, 1917. In 1914, he took a course at the New York Postgraduate College.

In 1895, in San Francisco, Dr. William T. Rathbun was married to Miss Emma C. Holmes, of that city; and one son, Stanley H., has been born to them. He graduated from the Colusa high school, and is now a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in San Francisco.

Dr. Rathbun is a conscientious physician, thoroughly versed in up-to-date medical science. He has given special attention to preventive medicine. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and belongs to the various medical associations of the county and state.

BENJAMIN HOWELL BURTON

The president of the Colusa County Bank, B. H. Burton, was born in the Hoosier State, at Aurora, October 26, 1857, and when a babe in arms was taken by his parents to Arcola, Douglas County, Ill., where his father, B. H. Burton, Sr., opened a general merchandise store and "grew up with the country," remaining there until his retirement from business cares. B. H. Burton, Sr., was a Democrat, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency in 1872. His last years were passed at the home of his son in Willows, Cal., where he died in 1898, aged seventy-seven. While a resident of Indiana, where he opened a mercantile establishment at Aurora, in 1837, he married Janet Conwell, who was born in Ripley County, that state. She, like her husband, was descended from Quaker stock. Of their six children, three sons and one daughter came to California, the daughter and mother living together at Nordhoff, Ventura County.

B. H. Burton, of this review, attended the grammar and high schools in Arcola, during his vacations assisting his father in the store until 1875, when he came to California and took up his home at Colusa to begin life's battles for himself. His first employment was in the store of M. Nicklesburg & Company. On July 1, 1876, his banking career began, when he became assistant bookkeeper in the Colusa County Bank under its first president, W. F. Goad, who was followed by Col. George Hagar and W. P. Harrington in turn.

Under these men Mr. Burton passed through the various grades of promotion until, in 1889, he was made assistant cashier. At this time the bank bought a controlling interest in the Bank of Willows; and Mr. Burton was selected as cashier, and elected a director of that institution. As manager he proved his worth by his careful consideration of the interests of the stockholders and patrons, and by his conservative investments and keen business ability. In December, 1903, he was made president of the Colusa County Bank, and of the Bank of Willows the following January, W. P. Harrington, his predecessor, having died in office. While he was cashier of the Bank of Willows, its capital stock was increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and dividends were regularly declared. The Colusa County Bank enjoyed the same degree of prosperity. Both banks are members of the American and California Bankers Association.

When Mr. Burton became president of the Colusa County Bank, he removed from Willows to Colusa, where he has since made his home. He has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Anna Tarleton, born in Waverly, Ind., to whom he was married at Martinsville, that state. She died at Willows, Cal., June 10, 1896, leaving a son, Benjamin Howell Burton, Jr., a student in Stanford University, who enlisted in March, 1917, for enrollment in the French Ambulance Corps, and has been decorated for valiant service. The second marriage united him with Miss Myra Kelly, who was born and reared in California, Mo., where they were married. Two children were born of this union, John Kelly and Ruth.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND FIRST SAVINGS BANK OF COLUSA

These two banks are separate institutions, although allied in interests, officers and directorate, and occupying the same building. The First National Bank was organized under the Federal banking laws, in 1911; and the First Savings Bank was organized that same year under the banking laws of California. Their first home was a brick building that had formerly been occupied by E. C. Peart, a pioneer merchant of Colusa, and that stood on the site of the present building. The old building was remodeled in 1912, when it was enlarged to forty by one hundred feet and made two stories high. The building is of sandstone from the Sites quarry. The interior is modern and well lighted, and amply meets the needs of the business. One part of the building is occupied by a store; and the second floor, by the Antlers Club of Colusa.

When the demand was made in Colusa for another bank, the First National Bank took over the commercial department of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, while the First Savings Bank took over the savings department. Both show combined assets of over \$700,000. Upon its organization there were about sixty stockholders; and the following officers and directors were the first incumbents in office: U. W. Brown, president; R. E. Blevins, vice-president; F. Monsen, J. J. O'Rourke, and John C. Ahlf, completing the directorate; H. F. Osgood, cashier; and Everett Bowes, assistant cashier. In 1914 the directorate was increased from five to seven members, and consists today of U. W. Brown, president; R. E. Blevins, vice-president; and Mrs. Clara C. Packer, Ira L. Compton, E. M. Gordon, E. B. Vann, and E. V. Jacobs; while Mr. Osgood and Mr. Bowes are cashier and assistant cashier. The officers and directors of the First Savings Bank are U. W. Brown, president; R. E. Blevins, vice-president; and Clara C. Packer, Ira L. Compton, and J. J. O'Rourke. The First National Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank in District No. 12.

ROBERT BRUCE BALLARD

A West Virginian who has found a good place in which to invest his money is Robert Bruce Ballard of Colusa, who is now the owner of sixty-eight acres of as good land as is to be found in the county. Upon this tract he makes his home, in the western part of the city of Colusa, while he also owns thirty-seven acres one mile to the south. On all of this property he has been engaged in general farming along intensive lines.

Mr. Ballard was born in Logan County, Va. (now W. Va.), on March 24, 1847. At the time of his birth, the state had not been divided. He was sent to the subscription schools, for up to the time of the state division and the Civil War there were no free schools in that part of the state. During the progress of the war the schools were abandoned. People had to go in hiding many times to avoid conflict with raiding parties, who took cattle, horses and foodstuff wherever they found them. The settlers had to bury their money and food in order to preserve them for their own use. Five of Mr. Ballard's brothers were in the Union army. One was killed during the war, and two died of fever. Of the two that returned, one was wounded at Cross Keys. After the organization of the state of West Virginia, free schools were instituted; and in these Robert B. Ballard completed his schooling, working on the farm until he married and



J. W. Monroe

struck out for himself. On March 15, 1877, Miss Leatha A. Cook became his wife. She was the daughter of Thomas and Jane Cook, Virginians of English descent, and pioneers of Logan County—now Wyoming County, W. Va. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ballard: Robert Hugh, Blackburn Wirt and Henry Rush.

After spending many years in his native state, farming on a place of four hundred acres he owned, Mr. Ballard disposed of his interests, and in 1906 came to make a home under the sunny skies of California; and since taking up his residence here he has been well satisfied with the change. The sons are operating the ranch. They have thirty acres in prunes, and farm the balance. The water for irrigating the land comes from the Roberts Ditch Company, and affords an ample supply for their needs. They raise alfalfa, grain, and hay, and have a dairy of over twenty cows.

The chances for many years of life in California are in Mr. Ballard's favor; for his parents, Rhodes D. and Mary (Perry) Ballard, both Virginians of Scotch ancestry, lived to be eighty-four and eighty-six years of age, respectively. They died in the state where they were born. The father served two terms in the state legislature, and was a prominent factor in the development of the new state of West Virginia.

JOHN WILLIAM MONROE

A patriotic native son of the Golden State, and one who has spent his entire life in California, John W. Monroe ardently champions all measures looking towards the development of the commonwealth. A son of Daniel F. Monroe, he was born on November 25, 1877, in Santa Barbara County, where he lived the first eight years of his life. He then accompanied the family to Glenn County, where he grew to manhood, meanwhile doing chores about his father's ranch as a boy, and attending the public schools when they were in session. After he had graduated from the public schools, he took a commercial course in the Chico State Normal, and then clerked for two years in a general store at Elk Creek. In 1902, when twenty-five years of age, he was appointed a deputy under Sheriff Bailey, who was also collector of the county taxes; and for eight years he ably discharged the duties imposed upon him.

There was a steady growth in the thriving community of Wil-lows, and here Mr. Monroe saw an opportunity to do some good business. As he was very handy with tools, he began taking build-

ing contracts, and built and sold many homes at a good profit. Among some of the more important houses erected by Mr. Monroe mention may be made of the homes of Raymond Greer, Mrs. Annie Frisbie, J. F. Garnett, John Johansen, Charles Belieu, and Marion Zumwalt; and besides these he erected many others.

From his youth Mr. Monroe has been interested in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of a twenty-acre fruit ranch one mile west of Willows, which he has planted to lemons, olives and almonds. The place is improved with a two-story residence, of modern design; and here he makes his home. He also owns and looks after five houses in town.

In 1904 Mr. Monroe married Miss Mary St. Louis, a native daughter, whose father, Alfred St. Louis, born in Missouri, was a pioneer rancher of Glenn County. Mr. St. Louis owned a place at Norman, and later bought some property from the Glenn ranch near Sidd's landing; and besides these he leased large tracts of land and farmed on a large scale with very good success. He died in 1905, after a long and useful life. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe have four children: Mary Alfreda, Willamae, Daniel Edward, and James Arthur.

The years spent as a deputy county officer, and the proficiency with which the duties were executed, were not forgotten by the fellow citizens of John W. Monroe. He was tendered the office of county treasurer of Glenn County in 1910, and was elected by a good majority. His conduct of the office was pleasing to the people, and in 1914 he was reelected to the position without opposition. He won in the primaries over two opponents by a majority of sixteen hundred votes. Mr. Monroe is popular in fraternal circles. He is a member of Chico Lodge, No. 423, B. P. O. Elks, and of Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., of Willows. He is a fine example of the energetic men of the state who are building a great future for the commonwealth and who believe in pulling together with others to make it the most favored spot in our whole country.

LEANDER S. BALLARD

One of the later arrivals in Colusa County, where he is making good and is welcomed as one of its foremost home-makers, is Leander S. Ballard, who was born on July 30, 1853, in Logan County, in that part of Virginia which later became West Virginia. The Ballards are descendants of sturdy Scotch ancestors who figured in the history of Virginia as farmers and landowners. There were no free public schools in that part of the state before

the war, and Leander attended the subscription schools as a boy. While he was growing to manhood, the Civil War was in progress; and he was a witness of many scenes of violence he would like to forget. As the war progressed the schools were abandoned; raiding parties helped themselves to horses, cattle and food-stuffs; and the settlers often had to hide in the hills and in the woods, and bury their money and food in order to save them. Many a night Leander and an older brother stayed in the woods all night, hiding away from Confederate officers who wanted to enlist his brother in their cause. Five of his brothers were in the Union army. Three died during the war, and one was seriously wounded. Those were strenuous times. The Old Dominion seceded, but Western Virginia remained steadfast in its allegiance to the Union. Mr. Ballard well remembers the time of the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. Delegates were elected throughout the western part of the state; and the election for their precinct was held in his father's house between midnight and daylight. West Virginia was admitted to the Union June 20, 1863. Public schools were then organized, and young Ballard, regretting very much that his education had been curtailed, attended them for a time.

Mr. Ballard's father had a large tract of land, most of it rough and hilly, with only about forty acres suitable for cultivation. Here Leander Ballard grew up, and at the age of twenty-five married Miss Almeda Workman. Two children were born to them. One was a daughter, Maud, who married James Alderman, of that state. She had one child, Marie, now a young lady, who makes her home with Mr. Ballard. His wife died in their native state, and he was married a second time, to Miss Minnie Bown, born in Lawrence County, Ohio, who moved with her parents to Boone County, W. Va., when she was a baby; and they have three children, Homer, Goldie and Geraldine.

Mr. Ballard was engaged in farming in West Virginia, and kept a general store at Bald Knob, in that state. He also acted as resident agent for non-resident landowners for some time, looking after some fifty tenants. In 1902 he decided to come to California and spend the balance of his days. He had worked hard, had become well-to-do, and felt entitled to a rest. He closed up his affairs, and, with his family, left for this state, arriving in Sacramento on September 15. He and his wife came to Colusa, were much impressed with the conditions there, and bought a twenty-acre tract of the J. B. De Jarnatt tract. This he improved and farmed, in 1909 adding thirty-eight acres to his first holding. He has farmed carefully and well, and now has

fifteen acres in prunes, set out in 1915, 1916, and 1917. In the last-mentioned year he completed a beautiful modern bungalow residence on the property, making it an attractive suburban home. Mr. Ballard and his wife are Methodists in religious belief. They have an ever-widening circle of friends in their home section.

HARRY F. OSGOOD

A clear-headed, dependable financier, Harry F. Osgood, cashier of the First National Bank of Colusa, and of the First Savings Bank of Colusa, holds a high position in banking circles of the Sacramento Valley. He was born in Tuolumne County, Cal., May 26, 1865, a son of the late E. H. Osgood of San Luis Obispo, who was born in Hancock County, Maine, and became a pioneer of California in 1854. He was a marble-cutter by trade; but the dust injured his lungs, and he decided to come to California and seek his fortunes in the mines. Upon his arrival here in February, 1854, he went at once to the mines of Tuolumne County, and took up mining as a business. While there he was married to Eliza Jane Root, a native of the Green Mountain State. They had three sons, Frank, Harry F., and Willis. The mining venture did not prove as successful as Mr. Osgood had anticipated when he was in far-off Maine; so he turned his talents to the carpenter's trade and became a contractor and builder. In 1874 he moved with his family to San Luis Obispo; and during the remainder of his life he executed contracts for buildings, bridges and wharves. He died in 1915 at the age of eighty-six. His wife had passed away in 1878, soon after their removal to San Luis Obispo.

The only child of the family to grow to maturity, Harry F. Osgood attended the public schools of San Luis Obispo, and Hesperian College. He entered the office of the Pacific Coast Railway Company in San Luis Obispo as a clerk, where he remained for some time. An opening then presented itself, and he entered the employ of the San Luis Obispo County Bank. Here he learned the banking business, and made a wide acquaintance among the financiers in various parts of the state. In 1902, Mr. Osgood was offered a position as assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Colusa, which he accepted. Later, upon the organization of the First National Bank and the First Savings Bank, of this city, in 1911, he was selected as cashier of both institutions; and since that date he has filled these positions most acceptably. He has worked his way up by diligent application and conservative methods; and today he holds a high position in the banking

circles of the state, and in the esteem of the citizens of Colusa County, where he cooperates with all progressive movements.

In San Luis Obispo, Mr. Osgood was united in marriage with Miss Florence Gregg, born in Iowa; and they have three children: Lois, a senior in the Colusa high school; Gethel, a junior; and Florence. Their comfortable bungalow home on Sixth and Oak Streets evidences good taste, and radiates good cheer to their many friends. Mr. Osgood is a member of Colusa Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church; and Mrs. Osgood is a member of its Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies. In the later development of Colusa, Mr. Osgood has made his influence felt for the good of the town; and he is counted as one of her public-spirited men.

GEORGE LORENZO BROWN

During his long years of residence in California, dating from 1849, when he was a lad of seven years, and including the period of the American occupation, George Lorenzo Brown has witnessed the development of the state from early pioneer conditions to its present high position in the galaxy of wealthy and prosperous commonwealths. His father, Thomas Brown, was born in Durham, England. He was a man of superior education and a mining engineer of international reputation. He went to Scotland in the interests of his profession, and while there married Emma Gregory, of the famous Gregory clan, that has given to the world many men of military and historical prominence. From Scotland Mr. Brown was sent by his government to Barcelona, Spain, to construct a government smelter, after the completion of which he had charge of the mining operations, and the smelter, for two and one half years. He then left for the United States, and upon his arrival located in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1847, where he remained a little over a year. The excitement attendant upon the discovery of gold in California spread over the country; and being interested in mining, Mr. Brown could not resist the call of the West. With his family, he joined a train of fifty wagons, drawn by slow-going oxen, the party numbering some seventy persons; and in 1849 they came by the Lassen route to California. Mr. Brown was chosen captain of the train. During the long journey of six months' duration, they endured many hardships and suffered many privations. They had two severe battles with Indians, in which twelve of their party were killed. They arrived in Butte County, six miles above Oroville, where Thomas Brown

put in the first flume ever built in the state for mining purposes, on the north fork of the Feather River. His years of experience as a gold-mining expert made him an authority on the subject, and he was able to use the most satisfactory methods of that period for washing out the gold. During this time he opened a hotel in Forbestown; and it was in this section that he discovered one of the great lodes that is now a paying property. He organized a company and raised \$90,000, which was intrusted to a member of the company to be taken back to Connecticut for the purchase of necessary machinery. He was never heard from, and was probably killed and robbed. The claim passed into the hands of an English syndicate, and is now a profitable mine. Mr. Brown died at Marysville, at the age of seventy years; and his wife passed her last days in Red Bluff, dying at the age of sixty-five. They had six children: Martha, Mrs. Williams, of Marysville; Joseph, also of Marysville; Susan, Mrs. Parks, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Barkman, also deceased; Jonathan, buried in Yuba City; and George L., of this review.

George Lorenzo Brown was born near Glasgow, Scotland, on the Isle of Sky, February 12, 1843. He learned to speak Spanish during the two and a half years the family lived in Barcelona, Spain. The long trip across the plains is stamped indelibly on his memory, as are the early days in California. He had but a limited opportunity for an education; and the broad knowledge he possesses has been gained by contact with the world and by reading good literature. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, at Marysville, in Company F, under Captain Dean, and served in California. He was wounded by a bayonet thrust in a fight with a secessionist, at Colusa, and was honorably discharged. After the war he engaged in farming. In 1881 he moved to Colusa County and bought forty acres of land, to the cultivation and development of which he has since given his attention, besides leasing other property.

In 1871 Mr. Brown married Mary Gilchrist, who was born in Nevada; and they had nine children: Lorenzo, superintendent of the Colusa Water Company; George, a farmer near Colusa; Eugene, proprietor of a garage in San Francisco; Mary, who married Clark Hall, of Sacramento; Charles, superintendent of the William Ash ranch; Peter H., a farmer in Colusa County; Agnes, at home; Albert, a student in Santa Clara College; and Francis, at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Brown votes independently, according to his convictions, regardless of party lines. He is well informed; and his knowledge of early conditions in California, and fund of personal

experiences, would make an interesting volume if it were written. In the evening of their days, he and his wife are enjoying life, in the knowledge that they have done the best they could to help in the making of this glorious state.

SEAVER BROTHERS

The firm of Seaver Brothers, of Colusa County, is engaged in general or mixed farming, and owns five hundred fifty acres of land, six and one half miles north of Colusa on the Sacramento River, besides leasing three thousand acres in the valley. The Seaver brothers are among the most prosperous and successful men in the county, and represent a pioneer element of the period of 1852 in California. Their father, Charles Seaver, was born near Lowell, Mass. He was an old-time teamster, who came via Panama to Marysville, Cal., in 1852, and engaged in freighting to the mines at Carson City, Nev. He was well known among many of the early mining men of the Northwest. Charles Seaver married Annie Timoney, a native of Ireland who arrived in Marysville in 1854. She died on June 11, 1903, at the home of her sons in Colusa County, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Seaver passed away on October 5, 1887, when sixty-one years old. Their four children are: Eliza J., Mrs. Sorrel, who, with her husband, lives on the Seaver Brothers ranch; John Henry, farming near Chico; and George W. and Charles Franklin, of the firm of Seaver Brothers.

George W. Seaver was born on January 28, 1866, in Marysville; and Charles Franklin Seaver was born on July 31, 1868, in the same place. George W. Seaver was married in Modoc County, October 31, 1893, to Miss Emma Fisher, who was born in Oroville, July 26, 1870; and they have one son, Lloyd W., a graduate from the gas engineering course of the Oakland Polytechnic. The Seaver brothers came to Colusa County with their parents in August, 1869. They were reared on the farm, received a good public school education in their home district, and began ranching at an early age, working by the month until they felt able to make a venture for themselves. Their first large venture was made in Glenn County, where they leased large tracts of land at Mills Holm and raised wheat and barley; but the low price of grain from 1892 to 1896, during the hard Democratic times, broke them. Wheat was seventy-one and one half cents per hundred, and barley fifty-eight cents, and they had fifty thousand sacks to sell. After reimbursing their finances, they began once more in

Colusa County. They got a start by handling wood during the slack season, putting in twelve months in the year. They now own their own property, upon which they have set out forty acres to French prunes, besides an orchard and a fine garden. Their place is well improved with buildings suitable for their needs, and they lease three thousand acres, where they have three thousand sheep, and one thousand acres in beans, barley and hay. They keep about one hundred fifty hogs; twenty-five cattle, with a fine Durham bull at the head of their herd; and thirty mules. They were among the organizers of Cheney Slough Irrigation Company, pumping water from the Sacramento River, from which they irrigate their ranch.

Seaver Brothers bring to bear all of the modern methods in use on up-to-date farms, working in harmony at all times. By intelligent application to their work, they have won a well-deserved success, and attained a high standing in financial circles. While giving their entire attention to their farming operations, they have not neglected the duties of citizenship. They have assisted all worthy enterprises that have been promoted to build up Colusa County and the Sacramento Valley, throughout which they are well known as aggressive and prosperous stockmen and grain-raisers.

MAX PAUL SCHOHR

That the fame of Colusa County as a grain-raising section had early reached agricultural districts all over the world, is evidenced by the fact that Max Schohr, now a successful rancher of Grand Island, had, as a boy in Germany, read stories of America and California, and of farming and wheat-growing in Colusa County. These stories first inspired him with a desire to see for himself the land where this phenomenal development of which he read and heard, was taking place. Max Paul Schohr was born in the town of Friedberg, Province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on May 26, 1880. His father, Heinrich, and mother, Bertha (Sagert) Schohr, were both natives of that country, and are still living there, engaged in farming. Their son, Max, received his education in the public and high schools, and completed the course at the Gymnasium, after which he learned practical farming, as an apprentice, on a sixty-five-thousand-acre, scientifically managed farm in that country. He then attended the University of Koenigsberg for three semesters, obtained his diploma, and at twenty-one years of age went into military training in the Prussian army, remaining one year. Having never forgotten the



J. A. Ryan

stories he read, as a boy, of California's miles of waving wheat fields, and having in the meantime seen still further literature on the subject, he decided to fulfil his early desire and journey to America to investigate conditions on the Pacific Coast. Sailing from Bremen, in 1905, he landed at Galveston, Texas, and became manager of a sugar plantation in Louisiana. Later he bought a one-hundred-eighty-acre plantation, paying a purchase price of fifteen hundred dollars, and in a comparatively short time sold the property for seven thousand dollars.

In 1910, Mr. Schohr turned his face toward the West and came to California. He was engaged as manager of a ranch for the Portland Cement Company in Solano County, and then as manager for the Tisdale Ranch, in Colusa County, in 1912. In 1913 he was united in marriage with Miss Elva E. Browning, daughter of J. W. Browning, of Grand Island, one of the largest individual landowners in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Schohr are residing on their ranch on Grand Island. Mr. Schohr is a man of broad mind, and keeps himself well informed as to new developments in agriculture, applying theory to practice whenever he sees an advantage in so doing. Mr. and Mrs. Schohr have two children.

JOHN ANDREW RYAN

A California hotel-keeper who will long be remembered by his patrons, both tourist and resident, for the warm hospitality and the spirit of comfort and cheer always to be noted in his hostelry, and so suggestive of the old-fashioned days, was John Andrew Ryan, the late proprietor of the Williams Hotel at Williams, Colusa County. His father was Dennis Ryan, a farmer, who migrated from Illinois to California in 1870, and located in Solano County about seven miles from Suisun. He later farmed near Knoxville, Napa County; but after retiring, he passed his latter days in comfort and happiness with his son at Williams. He died in 1896. His wife, who was born in Illinois, was in maidenhood Elizabeth Earle. She died on the ranch in Napa County. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Ryan.

John Andrew Ryan, the oldest of the children, was born on December 1, 1863, in Springfield, Ill. He was but a lad of seven when he accompanied his parents to California. For a time he was given every advantage for gaining an education; but circumstances made it necessary for him to go to work when he was about thirteen, and thereafter he was self-supporting and made his home with Abraham Clark in the Berryessa Valley. In 1882 he

came to Colusa County and entered the employ of Reuben Clark, a leading rancher of this county, and remained in his employ for a number of years. He next was engaged with J. C. Stovall, and continued with him for some time. In the fall of 1893, he was appointed deputy county assessor, serving under William Hurd until the expiration of his term in office. Mr. Ryan then engaged in the liquor business.

On July 4, 1900, John A. Ryan assumed charge of the Williams Hotel; and from the very first day of his management it bore the impress of his strong and pleasing personality. The hotel was a commodious house, well fitted and furnished, and was appreciated by all its patrons.

On March 6, 1901, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage with Miss Mary Tully, a native of Fredericksburg, Chickasaw County, Iowa, and a daughter of Ambrose J. Tully. Her father was born in Huron County, Ohio, was left an orphan when but five years old, and in his eleventh year was brought to Green County, Wis., where he completed his schooling. At the age of fifteen he went to Chickasaw County, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand until 1863. Having then resolved to reach a point farther west, he crossed the plains with ox teams to Carson City, Nev., followed mining for a few years, and in 1866 located near Benicia, Solano County, Cal. Here he farmed extensive areas of land and engaged in ranching. From 1870 until 1872, he made his residence and farmed at Kelseyville, Lake County. Meantime he had become interested in farming in Colusa County, and in 1872 he moved there. It was in 1881 that he purchased the ranch which became his residence place until he died. It comprised six hundred forty acres, four and one half miles southeast of the town of Williams, although he farmed a greater area, making a specialty of raising wheat. He also owned thirty-two hundred eighty acres in McMullen and Duval Counties, Texas, and also a stock ranch of four hundred eighty acres lying sixteen miles southwest from Williams. He had been in poor health for some years previous to his death, which occurred on December 22, 1897.

Thirty-one years before, on November 22, Mr. Tully had married Miss Polly Jones, a native of Kendall County, Ill., born on August 20, 1840. In company with Abe Clark, she crossed the plains in 1864, driving one of the teams. She was of New England ancestry, a daughter of Jonathan Jones, who was born in Vermont, whence he removed to Illinois, and from there to Chickasaw County, Iowa. Mrs. Tully made her home with Mrs. Ryan until her death, on March 5, 1904. Mrs. Ryan was the only child of her parents, and was educated in the public schools of Colusa County, later graduating from the normal department of the Stockton

Business College, after which she was engaged in teaching until the death of her father.

In politics, Mr. Ryan was a Democrat; and fraternally, he was a Past Grand of Central Lodge, No. 229, I. O. O. F., at Williams. In 1908 he sold out his hotel business and devoted his time to looking after his varied interests. He was interested in the Jones Hot Springs property on Sulphur Creek, and during the season of 1914 he took personal charge of it, meeting with his usual success until he sold the place to the Wilbur Springs Company, on October 19, 1914. He was a stockholder in both the Cortina and the Freshwater vineyards; and upon this enterprise, as upon all other ventures, he brought to bear his pleasing personality and high sense of honor. He died on November 3, 1916, mourned by a large concourse of friends.

GEORGE A. BERGER

There is no man better posted on race-horses of the United States than George A. Berger, a quiet, unassuming, but prosperous rancher living in Colusa County, six miles north of Colusa. He was born near Laytonville, Long Valley, in Mendocino County, November 3, 1864, the son of James L. Berger, a Missourian who settled in Iowa and there married Mary Jane Lambert, a native of that state. They crossed the plains overland with ox teams to California in 1852, during the gold excitement; and for a time Mr. Berger wooed Dame Fortune in the mines. Not being as successful as he had anticipated, he went to Mendocino County and there engaged in farming. He was an enterprising man, who could turn his hand to almost anything. Later he moved to Ukiah, where he built and ran a livery stable, and also conducted a meat market. There were five children in their family: Three daughters, still living in Mendocino County; George A., of this review; and James, who died in Ukiah. Mr. and Mrs. Berger made friends wherever they went. Their last days were spent in Ukiah.

George A. Berger attended the public schools in Mendocino County, and also pursued a course of study at Heald's Business College. From a lad he assisted his father in the butcher and stock business. In 1882 he sailed from San Francisco on the General Knox around Cape Horn to Liverpool, taking five months and four days to make the trip, and spent about eighteen months in England and on the Continent, returning to New York City on the sailer W. H. Starbuck. On his return to California, he

became interested in horse-racing, acquired a string of horses of his own, and followed the race-courses over the United States. He trained horses for some of the most prominent race-horse men, among them Spreckels, Gaylord, Chase, Baldwin, and others. He would buy likely colts and train them. Among others he owned Toledo, one of the fastest two-year-olds in California, and also Solaris and Cousin Carrie. He would spend about six months of each year about San Francisco, and then go to Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, and on to New York, and come back via Portland, Ore. He continued this life until 1906, when laws adverse to profitable racing knocked out that sport. It was then that Mr. Berger went to farming, at first settling in San Luis Obispo County, near Santa Margarita, in 1907, where he farmed on the Murphy grant, raising grain and stock. He remained there until 1910, when he came to Colusa County and bought from the Moulton Irrigated Lands Company thirty acres, which he improved and still owns. In 1916 he moved to his present place on the Weis ranch, where he has two hundred forty acres in barley and sixty-five acres in alfalfa. He is also raising rice. Since engaging in ranching, Mr. Berger has met with very good success. He keeps abreast of the times, is public-spirited, and has a wide acquaintance all over the country.

On April 1, 1892, Mr. Berger was united in marriage in Fresno with Annie E. Bronaugh, daughter of Robert B. and Dorcas (Swope) Bronaugh. Her father was born in Louisville, Ky. He made five trips across the plains, coming finally in 1865 to make his home in California, and eventually settling in Fresno, where Mrs. Berger was reared from the age of eight. They have one son, William G., now a young man of twenty-one. Mrs. Berger accompanied her husband in all his travels about the country in his racing days, and is as much interested in good stock as her husband. Both are happy and contented, and have a wide circle of friends in Colusa County.

WILLIAM H. ASH

A progressive young man, who is fortunate as the representative of a family long esteemed and influential in California circles, and who enjoys the respect and good-will of a large circle of friends, William H. Ash is the son of the Hon. William Ash, the well-known legislator, a sketch of whose interesting life appears elsewhere in this work. He was born at his father's old home, six miles south of Williams, in Colusa County, on August 24, 1880,

and was educated in the public schools, and at Brewer's Military Academy at San Mateo, and the Stockton Business College. As a lad, he learned farming and stock-raising. While still in his teens he was able to handle the big teams used in the grain-fields; and he continued farming with his father until the latter's death. As secretary of the William Ash Company, he took charge of the company's affairs after his father's death, and has been active in its interest ever since. Until 1912 he operated the home farm, and then leased from the William Ash Company his present place of nineteen hundred sixty-seven acres, known in early days as the Scroggins & Coleman ranch, eight miles north of Colusa, which his father had purchased about twenty years ago. After moving onto the place, young Mr. Ash built a new residence and the necessary barns and outbuildings, and made other extensive improvements; and there he has met with success in raising stock and grain.

Mr. Ash was one of the organizers of the Cheney Slough Irrigation Company, and has been its president ever since. This company utilizes the natural course of Cheney Slough as a canal, keeping it filled by means of large pumping plants drawing water from the Sacramento River. The overflow of the Sacramento has built up the slough, so that it is higher than the surrounding lands; and by means of laterals the water is conducted to some four thousand acres of rice land, and irrigates, besides, large areas given up to alfalfa. The Cheney Slough Irrigation Company, therefore, has had much to do with the development of the country.

Besides this important interest, Mr. Ash himself raises about one thousand acres of barley and four hundred acres of rice each year, using only the latest and most improved machinery and adopting the most up-to-date methods. He has, for instance, a Holt sixty-five horse-power caterpillar tractor, with combined harvester, and binders and threshers for the rice. He also makes a specialty of raising hogs, and in large numbers.

Since the death of his lamented father, William H. Ash has continued as secretary of the William Ash Company, giving his best efforts and the benefit of his years of experience to advancing the large interests built up by his able father and entrusted to the family. No better choice could have been made for this responsibility, the full and conscientious discharge of which has meant so much to the surrounding and affected community.

Mr. Ash was married to Miss Sadie Briscoe, a native of Colusa County, the ceremony taking place near Williams; and two children have blessed their union: William and Elba. He is a member of the Marysville Lodge, No. 783, B. P. O. Elks; the Antlers Club of Colusa; and Central Lodge, No. 229, I. O. O. F.,

at Williams; and he enjoys the distinction of being Past District Deputy Grand. In politics of a national character Mr. Ash is a Republican; and he is serving his party as a member of the Republican County Central Committee.

JOHN ROACH AND AMANDA TERRILL

The family of which John Roach Terrill was a member comes from Virginian stock and Colonial blood, and has given to our country many men and women of worth. A cousin, Hon. J. W. Terrill, was governor of Georgia. Robert Terrill, the father of John Roach Terrill, was born in Virginia, and when eighteen years old moved to Kentucky, and there married Mary Beasley, a native of that state. When the tide of emigration turned towards Missouri, Robert Terrill and his family joined the throng; he improved a farm in Marion County, and there he died at the age of four score years. His good wife and helpmate also passed her last days on their farm. She gave birth to sixteen children, all but one of whom reached maturity. None of them are now alive. Two of her sons were Mexican War soldiers. Robert Terrill always spelled his name Terrell, as is found in the old record of the family, published in 1833. How later generations came to change the spelling to Terrill is not known.

John Roach was the youngest of the family, and was born in Marion County, Mo., August 12, 1834. He was more fortunate than many boys of his period and surroundings, for he received a good education and graduated from Palmyra College. He became interested in the stock business as soon as he engaged in farming for himself, and not only raised fine stock, but was an extensive buyer of cattle and hogs, making large shipments from his farm near Palmyra to Quincy, St. Louis and Chicago. He was very successful in all his operations; but the pioneer spirit that prompted his father to help open up the new territory of Missouri no doubt led John R. Terrill to close out his holdings in Missouri and come to the Pacific Coast, which he did in November, 1869, on the second train that came to California after the golden spike had been driven, uniting the East and the West with bands of steel.

Upon his arrival in this state, Mr. Terrill bought a ranch of one hundred sixty acres near Davis, Yolo County, where he remained four years. He then moved to Winters, and was engaged in the hardware business for a like period, after which

he sold out and went back to farming on the Glide ranch near Willows, Glenn County, and for four years raised grain on a large scale. His next move was to the vicinity of Williams, where he leased fifteen hundred acres from W. H. Williams and continued the grain business, which was then the leading industry of Colusa County. In 1890 he moved to the property that is now the home of Mrs. Terrill, seven miles north of Colusa, where he bought and improved a country home. There he spent his last years, dying on June 22, 1908. He was made a Mason in Palmyra Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., before leaving Missouri; was a charter member of Davis Lodge of Masons; and later joined Colusa Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M. He was an active worker in the Democratic County Central Committee of Colusa County, and never swerved in his allegiance to his party.

On September 28, 1869, at Palmyra, Mo., Amanda Hayden became the bride of John Roach Terrill; and by this marriage two prominent Southern families were united. She was a daughter of Col. Elijah C. Hayden, of Mexican War fame, who married Delila Whaley, a representative of a prominent family in Kentucky, where Colonel Hayden and his wife were born, at Paris. Ten children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Hayden, six boys and four girls. Mrs. Terrill was born in Marion County, Mo., on November 10, 1846, and was educated in the early subscription schools. Six weeks after her marriage she came with her husband to California; and here she devotedly followed his fortunes until his demise. Two of her children are living. Anna B. is the wife of Howard B. Sartain, and the mother of three children: Howard Terrill, Hayden B., and Hollis Calvin. Adela M. married Charles Terrill. All live together harmoniously on the home ranch, which comprises seven hundred acres on the east side of the river, seven miles north of Colusa. They are devoting the place to the raising of alfalfa, and to dairying and stock-raising. They are also raising Belgian horses, and own the Belgian stallion George Washington, which weighs twenty-three hundred pounds. On the Terrill place is located the oldest house (now standing) erected on the Sacramento River. It was built in 1857, and is kept in good state of repair. Mrs. Amanda Terrill is a most hospitable, good-natured, and motherly woman, whom it is always a pleasure to meet. She radiates good cheer to all about her, always extending a helping hand to those in distress, and has a host of friends among old and young, who delight to sing her praises.

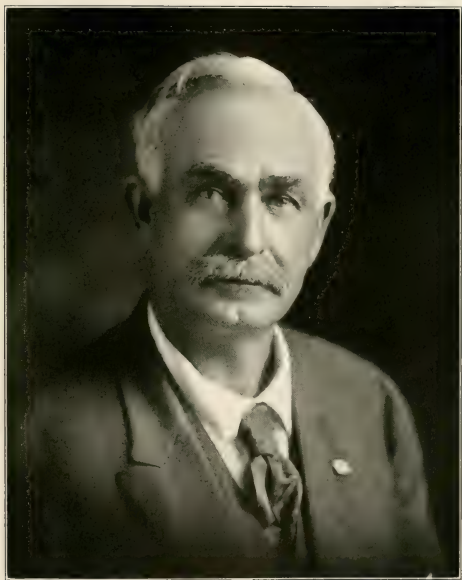
ELI TRIPLETT

To speak of a man as a native son means that he has certain traditions that should be lived up to, a certain standard to maintain. The history of California antedates the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, and carries with it an interesting chain of events, from the time Cabrillo landed on our shores, in 1542, down to the very present. Until the discovery of gold but little was known of the great resources of the state. Gold was the lure at first. Then many, who knew soil and its possibilities, failing to make good at mining, turned to agriculture; and from that time to the present, the state has set a winning pace in agricultural development.

A native son who is descended from one of the history makers of 1850 is Eli Triplett, of Maxwell, who was born in Santa Rosa, February 15, 1864, a son of Hezekiah O. and Maria (Kirkpatrick) Triplett. The father was born in Illinois, grew to manhood there, and in 1850 crossed the plains with ox teams to California. It may be that he intended to seek his fortunes in the mines, as did almost every one who started for California during those exciting times. However, we find that he got a quarter section of government land in Sonoma County, where he farmed, that same farm now being part of the present site of Santa Rosa. He was married in that town, in the first hotel that was erected in the place, to Miss Maria Kirkpatrick, who came from the Hoosier State; and this worthy couple, working together, helped to make California history.

Hezekiah Triplett later took his little family and went to Mendocino County, where he engaged in getting out lumber and shipping it to San Francisco from Fish Rock, nine miles below Point Arena. They lived under trying conditions while he was making a "stake" in order to go elsewhere. They had six sons and six daughters to clothe and educate, Eli being the fifth oldest child. In 1879 this family came to Colusa County, where the father raised grain for many years. He was the second man to own a combined harvester, which for a long time he operated in the valley. He lived to a ripe old age, passing away in 1907. He was a man who sought to fulfil his duty to his God, to his country, and to his family. His fraternal association was with the A. O. U. W., of which he was a member for many years.

Eli Triplett was educated in the public schools of Mendocino and Colusa Counties, finishing his schooling in the Sycamore district. In 1880 he began working for wages, grubbing out oak trees and cutting cord wood after school, on Saturdays, and dur-



Eli. Triplett

ing vacation, until, with the aid of his younger friends, he had one hundred cords cut. He went out on the George Browneley ranch and drove a header wagon for twenty-nine days, and worked for A. E. Potter, bucking straw, for seventy-nine days during the threshing season. For many years he followed threshing machines, working at everything that is connected with threshing. From sixteen until twenty-one years of age all his hard-earned wages went to his father, to aid in the support of the family. He helped to run the first combined harvester and reaper in Colusa County, continuing in this work for about twenty-one years, and never losing a day during the season. He farmed on a big scale, leasing two sections of land for that purpose, and raising good crops of wheat and barley, as also some stock.

In 1904 Mr. Triplett located in Maxwell and started in the livery business. Here he built up a large patronage and met with good success until the automobiles forced him out of business. He sold off his stock and buggies in 1917. He had always believed in keeping up-to-date, as has already been shown; so he turned his stable into a garage, and automobile livery, secured the agency for the Overland car, and is now gradually building up a good business in the new line. He has succeeded financially, and owns considerable property in the bay cities and in Maxwell. Meanwhile, he has made and kept friends by always endeavoring to give a square deal.

Eli Triplett married Lizzie J. McDermott, of Maxwell; and they have three children: Elmo, who graduated from a business course and is a stenographer in Sacramento; Ione, a graduate of Chico State Normal School, who is teaching in Maxwell; and Margaret, at home. Mr. Triplett is a self-made man. Having had limited advantages, he appreciates the value of education. He has assisted in the education of his younger brothers and sisters, and is giving his three daughters the best of educational opportunities. Like his father, Mr. Triplett is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge. He is a man of public spirit, a true type of the progressive native sons.

CHESTER G. POIRIER

A descendant of French ancestry, and a representative of one of the old families of Colusa County, Chester G. Poirier has made good as a farmer and horticulturist, and since 1905 has been operating the home place with success. He has had a varied experience in business lines. For a time he was a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in San Francisco; after the

death of his father he conducted the Riverside Hotel in Colusa; and now he is carrying on a successful business as an orchardist and farmer, operating the old Poirier ranch, seven miles north of Colusa.

The Poirier family is of French extraction. The ancestors migrated to Quebec, Canada; and some of their descendants have moved thence to the United States. Chester's father, R. Poirier, was born in Montreal, Canada, May 1, 1832, and came with his parents, in 1840, to St. Louis, Mo., where he clerked in a store. In 1856 he crossed the plains with ox teams, arriving in Sacramento on September 14, 1856. He was engaged as a batter until 1860, when he took charge of the commissary department of a Sacramento River steamer. In 1863 he secured the management of the eating department on several of the largest river steamers. In 1882 he bought the Colusa House, leasing it until March 17, 1884, when he took charge. He owned the building, and for twenty-six years ran it as a first-class hotel, in the meantime becoming widely and favorably known to the traveling public. In 1885 he bought a ranch, and in 1887 set out fifty acres of prunes. This orchard has been a steady bearer ever since, and is one of the best in the county. He died in 1901, at the age of sixty-eight. His wife was in maidenhood Alphonsine La Port, a native of Troy, N. Y., and a descendant of a prominent French family. She is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Poirier had four children: Edmund, Arthur, Chester G., and Florine.

Chester G. Poirier was born in Sacramento, April 10, 1880, and received his education in Colusa, leaving the high school to care for the orchard on the home ranch. After the death of his father he began to look after the diversified interests he had left. For a time he carried on the Colusa House; and in 1905 he leased the home place, which he has operated with very good results ever since. On the three hundred twenty acres he has a dairy of twenty-five cows—Guernseys, Jerseys, and Holsteins. One hundred twenty acres are in barley, and fifty in Egyptian corn. To furnish an ample supply of water, Mr. Poirier installed a seventy-five horse-power motor to run his fifteen-inch pump, which yields a flow of eight thousand gallons a minute, with a lift of twenty-two and two-tenths feet. He makes a specialty of horticulture. Having been trained in the care of fruits and orchards since he was a lad of fourteen years, and having had charge of fifty acres of orchard since he was eighteen years old, he understands the business thoroughly; and he is recognized as one of the best-posted men on horticulture in these parts.

Chester G. Poirier and Miss Leslie Evans were united in marriage in Sacramento; and they have two children, Alphonsine and

Mildred. Mrs. Poirier was born in Grimes, Colusa County. She is a daughter of Joseph and Mary Bell (Graham) Evans, natives of Missouri, who crossed the plains with their parents when young. The father was a large landowner in Colusa County and Lassen County. He died seventeen years ago, in Maxwell. The mother died twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Poirier has been a good helpmate and mother; and with her husband she enjoys the confidence and esteem of an ever-widening circle of friends.

HENRY LEWIS HOUCHINS

The senior member of the firm of H. L. Houchins & Son, proprietors of the Grimes meat market, is one of the popular business men of Colusa County. He was born at Paris, Monroe County, Mo., March 12, 1859, and is the son of Samuel Houchins, whose life-history is also included in this volume. Henry L. Houchins attended the public schools in Missouri, and after coming to Colusa County, Cal., in 1872, completed his education at Pierce Christian College, of College City, meanwhile working on the ranches in the Jacinto district of what is now Glenn County. After leaving college in 1879, he ranched for a year, and then entered the butcher shop of P. Hannum in College City. Here he drove the wagon for nine years, and learned the trade of butcher during the time he was in the shop. In 1889 Mr. Hannum opened a branch shop in Grimes; and so satisfactory had been the work of his assistant, that he was sent there as manager of the shop, and in 1893, upon the death of Mr. Hannum, he became sole proprietor. He had been very industrious and saving, and had the money with which to enter into business when the opportunity offered. By square dealing, courteous treatment, and promptness in meeting all obligations, Mr. Houchins has taken a place in the front rank of the estimable business men of Colusa County.

Mr. Houchins began at the bottom of the ladder, driving a butcher wagon throughout the country from College City, and then assumed the management of the branch at Grimes. He saved his money, and was able to buy the shop he now owns, after the death of his former employer. As his business expanded, he made new additions to his place, until in 1913 he erected a new building on the corner with concrete floors and modern appointments. In the cold-storage plant the refrigerating is accomplished by a two-and-one-half-ton Cyclops ice machine. When

his son Claude L. was old enough to enter business, Mr. Houchins made him a partner in the market; and they buy and ship cattle, hogs and sheep in connection with their retail business. The hogs are shipped principally by boat, but the sheep and cattle are sent by rail from Grimes. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Houchins has a splendid fifty-acre alfalfa ranch near Grimes.

The first marriage of Mr. Houchins united him with Miss Mattie Hannum, and resulted in the birth of two children: Claude L., associated with his father in business; and a daughter Leah, who died in childhood. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Houchins was again married, to Miss Lillian Whipple, born in Sacramento County; and they had three children: Helen and Betty, and a son Clifford, who died at seven years of age. Mr. Houchins is a Democrat, and has been a member of the County Central Committee. He is an Odd Fellow, a Past Grand of Grand Island Lodge, No. 266. He has a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the Sacramento Valley, who esteem him for his straightforwardness and integrity.

SAMUEL HOUCHINS

When the late Samuel Houchins passed on to his reward, one of the staunch upbuilders of California answered the final roll-call. When the tide of emigration began to drift from Kentucky into Missouri, this worthy man determined to become one of the pioneers of the new territory. He was a member of an honored family of the Blue Grass State, and a cultured and highly educated gentleman. After his settlement in Missouri he taught school for years, and later conducted a successful general merchandise store at Granville, in that state, and became a prominent man of affairs.

Through the influence of friends Mr. Houchins was induced to migrate to the Pacific Coast; and in 1872 we find him on a ranch in the Jacinto district, in what is now Glenn County. His superior qualifications soon attracted the attention of the citizens of the county, and he was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the office of superintendent of schools of Colusa County, to which he was elected by a large majority. He moved his family to Colusa and entered upon the duties of the office, and for the following seven years did his best to build up the school system, in the interest of the rising generation. After his retirement from the office, he went to Los Angeles and spent two years in the abstract business, after which he again returned to Colusa



Mr & Mrs Wm F. Liles

County and taught school for one year. He was then elected county auditor, and continued in office until 1892, when he died.

Samuel Houchins married Belinda Burks, a native of Kentucky, who died in Colusa County. Their children were Annie, Mrs. J. W. Crutcher, of Williams; Ed A., of Colusa; Emma, Mrs. Heitman, of Berkeley; Henry L., of Grimes, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work; Carrie, the widow of E. T. Crane, of Colusa; and Gertrude J., of San Francisco. Mr. Houchins was a staunch Democrat. Fraternally, he was a Mason. An earnest worker in the Christian Church, and a man whom it was an honor to call a friend, he left to his descendants the heritage of an untarnished name.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN SITES

A man of much enterprise and force of character, who has been a resident of Colusa County since September, 1876, William Franklin Sites was born near Augusta, St. Charles County, Mo., September 9, 1852. He is a son of Henry and Annie Catherine (Nadler) Sites, natives of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, who migrated to Missouri and located on a farm in St. Charles County, where they followed agricultural pursuits until they died. Of the family, seven children grew to maturity, as follows: Elizabeth, Mrs. Lowenhaupt, who resides in Augusta, Mo.; Eliza, Mrs. Grumbke, who died in Missouri; Minnie, Mrs. Slafe, living in St. Louis; Louis, who died in Missouri; Annette, who became the wife of Henry Brune and died in Missouri; Charles, accidentally killed in Missouri; and William, of this review. Another son, John, born of his father's first marriage, was the founder of the town of Sites, in Colusa County, where he died.

William Franklin Sites was reared on a farm in St. Charles County, Mo., and was educated in the public schools; but on account of the Civil War his opportunities were very limited. Farm hands were very scarce, and he was put to work out on farms, receiving as wages only eight dollars a month, which went to his mother until he was twenty years of age.

In 1872 he made his way westward, stopping for a time in Colorado, where he was employed as a farm hand near Cañon City, until the following spring. He then turned his attention to mining and prospecting at Mt. Lincoln, near the Alma Smelter, and later was employed at Oroville, near what is now the city of Leadville. In the fall of 1873 he came to Eureka, Nev., and for three months drove an eighteen-mule team. When his employer

failed, the team was siezed by creditors; and all Mr. Sites received for his three months' wages was the eighteen mule blankets. He burned charcoal during the winter of 1873-1874; but when spring came, the mines in Eureka closed down, and he was obliged to sell the thirteen hundred dollars' worth of charcoal for two hundred fifty dollars. With the money he came to California in 1876, joining his brother John at Sites, and working for him at farming and stock-raising.

In 1879, with his savings, he purchased a farming outfit, and leased land from his brother—the farm he now owns, by the way, and where he resides. Here, on a thousand acres, he engaged in raising grain, his outfit soon growing to three big teams. Meantime he bought a ranch of seven hundred sixty acres north of Sites, which he operated in connection with the leased land, and which he kept until 1914, when he sold it. In 1903 he purchased his present ranch. He continued to raise grain and stock, and met with good success. As he prospered, and as opportunity offered, he purchased adjoining land, until he now owns forty-four hundred acres in one body lying about in the center of Antelope Valley. It is a fine tract of land, well fenced and improved. The rich soil is watered by Antelope Creek and by numerous springs. From one of the springs water is piped half a mile to the house, where it is used for domestic purposes. Mr. Sites also has a splendid well, with a good pumping plant. In September, 1914, his residence was destroyed by fire, causing a heavy loss, which included some valuable relics he had accumulated during the many years of his residence here. This house has been replaced by a comfortable modern residence.

Mr. Sites rents about half of his ranch, and operates the balance himself. He raises about six hundred acres of grain each year, and devotes the rest of the land to raising cattle. His brand, W. S., is well known. He has had a varied experience in grain-raising, having sold wheat as low as sixty-nine cents per cental. The highest price was received in 1917, when he sold for three dollars and seventy-five cents per cental. Once before he sold wheat as high as two dollars and seventy-five cents; and he has sold blue-stem wheat for two dollars per cental in years past.

Mr. Sites was first married in 1882, on Grapevine Creek, Colusa County, to Miss Maggie Shëarin, a native of Missouri, born in Montgomery County, the daughter of Joseph Shearin, a farmer. Mrs. Sites died in January, 1904, leaving eight children: Laura, Mrs. Harmon of Stony Creek; Clara, Mrs. Ainger of Grimes; Dora, Mrs. Peer of Antelope Valley; Henry, operating a part of the home ranch; Louise, the wife of M. E. Pence, a rancher in Antelope Valley; Birdie, Mrs. Harold Harden of Maxwell; Alice,

Mrs. Rebstock of San Francisco; and William, who is at home. The second marriage of Mr. Sites took place in San Francisco, on November 12, 1911, when he was united with Mrs. Hattie V. (Schardin) Malloway. She was born in Woodland, Yolo County, a daughter of Nicholas and Helen (Hunt) Schardin, natives of Germany and Michigan respectively, and successful ranchers near Woodland. Mrs. Sites was the sixth child in order of birth in a family of eight children. She married William Malloway, a farmer near Maxwell, where he died, leaving three children: Jesse, serving in the United States Aviation Corps; Helen, Mrs. Faust of San Francisco; and Robert, who is still at home.

On Mr. Sites' ranch are the remains of an old Indian rancheria which was formerly occupied by Digger Indians. There are now only two brothers of them left at the rancheria, one of whom is working for Mr. Sites. The old Indian burying ground still remains. Many years ago, some Spaniards came through the valley; and on one occasion they killed two Indians. As a result, all the rest left, remaining away for many years. It was not until after John Sites settled here that an Indian, afterwards called Humpy, showed up. John Sites taught him how to pump or draw water, and do other work. He remained three weeks and was paid for his work, and then he left. After a while Humpy returned, and with him were several other Indians; and the Indian rancheria was built up again. It is narrated how Humpy and his brother Bush, in the early days before the Indians' exodus, had a fight with a grizzly bear that had been wounded and had killed their brother. The two took revenge, besting the brute in true native style with their hands and with home-made weapons, long lances with flint heads, having no firearms. It is also told how the Spaniards would steal young Indians and take them south and work them practically as slaves. On one occasion John Sites and a man named Van Bibber were camping in a canyon, when they saw three men skirting the ridge, apparently avoiding them. Mr. Sites and Mr. Van Bibber took their guns and started after them, when two of the three men ran away, leaving one, who was found to be an Indian boy of fifteen years. Undoubtedly more of this cruel practice existed in early days than has ever been realized. The country in and about Antelope Valley abounds in interesting incidents; and it is indeed pleasing to hear Mr. Sites relate his reminiscences of the locality, particularly of the aborigines and of the early hunting days. In early days Mr. Sites and his brother John often hunted big game. Mr. Sites still enjoys the sport, and nearly every year goes on a hunting trip. Of late he goes to Hat Creek and Mt. Lassen, where he meets with success, each year bringing back his trophies of deer horns.

Mr. Sites was for years a member of the board of trustees of Antelope school district. His wife is now a member and the clerk of the board. He is an independent Democrat, and a member of the County Central Committee; and he has served on the grand jury.

JACOB FRUCHTENICHT

Colusa County and the state of California owe a debt of gratitude to the men of enterprise and public spirit who have untiringly given of their time and effort to aid in establishing the industrial interests of their communities on a firm foundation, and thus also in building up one of the greatest commonwealths of our union of states. Of this number Jacob Fruchtenicht is counted a leader in his section. He was born near Uetersen, Holstein, Germany, on November 6, 1851, and was a son of Deiterich and Annie (Kahke) Fruchtenicht. The mother died when her son Jacob was a child of five years. There were three other children in the family: Deiterich, now in California; John, in Washington; and Anna, in Germany. The father married again, and had the following children by that union: August, Herman, Otto, Rebecca (deceased), Augusta, and Elizabeth (who died aged six months). The father is still living in Germany, at the advanced age of ninety-two.

Jacob Fruchtenicht was educated in the German schools in his neighborhood, and at the age of nineteen, in 1870, sailed from Hamburg for the New World, with California as his objective point. From New York he took passage on another steamer for Aspinwall, crossed the Isthmus on the railroad, and then took ship for San Francisco, where he arrived in due time. He first found work in Alameda County, where he labored a few months; and in the fall of the same year he came to Colusa County. He worked as a ranch hand for various ranchers for about ten years, saving his money, and in 1880 bought out Joe Hauchilt, and with a partner, Jasper Kolpien, began farming on the one hundred fifty acres thus acquired. Three years later he bought out his partner, and ever since has been managing his operations alone. When he bought his partner's interest, he also bought his one hundred fifty acres, and in 1892 added thirty-four acres more, giving him three hundred thirty-four acres of fine land, which he has been cultivating for years with good success. He raises grain, hay and stock, and has a small dairy of Holstein and Jersey cows. The improvements seen on the place today were put there by Mr. Fruchtenicht himself, who has worked



J W Hastings

hard and successfully to build up a good property. With his son John he also owns three hundred twenty acres one half mile south of his place; and they also rent other lands.

Mr. Fruchtenicht chose for his first wife Annie Rechter, who died about a year later, leaving a baby boy seven days old, named John. The second marriage united him with Maria Rechter, a sister of his first wife. She was born in Holstein, Germany. Of this union eleven children were born: Herman, who married Josie Hahn, and lives in Arbuckle; Lillie, wife of Rolla Hill, of Grimes; Annie, who died aged two years; Charles, who died aged eight months; Mary, Mrs. Grove Beckley, of Grimes; and Otto, Emma, Hilda, Wilbert, Jennie and Ernest. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Fruchtenicht is a supporter of all the charities of that organization. He was naturalized in 1877, and has been a member of the county grand jury. In politics he is a Republican on national issues; but in local affairs he considers men rather than party. A self-made man, he has won his success by hard work and good management, and now is able to enjoy comforts of which he had to deny himself while working hard to acquire a competence.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HASTINGS

Those men and women who were trained to useful occupations under the pioneer conditions when the Middle West was the frontier, and who received their education in the log schoolhouses, have been the bulwarks of our civilization. Their ranks are thinning rapidly; yet there are still some of them left to recount the hardships and privations endured, which, when compared with our modern conveniences and facilities, seem almost unbearable. George W. Hastings, of Maxwell, is one of these pioneer men. He was born near Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, on November 21, 1833. His father, James Hastings, served in an artillery regiment in the War of 1812; and his grandfather Hastings served in the Revolutionary War, and was in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The paternal great-grandfather came from England and settled in New Hampshire. George Hastings' mother was Prudence Dickerson, a native of Vermont.

George W. Hastings lived in Ohio, and attended school there until he was sixteen. The family then went to Johnson County, Iowa, settling near Iowa City, where the father improved a farm. George finished his education in the log schoolhouse there, after which he engaged in teaming. There were no railroads in that

section, and all produce had to be hauled to the larger market places or to the wharves on the Mississippi River at Muscatine for shipment. He hauled logs to Iowa City until he was twenty-two, and then left home for a trip through Louisiana and Texas, returning to Iowa in the fall of 1860, where he farmed in Polk County until 1865.

In 1865 Mr. Hastings joined a wagon train of three hundred people, with wagons drawn by both oxen and horses, for the journey to California. They left Des Moines in April, 1865, and arrived in Marysville in September. Mr. Hastings went to work on a ranch, and later rented some land on the Sacramento River near Meridian, in Sutter County, where he raised grain until 1869. That year he came over into Colusa County, and for three years farmed on the Hagar ranch near Mooney's ferry. In 1873 he ventured out on the plains and bought one hundred sixty acres north of Maxwell; and there he has lived ever since. He planted fruit and shade trees, erected a house and other buildings, and engaged in raising grain. For over forty years Mr. Hastings ran a threshing outfit through five counties in the valley; and he is well known all over the section where he traveled.

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa, on June 12, 1861, Mr. Hastings was married to Mary M. Harris, who was born in Indiana, June 8, 1840. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hastings: Mary Rosa, Mrs. Ellis of Maxwell; James W., a farmer near Glenn; Isaac M., a conductor in Sacramento; Prudence, Mrs. Kelly, also of Sacramento; Newton H., a farmer near Maxwell; Ida, Mrs. Roscoe, who lives in Sacramento; George W., a farmer near Maxwell; Georgia Viola, Mrs. Laban of Arizona; Hattie, Mrs. Turner of Oakland; and Matthew E., who is assisting his father. There are eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild to brighten the evening of Mr. Hastings' life. Mr. Hastings was bereaved of his beloved wife, on January 28, 1911. Her passing was mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. Hastings is a prominent Mason, a member of Maxwell Lodge, No. 288, F. & A. M. He has served as a school trustee, and been active in maintaining good schools; and he has been a member of the county grand juries. Now at the age of eighty-four, he is still hale and hearty; and with the aid of his son, Matthew E., he still runs his ranch, where for over fifty years he has been a grain farmer. He is public-spirited and hospitable, and has always been on the square in all of his dealings. He has friends all over the Sacramento Valley.

CHARLES WILLIAM LOVELACE

The state of Missouri has given this portion of the West many of her stalwart sons, and they have proven important factors in the upbuilding of the communities in which they have cast their lot. One of these is Charles W. Lovelace, who was born in Montgomery County, Mo., on February 27, 1860. He is a son of John and Ann (Shearin) Lovelace, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Lovelace is therefore a true son of the South, both by birth and by ancestry; and he also has the honor of being a descendant of pioneers of California, as John and Ann Lovelace came to the state, via Panama, in 1867, bringing their family with them, and settled in Bear Valley, near Sulphur Springs. Here the founder of the family bought land and engaged in the cattle business. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, as follows: Lucy, wife of G. B. Harden; Martha, wife of Wm. H. Miles; and Charles W., Mrs. U. W. Brown, John H., Walter, and Stewart.

Charles W. Lovelace received the foundation of his education in the schools of Bear Valley, and afterwards attended Pierce Christian College, where he was graduated in 1883. He then taught school for one year in Bear Valley, after which he engaged in farming, first renting land near Colusa, and later in the hills near Sites. He finally settled in Maxwell, in 1898, and engaged in the real estate business, buying and selling large ranches, principally in Colusa County. He has probably owned and sold more land than any one else in the community. Mr. Lovelace owns forty acres east of town, planted to alfalfa, and three hundred twenty acres south of town, which is being developed into a fine ranch. This ranch is devoted to the raising of alfalfa, cattle, sheep and hogs. Besides these properties he also owns about one thousand acres of farming lands in this vicinity, in addition to his residence and other property in Maxwell, where he makes his home.

On Grand Island, June 1, 1884, Charles William Lovelace was united in marriage with Nellie J. Clark, a native of Colusa County, born near Grimes. She is a daughter of an old pioneer of California, Andrew Clark, who crossed the plains in early days and was a farmer and stock-raiser on Grand Island, and also in Modoc County. Her mother was Martha Grimes, a sister of Cleaton Grimes, the founder of Grimes, and an own cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant. Mrs. Lovelace's grandmother was named Susan Grant. Nellie Clark attended Pierce Christian College before marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Lovelace are the parents of four children: Blanche,

a graduate of San Francisco State Normal School, and a school-teacher in Inyo County; Esther, wife of A. M. Anderson; William H., assistant cashier of the Bank of Maxwell; and Clark, manager of his father's large ranch properties.

Mr. Lovelace is one of the prominent and successful ranchers of Colusa County. He is a self-made man, and owes his success entirely to his own capabilities. Aided by a good education, he has made the most of his opportunities, and well deserves the success which has crowned his efforts. He is a strong advocate of progress and advancement, and a willing supporter of worthy projects for the development of his district.

MRS. CLARA C. PACKER

It did not need the enfranchisement of women to bring out the executive ability and far-sightedness of Mrs. Clara C. Packer, of the Princeton precinct, Colusa County; for she inherited from her father, James Jones, a California pioneer and a successful merchant at La Porte, Plumas County, those qualities which have given him the reputation of being one of the best business men in his county. These, with her own sound common sense and native ability, have made her one of the best-known women in the northern part of the Sacramento Valley; and she has the further distinction of being the only woman director of a bank in Colusa County.

Mrs. Packer is the daughter of James Jones, a native of Cumberland, Md., who came to California in 1862 with his parents, Austin and Celia (Spill) Jones, both born in England. The family migrated from Maryland to Plumas County, Cal., in 1862. In La Porte James Jones began clerking in a store, at the age of thirteen, and soon after began buying and selling gold dust on his own account. Later he became a merchant; and today he is one of the prominent old business men of his county. Mr. Jones is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. His wife, California Remington, was born in Forbestown, a daughter of a pioneer family. She died in La Porte, leaving eight children, of whom Mrs. Packer is the oldest.

Clara C. Jones received her education in the schools of Plumas County, from which she graduated; and on October 17, 1897, she was united in marriage with Albert Marshall Packer. For seven years thereafter they lived at La Porte, and then moved to San Francisco, where Mr. Packer followed the carpenter's trade. In 1905 Mr. Packer purchased the Lincoln tract of thirteen hun-



Helena E. Parker



A. M. Parker

dred acres, the present home place in Colusa County. Here he erected a fine three-story residence, which was destroyed by fire in 1909. He then rebuilt on the same site as before. Mr. Packer was not spared to enjoy his new home very long, for on March 12, 1910, he died, on his ranch, leaving his widow, three children, and his mother, to mourn his loss.

Albert Marshall Packer was born in Sierra County, November 25, 1861. He was a son of William Packer, who came to California in 1854, and grandson of Job Packer, a native of Pennsylvania and a member of the Society of Friends. William Packer was born in the Keystone State, and was among the first Pennsylvanians to settle in California. He was a miner, as were two of his brothers, George F. and Marshall, who had come to this state in 1852, to seek their fortunes in the mines. While working his mine at Rock Creek, William Packer went back to Pennsylvania; and on January 2, 1861, married Miss Sarah Emily Young. He came back with his wife to California, where their son, Albert M., was born. William Packer died on Slate Creek, Plumas County, in January, 1903, aged seventy-two years. After his death his widow made her home with her son and her daughter-in-law. She was hale and active until her seventy-eighth year, when she died suddenly, on June 14, 1917. She was owner of a farm of one hundred sixty acres back in her home county in Pennsylvania.

After the death of Albert Packer, the care of the ranch fell upon his widow, who then showed her ability to manage financial affairs. She leases part of the land, six hundred acres being in rice and four hundred in barley, and farms the balance, with her cousin, Walter Mortimore, as her superintendent. She became a stockholder in the First National Bank of Colusa, and later was elected a member of the board of directors.

Mrs. Packer's three children are: Ella, a graduate of the Colusa high school, now a junior at the University of California, at Berkeley; Nettie L., a student in the Princeton high school; and George Albert. With all her diversified interests, Mrs. Packer still finds time to give to charitable enterprises, and lends her support to projects that have for their aim the general improvement of conditions in her community and throughout the state. She has a wide acquaintance in the Sacramento Valley, where she has made many warm friends.

MR. AND MRS. G. H. HIGH

Mr. and Mrs. High are operating a ranch about three miles from Grimes. Mr. High is a North Carolinian, while Mrs. High (who was formerly Rose Isabella Poundstone) was born in Amador County, Cal. Mrs. High was educated in the Convent at Benicia, and was married to Mr. High in 1900. They are successfully carrying on the four-hundred-acre ranch property in Grand Island precinct, Colusa County, specializing in grain-raising and hog-raising—two industries for which Colusa County is noted. Mr. and Mrs. High are the parents of three children: Marcella, Herbert and Muriel. The family enjoy the esteem and respect of many friends in their community.

JOHN EDGAR CAIN

The Bank of Arbuckle stands for prosperity and conservatism; and much of its prosperity, and present solid standing in the community, and among the banking concerns of the Sacramento Valley, is traceable to the individuality of its genial cashier, John Edgar Cain. A native of the county, Mr. Cain was born on Grand Island, January 17, 1860. His education was obtained in the public schools of Colusa; Hesperian College, at Woodland; and Pierce Christian College, at College City, where he remained three years. Upon leaving this institution of learning he embarked in business under the firm name of Cain & Martin, continuing in this relation for five years, after which he farmed for a like period with very satisfactory success. Mr. Cain then was employed in the general store owned by H. H. Seaton, at Arbuckle, for about eighteen months. While thus engaged he helped organize the Bank of Arbuckle by interesting others in the enterprise; and upon its organization, on July 1, 1901, he became assistant cashier. He also owned considerable stock in the bank, and was its secretary and a member of its board of directors. In 1907 he was made cashier, and the interests of the Bank of Arbuckle, which started with a capital of \$50,000, have since received his careful attention. In 1917 its capital, surplus and undivided profits were \$70,000; its deposits were \$100,000 in excess of 1916; and it had earned a surplus of \$20,000, making it a sound and growing concern. Its officers are: George C. Meckfessel, president; C. B. Morrison, vice-president; John E. Cain,

cashier; and these, with H. V. Traynham and Asa Kalfsbeck, make up the very efficient board of directors, who work in harmony at all times.

The pioneer of the Cain family, who founded the name in California, and gave to the state two stalwart sons who have followed in the footsteps of their honored sire, was Isaac Newton Cain, who crossed the plains from Missouri in 1849, when a young man of twenty-six years. He was born in Clay County, that state, on August 27, 1823. His early life had been spent on a farm, and he was well equipped to carry on the work of a farmer wherever he might be located. He was peacefully following that occupation when the news of the discovery of gold in California changed his plans, and he decided to go West and seek his fortune in the mines. With his brother William and others, he crossed the plains over the old Santa Fe trail, and arriving at his destination, mined for about five years. In 1855 he took up government land on Dry Slough, improved it, and began raising grain and stock. He became a very prominent man in Colusa County. In 1866 he was elected public administrator and coroner, and the following year moved to Colusa. Upon the death of the sheriff of the county, he was appointed to fill the vacancy; and at the next general election he was a candidate for the office, and was elected. He filled the office for a number of years. Subsequently Mr. Cain engaged in the mercantile business with the firm of Harris, Hart & Company, and later with the firm of Estell, Cain & Lovelace, until he sold out in 1874 and moved to a ranch near College City, where he farmed until his death, in August, 1901. For fifty years he was a deacon in the Christian Church; and he was one of the organizers, and for ten years was president of the board of trustees, of Pierce Christian College. Fraternally, he was a Mason. In 1854, in Missouri, Mr. Cain married Mrs. Susan Jane (Brasfield) Miles, a widow with one son, W. H. Miles, who became a prominent man in Colusa, serving as county clerk several years. Mrs. Cain bore her husband five children, of whom two sons are living, John Edgar and T. D. Cain. The latter married Ella Glasscock, of Yolo County; and they had four children.

In College City, John E. Cain was united in marriage with Lizzie L. Clarke, born in Indiana, a daughter of William J. Clarke, who came to California and settled in Yolo County in 1850, and later farmed for twenty years in Colusa County. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cain nine children have been born: Ellsworth, bookkeeper in the Bank of Arbuckle; Edna, married to W. H. Lovelace; Celia; Vernon, a rancher in the county; and Fern, Mildred, Virgil, Norma and Marjorie. Mr. Cain was one of the original stockholders in the Arbuckle and College City Rochdale com-

panies. He served as a trustee, and as clerk of the board, of the Pierce Joint Union High School, comprising twelve districts. He is a stanch Democrat, always ready to do his part to advance the best interests of the county; and no man has done more towards the expansion and development of the Arbuckle district than John E. Cain.

JOHN C. WARD

This worthy citizen and pioneer of Arbuckle came to California in 1869, and has taken part in the wonderful development of the state since that date. A native of North Carolina, John C. Ward was born on March 17, 1840, and was reared in that state and in Tennessee, where his parents had moved when he was a lad. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Confederate army, in which he served valiantly, being twice wounded—once in the side and once in the arm. At the close of hostilities he resumed his trade as harness-maker, which he followed for several years in Versailles, Mo. Having fully made up his mind to come to California and cast in his lot with the growing Western state, he closed up his business and came. Mr. Ward spent the first year here on a ranch north of what is now the site of Arbuckle. He built the very first house in the place, and opened a harness shop to do repair work for the ranchers in the neighborhood. For many years he conducted this shop, and later was engaged as a carpenter, and as a contractor and builder, working on many of the buildings in the growing town, as well as in the surrounding country. For some time Mr. Ward was constable of the town; and in many ways he has shown his public spirit in furthering the best interests of the community, where he has lived for almost half a century. He helped to organize Meridian Lodge, No. 182, F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member.

On February 18, 1866, in Missouri, John C. Ward and Mary E. Weaver were united in marriage; and they have seven children: William, a stockman of Arbuckle; Susan, who married R. Griffin, of Esparto; Lucy, the wife of E. H. Peake, manager of the warehouse at Hershey siding; Nellie, the first child born in Arbuckle, who became the wife of J. D. Bradford, and lives in Sacramento; Lelah, Mrs. R. Moore, of Stockton; Charles, with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Marysville; and Mrs. Eva Lausten, of Maxwell. This worthy couple have ten grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. On February 18, 1917, the fifty-first anniversary of their marriage was celebrated in an appropriate manner



Eugene J Butler

Anna Butler

at their home, where they received the congratulations of their many friends and relatives, all of whom wish them many more years of life. Mrs. Ward was born in Booneville, Ky. She is a woman of kindly and charitable nature, always responding to a call for aid from the sick and afflicted, amongst whom she nursed for many years, encouraging and cheering them by her kind ministrations. She is a devout member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church at Arbuckle, and is loved by every one.

EUGENE THOMPSON BUTLER

It is interesting to chronicle the life history of the pioneers who braved frontier dangers and hardships. Such a man is Eugene T. Butler, born in De Witt, Clinton County, Iowa, January 22, 1855. His father, John P. Butler, was born in Indiana. He was a millwright by trade, and settled in Clinton County, Iowa, where he married and was engaged in farming. On the breaking out of the Civil War he volunteered his services, enlisting in Company H, Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment until he was taken ill at the siege of Vicksburg, from which illness he died in 1863. The mother, Mary Shields before her marriage, was born in Indiana. Her half brother, Major John Lynch, was major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry; and six of her nephews served under him in the same regiment during the Civil War. Some years after the death of John P. Butler his widow was married again, to William Gibbs, who died in Iowa. By the first union she had four children; and by the second, two. She passed away in Elk Creek, Cal.

Eugene Thompson Butler was the fourth child of his mother's first marriage, and was reared in Iowa until fifteen years of age. His education necessarily was limited, since he and his brothers, after his father's death, during the Civil War, were compelled to go to work when they were mere lads, and were kept busy in the fields. At thirteen years of age he bound his station in the grain fields of Iowa, with the other men.

On reaching fifteen years, Eugene Butler emigrated to California, arriving on October 24, 1870; and here he worked at the old John Williams sawmill, above Elk Creek. Later, he worked with his brother-in-law, Hugh Nelson, who was in the sheep business; and in 1883 he went to Washington, driving a band of sheep through for Warren Green. He remained in Yakima County, Wash., farming and logging, and was married there, in August, 1884, to Miss Annie O'Neal, a native of that state, born in

Olympia. She was a daughter of Abija and Minerva (Underwood) O'Neal, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively, and pioneers of Washington, who crossed the plains with ox teams in 1852. Five children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Butler: Charles, a merchant in Elk Creek; Hugh; Alma, Mrs. Warmack, of Willows; Bessie, Mrs. Jess Haskell, of Fruto; and Etta, who lives with her parents.

In 1887, Mr. Butler, with his wife, returned to Elk Creek and engaged in the sheep business there with Warren Green, and later in the cattle business, the partnership lasting until the death of Mr. Green. After the death of Mr. Green the partnership was continued with his heirs, a period of twenty-five years in all. In 1915, Mr. Butler sold out his interests. He now lives on his ranch of one hundred twenty acres, in the Oakdale district, retired from active cares, and enjoying the fruits of his years of industry, and the reward of the hardships endured during early life.

In national politics Mr. Butler is a Republican; locally he supports those men he finds best fitted for their respective offices. He has served on the county grand jury, and also as school trustee in Strong and Oakdale districts; and he has always been actively interested in all movements for the progress and upbuilding of his section.

GEORGE B. PENCE

As supervisor from the fourth district, George B. Pence, of Maxwell, is holding a position of importance among the public officials of Colusa County, with credit to himself, and with satisfaction to his constituents. He is a man of marked business ability, good judgment, and upright principles, and enjoys to a high degree the esteem and respect of the community. Of honored pioneer stock, he was born near Staunton, Macoupin County, Ill., October 25, 1865, a son of Samuel and Eliza (Griswold) Pence, natives of Pennsylvania and Vermont respectively. The father crossed the plains with ox teams, from Illinois to California, in 1854, mined in the Sierras near Forbestown for a time, and then returned home by way of Cape Horn and continued farming in Illinois. In 1872 he came back to California to find a location that suited him, intending to go back later for his family. In 1876 he brought his family and settled in the Antelope Valley, Colusa County. He leased land from John Sites, and for four years farmed to grain on a large scale, meeting with very good returns. He then took up a government claim in Letts Valley, on the south side of Snow Mountain, proved up on it, and for four years was

engaged in raising horses and cattle. One year was spent on the Cleghorn ranch in Grapevine Valley, after which, in 1884, he settled in Maxwell and built the Maxwell Hotel, where for twenty-five years he was "mine host" to the traveling public, among whom he became widely and favorably known. In 1909 he moved to the state of Washington, where he died. He was a member of Maxwell Lodge, No. 288, F. & A. M. His three sons are living: James S. and Charles, both in Washington; and George B., of this review.

George B. Pence finished his education in Colusa County, after which he assisted his father on the ranches, and then became his partner in the Maxwell Hotel, from 1884 till 1896. From 1896 to 1898 he farmed in Washington. On his return to California he spent one year in Indian Valley and four years on the Morris Dooling ranch, in Antelope Valley, raising grain and stock, after which he was engaged in the same enterprise on the Laugenour ranch of two thousand seven hundred forty acres in the same valley. In August, 1914, he bought fifty-two and one half acres near Maxwell; and he is now devoting his time and energies to developing it into a modern dairy, alfalfa and fruit ranch. He has his own water system, with fine wells and pumping plant to supply his needs for domestic and irrigating purposes. In four years his place has become one of the show places in the county. Mr. Pence is still operating the Laugenour place. In 1913 he took into partnership with himself his son Marvin Earl Pence, who resides on the ranch. Some six hundred acres a year is planted to grain; and the balance is devoted to raising cattle, horses, mules and hogs. The place is operated with the latest improved machinery.

Mr. Pence was united in marriage at College City, August 13, 1891, with Irene Estelle Suggett, who was born in Missouri. She is a daughter of George H. Suggett, a veteran of the Civil War, who served in a Missouri regiment in the Federal army. Mr. Suggett became a pioneer of College City, and is now living retired in Sacramento, enjoying a well-earned rest. Of this marriage four children have been born: Marvin Earl, George Howard, Buford Eugene, and Mattie Irene. Mr. Pence is giving his children a good education, and is fitting them well for positions in life. In politics he is a Democrat; and he has always been active in the councils of the party. For eight years in succession he was constable of Maxwell; and so well did he discharge the duties of the office that he was favorably considered for supervisor, and was induced to become a candidate for the office from the fourth district of Colusa County in 1912. He made the race for the office, and won by a handsome majority over his opponent. He gave his time unsparingly to the duties of the position, and worked hard for his

district, always striving to do the most good for the greatest number of people. At the expiration of his term he was a candidate for reelection in 1916, and was again chosen to the office. Mr. Pence is a member of Maxwell Lodge, No. 288, F. & A. M., and of Maxwell Lodge, No. 361, I. O. O. F. He has a wide acquaintance, and many friends, in the northern part of California, and especially in the Sacramento Valley.

ROBERT YARBROUGH

A pioneer business man of Maxwell, Colusa County, Robert Yarbrough has been a factor in the growth of the town and district, and has aided materially in their development. A Southerner by birth, like so many of the pioneers of the Sacramento Valley, he was born in Hopkins County, Ky., November 2, 1857, and was raised on a farm there until twenty-one years of age. Being an ambitious young man, on reaching his majority he desired to broaden his horizon, and went to Colorado, where he worked in the mines for a year and a half. He then moved further west, arriving in the Golden State in 1880. He first came to Fresno, but located in Madera, where he remained for two years.

In the year 1882, Mr. Yarbrough came to Colusa County and engaged in farm work on ranches on Grand Island. He later rented a part of the Joe Evans ranch and farmed it to grain for four years, when he became manager of the Joe Evans Stock Ranch on Madeline Plains, in Lassen County. He proved to be a most capable manager, and met with success; but wishing to employ his capacities directly in his own behalf, in 1893 he settled in Maxwell, Colusa County. Here Mr. Yarbrough established a butcher business, which he personally conducted for seventeen years. At the same time he bought a four-hundred-thirty-acre ranch west of town, his present home place, planting some of the acreage to grain and using the balance for pasture land and stock-raising. A lover of fine horses, Mr. Yarbrough has raised some splendid specimens of saddle and work horses, and has gained recognition throughout this section as a breeder of fine horses. Besides his ranch property he owns several lots in Maxwell. Like many other progressive ranchers in this section, he is devoting a considerable acreage to rice-culture, which is proving an important industry in the valley. This year (1917) he is planting one hundred acres of his ranch to rice.

With these multiplied business interests, Mr. Yarbrough has found time to help in the upbuilding of his district, especially

along educational lines. He is a school trustee, and has been on the school board for eighteen years; and during that time he has been unsparing in his efforts to bring about better educational facilities for the community. He was the chief promoter of the new Maxwell grammar school, one of the best school buildings in the county. It is constructed of reinforced concrete, Mission style, with fine interior finish. It has its own heating and water system, and is modern in every way.

Mr. Yarbrough was united in marriage at Grimes, on November 12, 1889, with Rebecca Vann, a native of Potter Valley, Mendocino County, Cal., and a daughter of William H. and Angeline (Cates) Vann, born in Tennessee and Missouri respectively. Her people were one of the pioneer families of the state, having crossed the plains with ox teams about 1854. Mrs. Yarbrough was reared and educated in Los Angeles. Five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Yarbrough: William R., proprietor of the Maxwell meat market; Burr, a farmer; Vann, attending high school; and John and Henry, students in the grammar school.

JOHN H. LOVELACE

The genial and popular Justice of the Peace of Maxwell, Colusa County, John H. Lovelace, has brought to his office those qualities of diplomacy and fair dealing for which the South is noted. A native of Missouri, he was born in Montgomery County, February 10, 1865, a son of John and Ann (Shearin) Lovelace, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of North Carolina. He is therefore a Southerner "through and through." His parents became pioneers of California; and a résumé of their activities will be found in the sketch of his brother, Charles W. Lovelace.

John H. Lovelace was two years old when the family settled in Bear Valley, Cal. They came to Colusa County, in 1867, and he received his education in the schools of that county. His first employment was on the Stewart Harris ranch. Later he rented land in the Grapevine, Cheney Slough, and Maxwell districts, and farmed several thousand acres of land to grain, meeting with success in the venture. During his farming activities he worked at intervals at the carpenter's trade; and in 1906, in partnership with two of his brothers, Stewart and Walter, he engaged in contracting and building, erecting many of the fine homes in Maxwell, as well as many residences and barns on ranches in the district. He was one of the carpenters that helped build the town hall in Max-

well. The year following the San Francisco fire, 1906-1907, Mr. Lovelace worked on many of the new buildings which went up in those strenuous times, and helped to build up the new San Francisco. He also did carpenter work on Angel Island, in the San Francisco harbor. Judge Lovelace has a place of twenty-five acres, located one half mile south of Maxwell on the state highway. Here he built his bungalow home, and has made other improvements.

Judge Lovelace's marriage united him with Melvina Prine, a native of Colusa County, who died in May, 1904, leaving four children: Mrs. Emma Schoener, Gertrude, Desrosier, and Marion. In 1914, Mr. Lovelace was elected Justice of the Peace of Maxwell Township, and took office on January 1, 1915. He has ably and conscientiously fulfilled the duties of his office, and has won a place for himself in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

OSCAR WAUGH

A representative of a prominent old Southern family, Oscar Waugh was born at Gonzales, Texas, August 8, 1864. His father, James H. Waugh, was born in Amherst County, Va.; while his grandfather, Roderick Waugh, who was of Scotch descent, was a planter in the Old Dominion and served in the War of 1812. James H. Waugh, as a young man, migrated West to Texas, and there was married to Miss Sarah Houston, a native of Texas and a daughter of General Sam Houston, ex-Governor of Texas, who was at the head of the forces that accomplished the independence of Texas. Returning to Virginia, where he owned a plantation, James H. Waugh, on the breaking out of the Civil War, enlisted in the Second Virginia Regiment, serving in the Confederate army until the close of the war. During the war his wife had returned to Texas, where she died soon after the birth of their son, Oscar. After the war, the father resided on his plantation in Amherst County; however, he suffered from wounds received during the war, and died in 1867.

After his father's death, Oscar Waugh lived with an uncle until eleven years of age; but not finding his surroundings congenial, he ran away, and went to Kansas City, Mo. Arriving there, he had but two dollars and ten cents left; but through the aid of relatives in Texas, he attended school two years, and then, on one of his uncle Bob Houston's trips to Kansas City, returned to Texas with him, where he attended school until he returned to Virginia. There he entered Roanoke College. After completing his college

course, he came back to Texas and rode the range for his uncle until 1881, and then rode over the trail to Montana and rode the range in that state until the fall of 1885, at which time he became such a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism that, following the advice of a physician, he took a sea voyage to Alaska and return, only to find that it did not have the desired effect. On his return he took a course of mud baths at Steamboat Springs, Nev., which relieved him of the malady.

Coming to the Sacramento Valley, on May 15, 1886, Mr. Waugh entered the employ of J. S. Garnett, and continued in his employ during his life; and he has remained in the employ of the J. S. Garnett Company since his death. Having had years of experience with cattle and horses, he was soon placed in charge of this branch of the work, a position he has held ever since. He also owns some cattle and horses himself; but his time and attention are given to the J. S. Garnett ranch.

Mr. Waugh's marriage, in 1896, united him with Miss Edna Minton, a native of Kansas; she died in 1898, leaving one child, Ada Virginia, who passed away on March 13, 1915, in her eighteenth year. Mr. Waugh owns a residence on North Shasta Street, Willows. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., at Willows. He has the true hospitality of the Southern gentleman, is well posted on general topics of the day, and is an interesting conversationalist.

CHARLES E. PEARSON

Charles E. Pearson was born in Moniteau County, Mo., March 1, 1852, a son of Charles and Sarah Pearson, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively, and of Scotch descent. The father brought the family across the plains in 1863, when Charles was two years of age. He was reared on a ranch near Dixon, receiving his education in the public schools, with two years at the University of California. He spent ten years on the Stock Exchange in San Francisco. From 1881 till 1885 he was in Texas, after which he returned to California, at the time of his father's death, and assumed the responsibilities of administrator of the estate. After spending a year at mining in Trinity County, he went to Elko County, Nev., in 1886, and began in cattle-raising, locating his ranch on Bruno River. He was among the very first settlers in that region. His place was known as Warm Springs; and he adopted the familiar 17 as his cattle brand. During the twenty-five years of his residence there, he did what he could to build up

the country and advance the cause of education, serving as school trustee. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the state assembly; but it was at the time of the free-silver wave in Nevada, and of course he failed of election. Having sold his ranch in Nevada he located at Willows, Glenn County, Cal., in 1911, where he purchased a ranch of four hundred twelve acres, three miles southwest of the town. This he subdivided into forty-acre and twenty-acre tracts, and sold. Two places he improved with wells and pumping plants, and planted alfalfa, demonstrating it a success. He sold all but sixty acres. In 1912, having traded for a ranch of two hundred sixty-one acres adjoining Stonyford, he moved on the place, where he is now devoting his time to raising, buying, and feeding cattle. He is raising an abundance of hay, having one hundred acres in alfalfa. He has a ditch from Stony Creek, which supplies an abundance of water for irrigation.

Mr. Pearson was married in San Francisco to Miss Emily Johnson, who was born in that city. She died in Elko County, Nev., in 1890, leaving three children: Florence, Mrs. Parkinson; Violet, Mrs. Ross; and Everett, a mining man, all of whom live in Nevada. Mr. Pearson is enterprising and successful, and at the same time liberal and kind-hearted, ever ready to aid those who have been less fortunate; and he is sociable and hospitable to a marked degree.

ELLSWORTH C. HARELSON

The distinction of being the youngest county assessor in California at the present time belongs to Ellsworth C. Harelson, who was elected to this office in 1914, at the age of thirty years, taking office in January, 1915. Mr. Harelson was elected at the primaries, which is sufficient of itself to show his popular standing in the county. He is the son of Adelbert J. and Ida (Thruston) Harelson, the former a native of Wisconsin, and the latter, of Missouri. Ellsworth C. Harelson was born in Orland, Glenn County, September 4, 1884, and was educated in the public schools of his native town, which possesses a fine high school. After graduating from the high school he took a course in the Polytechnic Business College of Oakland, and immediately entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Company in San Francisco, becoming secretary to the general agent. Later he entered the employ of the West Coast Construction Company of the same city. He was traveling salesman for the Edwards Dental Supply Company of the bay city until, with a fine business experience acquired in meeting and deal-



J H Winsom

ing with men, he returned to Orland and entered into partnership with his father in the general contracting and building business. This line of work he followed until 1911. From 1912 to 1913 he served as deputy county assessor, and in 1914 was the popular nominee for assessor, as already stated.

In February, 1916, Ellsworth C. Harelson married Miss Lola Neel, a charming young native daughter of Willows. Mr. and Mrs. Harelson are highly esteemed in their community, where Mr. Harelson is recognized as a rising business man.

THOMAS H. NEWSOM

A pioneer of 1876, in Colusa County, and likewise a veteran of the Civil War, Thomas H. Newsom was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., April 15, 1842. He came from a prominent family of Quakers in Indiana, of Irish ancestry. He had but a limited school education; for his father, William Newsom, died when his son was but three years old, and after his mother, Elizabeth Seibert Newsom, married again, his stepfather required his services at an age when other lads were going to school. However, he was a close student of current literature, and through wide reading and his travels he became a well-informed man. In 1857, when Thomas was fifteen years old, the family moved over into Illinois. He worked at farming until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he decided to join the colors and enlisted, on July 8, 1862, in Company A, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. As a private soldier he did his duty honorably, taking part in many engagements. Among the more important of these were the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Knoxville, Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattanooga, and Bridgeport. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and took part in the battles at Richmond (Ky.), Iuka, Corinth, and Nashville. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Richmond, Ky. At the close of the war he was discharged with rank of corporal. His regiment, the Twelfth Indiana, had the honor of leading Sherman's Army in the Grand Review at Washington, at the close of the war. He was a member of New Monitor Post, No. 144, G. A. R.

Returning once more to civil pursuits, Mr. Newsom went to Springfield, Mo., and for ten years was engaged in buying and selling live stock. Thinking to see more of the country and investigate the opportunities on the Pacific Coast, in 1876 he came to California, where he was employed on the Devenpeck ranch, in Colusa County, for five years. He then purchased two hundred forty

acres of land located three and one half miles west of Willows, and engaged in raising grain for the next ten years. Soon after the death of his first wife, he sold his Glenn County ranch and moved to Butte County. A few years were spent in that county very profitably. From 1897 to 1900 he was in Redding, Tehama County, dealing in live stock; and it is safe to say that no one was better posted on values than was he. He came back to the scenes of his first efforts, and farmed on three hundred twenty acres west of Willows until he moved to the vicinity of Glenn, where, in 1910, he bought one hundred thirteen and one half acres. This property he improved, clearing the land and making of the place a comfortable home and a model ranch, where he profitably carried on general farming. During his long residence in this part of the Sacramento Valley, Mr. Newsom witnessed many changes in the country; and as he was able, he helped along many worthy projects for the uplifting of the people and the establishment of good government. A loyal Republican, but never an aspirant for office, he met in the councils of the party, where he cast his influence for good.

On August 28, 1893, Mr. Newsom was united in marriage with Mrs. Lillian (Hanson) Miller, who was born in Sutter City, October 23, 1855, a daughter of Wm. Patton Hanson, mention of whom is made in the sketch of N. P. Hanson. Although Mr. Newsom had no children, he took great pleasure in the company of young people; and he was highly regarded as one who showed public spirit on every occasion. He always favored and supported good schools, good roads, and good government. After a lingering illness from heart failure and kidney trouble, he passed to his reward on September 2, 1917, mourned by his widow and a large circle of friends.

JAMES EWING MITCHELL

One of the last remaining of the old pioneers of the northern part of what is now Glenn County, and a man who has always had the respect and confidence of all his acquaintances, is James Ewing Mitchell, who was born in Roane County, Tenn., September 4, 1830. His parents, George and Sarah (Ewing) Mitchell, were also natives of that state, their parents having been among the earliest pioneers there. In 1837 the family moved to the new territory of Missouri, and settled on a farm in Polk County, which the father worked until his death in 1847.

James Mitchell attended the public schools of Missouri and took a course in Ebenezer College, near Springfield, that state; and when not in school, he worked on the farm. In 1854 he

crossed the plains with a band of cattle that he had bought in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, and only lost seven per cent. of them in the long drive to California. He located in Butte County, on the Sacramento River, opposite St. John, where for three years he was engaged in cattle-raising. In 1857 he returned to Missouri, and in partnership with an uncle, Col. Adam C. Mitchell, engaged in horse- and mule-trading at Bolivar, in Polk County. In 1864 he again came to California, by way of New York City and Panama. For six years he managed the John M. Montgomery ranch on the Sacramento River, known thereafter as the Montgomery & Mitchell ranch, on the Tehama and Glenn County line, near Kirkwood. They owned eighteen thousand sheep, which they sold on the hoof in bands of from one hundred to three thousand; they bred fine stock, and paid at one time six hundred dollars for one sheep; another time they paid one thousand dollars for two ewes and three lambs. After the death of Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Mitchell sold out in 1876, and purchased six hundred forty acres of land five and one half miles northeast of Orland, in what is now Glenn County, where for thirty years he ranched with very gratifying success. He has always been recognized as one of the pioneers in the sheep business, as there were no high-grade sheep here before his time, but only the Spanish variety, with little or no wool. This gave Mr. Mitchell the idea of importing some good stock. He found that it took about seven years to get a high-graded animal; but he persevered until he had a splendid flock—so much so, that John S. Wise of San Francisco, and other prominent sheep men and buyers, said that Mr. Mitchell had the highest-graded band of sheep in the Sacramento Valley. Later he traveled and sold sheep all over the state, and in Nevada, being particularly well and favorably known all over Tehama, Butte, Colusa and Glenn Counties. He has made many trips East and back to California, making the trip twice across the plains and back, twice by way of Panama, and once by the Nicaragua route.

Mr. Mitchell was married in Willows, Cal., his wife being Miss Eliza Cleek, a native of Shelby County, Mo. Her father, Andrew Cleek, a native of Virginia, crossed the plains in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa County. He was a member of the first jury in Colusa County to pronounce the sentence that hanged a man. This was at Monroeville, then the county seat. He was also a member of the first board of supervisors. Mrs. Mitchell was educated in the public schools of this state and in the college at San Jose.

Mr. Mitchell is a Democrat. He was tendered the office of sheriff of Glenn County upon its organization, but declined the honor. He later regretted his action, as the proffer was made by

his friends in both Republican and Democratic circles, who assured him he would have no opposition. On account of his natural diffidence, however, he has always refused public office. He is said to be the oldest living Mason in California, having been made a Mason in Polk County, Mo., in 1857. He now belongs to Chico Lodge, No. 111, F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master; Chico Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M.; and Chico Commandery, No. 12, K. T. For a man of his age Mr. Mitchell is wonderfully well-preserved. Though in his eighty-seventh year, he is hale and hearty, with a memory as keen as when he was a young man.

LINDLEY P. FARNHAM

The name of Farnham has been associated with Glenn County since the year 1876, when Rev. Moses Pember Farnham settled on land near Germantown, where he farmed for many years. He was born in New York, January 20, 1838, and was educated in the public schools and academies of that state, and in Northwestern University, in Illinois, of which he was a graduate. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment for service during the Civil War; and when he received his discharge at the close of hostilities it was with the rank of first lieutenant. He married Mary M. Cromwell, who was born in New York on March 10, 1841. With his wife, he came to California in 1867, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was a Methodist minister, and Methodist ministers have been pioneers since the days of John Wesley.

Upon the arrival of the Reverend Farnham and his good wife in this state, he went at once to Weaverville, Trinity County, then a booming mining town, and preached the gospel to its people. Later he went to Chico, Butte County, where he preached on Sundays, and taught school on week days for a living. In 1876 he settled in what is now Glenn County, and farmed a section of land near Germantown. In that neighborhood he taught one school for nine years, meanwhile preaching the gospel whenever the call came to do so. On July 17, 1896, this Christian soldier passed to his reward. It was such men as he who "carried the cross" in California when the paths were trails; and the present generation, worshiping in the fine church edifices of today, owe much to these godly, fearless pioneer ministers who unselfishly preached for the Master's sake, and meanwhile taught school, and plowed and sowed the land like other men, for a living. His widow is still living at her home in Willows. Reverend and Mrs. Farnham were the parents of four children: Daniel C., an osteopathic physician

in San Francisco; Olive M., a teacher in the schools at Willows; Mrs. Amy P. Thomas, of Orland; and Judge Lindley P., of this review.

Lindley P. Farnham was born in the Germantown district, January 15, 1878. He received his education in the public schools of Glenn County, and was graduated from the high school at Willows with the class of 1902. He later read law in the office of Judge O. Pirkey, was admitted to the bar of the state in 1904, and began the practice of his profession in Willows. From the start he began to build up a good practice, and to take part in all movements for the public good. He is a prominent factor in the Republican ranks, and was a candidate, in 1906, for Justice of the Peace from the fourth judicial township, which comprises two supervisorial districts, including the town of Willows. This is a strong Democratic district, but Judge Farnham won by a handsome majority; and so satisfactorily were the duties of the office discharged that he has been returned to the office twice. He is also serving as city recorder of Willows, and maintains an office in the city hall on Butte Street. His private practice is confined to civil actions. He is a member of Monroe Lodge, No. 289, I. O. O. F., and of the Rebekahs. He has passed all the chairs of the former, and is now a Past Noble Grand. The judge has won his own way, and is accorded a prominent place among the leading men of Glenn County, where his entire life has been spent.

JOSEPH C. EUBANK

Among the leaders who have guided the public affairs of the progressive town of Willows, is J. C. Eubank, the town clerk, who was born in Kentucky, December 13, 1847. When he was seven years old, the family moved to Texas, where he grew up on a farm near Austin. He attended the public schools, getting such education as he could, and meanwhile devotedly assisted his father on the home ranch. Later, when grown, he began to farm on his own account; and having a natural liking for agriculture, he pursued it for ten years, and with success. He then studied for the ministry of the Christian Church, and having satisfied the high standards of that communion, he was ordained at Salado, in Texas. He preached the gospel in Central and Northern Texas, and through his ministry many were brought to repentance. While in that state he became a member of the Texas Christian Missionary Association.

Deciding to migrate further West, the Reverend Mr. Eubank came to Willows in December, 1912, where for two years he was the acceptable pastor of the Christian Church. In the work of his ministry, however, he became impressed with the urgent need of more earnest endeavor along civic lines; and resigning his pulpit, he was elected town clerk in 1913, the choice being a decided vote of confidence on the part of his fellow citizens. About the same time, he opened an office for the real estate and insurance business.

In 1913, Mr. Eubank displayed his business sagacity by opening up an entirely new field in the poultry business, through the adoption of a unique method of fattening turkeys for the holiday market. He leased twenty-five acres south of town, and there he has erected sheds and pens for his broods. Mr. Eubank's method of procedure in this important enterprise is very interesting. He commences in the summer to look about him for choice opportunities to buy turkeys; and by fall he has a thousand or more ranging and fattening in the hills in one immense flock, under the care of a herder, who is employed to look after them on their range, like a shepherd tending a flock of sheep. When the turkeys are killed, they are shipped to the market in San Francisco and Oakland. By a method all his own he has built up a lucrative trade; and he expects to increase the size of his flock each year. In addition to carrying on this enterprise, he also raises hogs on the premises.

Some years ago Mr. Eubank was married to Miss Rebecca Barton, of North Carolina, by whom he has had five children: Otis, Louise, Elizabeth Eva Dena and John—the latter a girl, who is now the wife of W. G. Edwards, of Willows. Mr. Eubank is happy in his home circle. He enjoys the social life of the Masons, in the Blue Lodge at Willows. He was formerly a member of the Royal Arch Chapter in Texas.

HENRY GROVE RAWLINS

The Rawlins family in Glenn County now numbers about fifty. Henry Grove Rawlins, educator and man of business affairs, and for some years past the principal of the Willows grammar school, is a native of Texas, and a son of the Rev. Thomas Franklin Rawlins, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this history. He came to California when he was sixteen years old, learned the printer's trade at Fresno, and set type on the Fresno Republican. In 1889 he came north and located in what is now Glenn County, when the family settled in Butte City. Always thirsting after knowledge, he attended Pierce Christian College at College City, Colusa

County, and also took special courses in education at the University of California. For a time he followed ranching, and then began his career as an educator, teaching his first school in the Grindstone district. He then taught at Edison and Fruto, and later became principal of the Orland grammar school. In 1907 he was made principal of the Willows grammar school, and has since filled the position with satisfaction to the entire community. For the past sixteen years he has been a member of the County Board of Education, of which he has served five times as chairman. He has also acted as one of the trustees of the Willows Public Library, and in 1916 was elected trustee of the city of Willows.

Naturally interested in scientific farming, Mr. Rawlins has invested to a considerable extent in ranch properties. For four years he owned and farmed a ranch of considerable size near Butte City; and he now owns an eighty-three-acre ranch in the Elk Creek district, twenty acres of which is planted to apples. This mountain orchard, planted at timber line, has been developed by him into one of the best in the state.

On November 4, 1894, Mr. Rawlins married Miss Nancy S. Small, a native daughter of California, and the granddaughter of Henry Small, California pioneer and prominent cattle man of Colusa County. Three children have blessed this union: T. Ellsworth, who is taking a special course in soil chemistry at Berkeley, and who is in charge of his father's apple orchard; Aubrey G., also attending the University of California; and G. Allen, a student in the public schools of Willows.

WILLIAM R. ZUMWALT

One of the chief elements in the attractiveness of any town is found in the artistic design and stable quality of its architecture; and when the finest edifices in a community are the product of one of its own gifted and experienced citizens, as is the case with Willows, there is special reason for local pride and satisfaction. W. R. Zumwalt, the prominent contractor and builder of Willows, is a native son, born near Colusa, Colusa County, on February 27, 1885. Mr. Zumwalt's parents are John H. and Fannie (Craigmiles) Zumwalt, natives of Illinois, who came to California in 1880, and in 1890 located at Willows, where the elder Zumwalt followed the carpenter's trade. John Zumwalt is held in high esteem in his community. He is a member of the Masons.

One of three children—the other two being Grover and Eva Zumwalt—William R. Zumwalt was educated at the Willows public

schools, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He then took a course in architectural drawing in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., and as a result he is able to make his own plans for buildings. He has erected many fine residences here, among them being the homes of Frank Glenn and Frank Weinrich; and many others also have been designed by him. Since 1906, Mr. Zumwalt has been engaged in contracting and building throughout Glenn County. He has made a specialty of schoolhouses, having erected the following very creditable buildings: the high school at Willows, the Plaza school near Orland, the Cherokee school west of Orland, the Butte City school at Butte City, and the Union school at the east of Butte City. He was also the builder of the new library at Bayliss. He recently completed three reinforced concrete bridges in the county, and previously erected five of the same kind; and he has built a number of reinforced concrete culverts.

As a man of business affairs, Mr. Zumwalt's interests are varied, including among others an interest in a drug store. He is a member of the firm of Crete & Zumwalt, proprietors of the Willows Pharmacy. Fraternally, he is a Mason, a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 245, of Willows. As a citizen, he is a supporter of all worthy enterprises that have for their aim the upbuilding and betterment of the community.

LARS HANSEN TWEDE

Another illustration of the interesting and valuable contribution made by Denmark and the Danes to the agricultural development of California is afforded in the career and accomplishments of L. H. Twede, the present manager and half-owner of the Twede Ranch & Land Co., of Willows, and one of the leaders in ranching and land development in this section of the state. Born in pastoral Denmark, on June 13, 1852, he did his full duty by his fatherland in three years of exacting service in the army, and then followed general farming in his native country until 1879, when he migrated to the United States. He came almost directly to California, and rented five hundred acres in Alameda County, near Mills College. After a year, however, in the fall of 1881, Mr. Twede removed to Lake County; and for ten years he farmed there with fair success. In 1891 he went to Fresno County, and near Parlier set out eighty acres in an orchard and vineyard. This venture proved to be a success; but he sold out in 1895. He then began contracting for orchard and vineyard work, having



L. N. Chavde

several good orchards to his credit. At the same time he engaged in raising grain. He leased two thousand acres in the Elk Horn district of that county; but a great flood came and wiped away all the fruits of his labors, and in 1903 he removed to Berkeley, where for six years he was active in the hay and grain trade.

In the fall of 1909, Mr. Twede settled on his ranch southeast of Willows, and at once began energetic and notable improvements. He brought the first traction engine seen in the district, for the development of land, and was able to accomplish much with it for both himself and his neighbors. Having attended the agricultural school in Denmark, and spent six months on a dairy ranch, he was unusually well equipped for the work of a farmer; and he has been more than successful with his piece of land, which in the opinion of many was almost worthless when he took hold of it.

The domestic life of Mr. Twede has been particularly happy. He married Miss Maren K. Erlandsen, a native of Denmark, by whom he has had four children: Erland, Mrs. Ellna Barnhouse, Herbert, and Meta.

In 1909 the Twede Ranch & Land Co. was incorporated with the following members: L. H. Twede, his son Herbert, and John F. and Charles A. Schroth, of San Francisco. They own twelve hundred eighty acres of land, which was undeveloped when they secured control of it, but is now well fenced in and provided with houses, barns, hog sheds, and other buildings. An altogether different appearance has been given the place, which had not been farmed for twenty years. Grain, corn and rice are raised, as well as hogs, which are all thoroughbred Berkshires. They started with twelve registered sows and one registered boar; now there are in all nearly two hundred fifty head on the place. Eighty acres are planted to alfalfa; while three hundred acres, in 1916, yielded nine thousand sacks of rice. About four hundred acres have been planted in 1917. As a separate enterprise, Mr. Twede and his son have rented four hundred acres of land near German-town, which have been planted to rice.

Mr. Twede came to Glenn County to develop the property he had purchased, and has been a busy man ever since. Every improvement seen on his place today has been placed there under his own supervision. He was the first man to harvest a good crop of rice in the county. His first crop was harvested in 1913, when he had fifty acres. His experiment proved a success, and others followed his lead. In 1917 there were some twenty-five thousand acres in rice within the county confines. He introduced the first tractor in the county, a twenty horse-power machine, which at that time was a wonder to all the other ranchers, who shook their

heads, saying mules were better. He prospected for water, struck a fine well, put in a centrifugal pump, and got an abundant supply. He is progressive and public-spirited, and supports all good measures for public improvement. He is a member of the Clampers organization, and a booster of Glenn County's possibilities.

AMIEL D. PIEPER

No one will deny the great debt of the New World to the Old. Among those from foreign lands who have contributed of their brain and their brawn to the making of California is Amiel D. Pieper, of the well-known department store at the corner of Butte and Walnut Streets, in Willows. He was born at Hamburg on May 12, 1870, and when a lad came to the United States, and to Willows, arriving with his parents and brothers on May 4, 1882. For four years he attended the excellent grammar schools here, and for two years thereafter worked on various ranches in the county. He was always wide-awake and ready to take the next step forward, and there were not wanting those who early perceived in him the possibilities of an energetic, successful business man.

By 1888, he had entered the mercantile establishment of Ep-pinger & Company, at Germantown, where he began at the bottom and learned each stage in the business. With this firm he remained until 1902, when he formed a partnership with H. J. Somers, and opened a store in Willows. Two years later, however, he sold out to his partner and bought the store of J. T. Harlan, located at the corner of Tehama and Walnut Streets, where the Bank of Willows now stands. Business flourished from the day the shop passed under the new management, and soon the store-room was too small for the trade. In 1900, therefore, Mr. Pieper moved into his new and up-to-date department store, now familiarly known to both citizen and visitor in Willows. At the same time his brother, J. F. Pieper, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Laura Pieper, became partners in the business; but two years later he bought them out, and is now the sole owner of the concern. This superb department-store building, although not belonging to Mr. Pieper, was built for him under his own supervision. The business has continued to increase, and now the Pieper department store is the second largest in Glenn County. Built up by the best of business methods and honest dealing, this well-known store draws trade from miles around.

An evidence of the confidence and esteem in which Mr. Pieper is held is found in his election, in 1910, as director of the Willows

Chamber of Commerce. This responsible position he continued to hold for two years. But he has enjoyed other marks of good-will and confidence on the part of those who have come to know him more or less intimately. From 1912 to 1916, he was a trustee of Willows, serving for the first two years as chairman of the board; and under the excellent business administration of the town during his incumbency in office, the public indebtedness of twenty thousand dollars, which stood against the town when he became a trustee, was reduced, by the time his term expired, to the sum of five thousand dollars. For the past eight years, too, Mr. Pieper has been a member of the Willows school board.

The marriage of Mr. Pieper united him with Miss Sybil A. Weisman, a charming native daughter whose parents were early settlers in the county, and who, in the work of the Women's Improvement Club and in other channels, has become very active in public affairs. Two children, Arline and Donald, have blessed their union. While always giving freely of their time to advance what is best in civic life, Mr. and Mrs. Pieper have by no means neglected the calls to church endeavor. For several years Mr. Pieper has been a trustee of the Willows M. E. Church, of which Mrs. Pieper is also a faithful member, always ready to do her share in the work of the church.

BAYARD KNOCK

Few things are more stimulating to the rising generation than the example of those who, like Bayard Knock, the popular surveyor of Glenn County, have made good in the very district or section in which they were born and raised. Bayard Knock first saw the light of day at Orland, December 22, 1882, and attended the Willows public school, later pursuing a course in civil engineering. From 1903 to 1913 he was in the employ of the United States Geological Survey, and was one of the party who ran the first spirit-level line into Death Valley to establish the official depth of that famous depression. In 1910 he made the topographic survey of the Butte City area of Glenn County, for the government. His proficiency having thus been attested, he was employed by the Mississippi Drainage Commission, and the Beach Survey of Porto Rico, and then worked on the Washington State and International Boundary Survey, and on the Hydraulic Survey of the Pacific Coast rivers in Washington. He also had a part in the Bay Shore Survey at San Francisco, and measured land, in fact, all through the Middle West. During his work in Tennessee,

he had many thrilling experiences with the moonshiners, whose secluded districts he was compelled to invade in the prosecution of his official duties, and who naturally resented the intrusion which threatened to lay bare their haunts.

In January, 1913, Mr. Knock resigned from the government service. Taking up his residence in Willows soon after, he continued in the practice of his profession until he was elected county surveyor, in the fall of 1914. On January 1, 1915, he entered upon the administration of his office; and he has prosecuted its duties with such vigor that now some seven or eight concrete bridges are being erected each year in Glenn County.

Fortunate in possessing personal traits which make him affable and easy of approach in matters of business, Bayard Knock is also especially popular in social circles. He is a prominent figure among the Masons. He was made a Mason in Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master, and is also a member of Colusa Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M.

GEORGE MELLOR

Prominent among those who had great faith in the future of Willows, and who gave tangible evidence of that faith by both liberally investing in local property and subscribing generously, in 1891, to the fund raised by citizens to aid in the formation of a new county, was George Mellor, a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born on April 3, 1847, and where he was reared on a modest farm. When he had reached the age of thirteen, his father put him out for four years as an apprentice to a blacksmith, under whom he received excellent training, according to thorough Old World methods, and became a clever and skilful workman.

Soon after attaining to the dignity of a journeyman, Mr. Mellor sailed from England for the United States; and traveling as far westward as Cheyenne, Wyo., he worked there at his trade. In the early seventies he came to California, and entered the employ of William Johnson, who had a blacksmith shop at Dixon.

In 1877, Mr. Mellor reached Willows, and soon started in business as the pioneer blacksmith here. He bought the corner lot at Butte and Walnut Streets, and erected there a blacksmith's shop, in which he continued in business for many years. He was a skilled mechanic and gunsmith, and never lacked employment. With unbounded faith in the future, he invested in town lots, and at Walnut Street erected a brick block. He owned a number of city lots, which he later sold at a fair profit.



Louis Ash

A few years before his death, which occurred at Willows on November 25, 1911, Mr. Mellor retired from active life and gave himself up to rest and the enjoyment of leisure hours. He was a wide reader in English history, on which he became something of a local authority. Mr. Mellor was a Mason, a charter member of Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., at Willows, and he was also a member of Marshall Chapter, No. 86, O. E. S.

George Mellor was twice married. His first wife was Miss Agnes Cadman, an Englishwoman, whom he married in Dixon while he was employed there. She died in Willows, in October, 1881. On January 30, 1884, he married Mrs. Dora Kyes, born in Baltimore, Md., but who had been a resident of Willows since April, 1879. She was a widow with two children. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Mellor has lived on the old home place. She is an active member, and also a Past Matron, of Marshall Chapter, No. 86, O. E. S., at Willows.

LOUIS ASH

Not everyone puts his shoulder to the wheel with the same confidence and enthusiasm as does Louis Ash; yet if more ranchers viewed their work with the same broad attitude of mind, success would oftener attend the labors of those to whom is committed the responsibility of getting the earth to yield its utmost for the benefit of the sons of men. Louis Ash is a native son, born on the old Ash ranch in Colusa County, May 20, 1886, a son of the late Captain William Ash, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. Louis Ash was educated in the public schools of Colusa County and at Heald's Business College in San Francisco, after which he returned to the home ranch and, with his father and brothers, operated it in partnership. After his father's death he continued on the old home ranch of two thousand acres as superintendent until 1911, when he leased the ranch. Here he is engaged in raising grain on an extensive scale. Besides this branch of agriculture, he devotes considerable time to the raising of a good grade of hogs.

In all his ranching operations, Mr. Ash makes use of the most modern machinery and methods, using a seventy-five horse power Best tractor for plowing and putting in his grain, to which he plants between seven hundred and twelve hundred acres annually, and a Holt combined harvester for the harvesting of the crop. With his up-to-date machinery he not only does his own work, but reaps and threshes some thousand acres for his neighbors, which

work adds to his annual income. The grain from his ranch is hauled to the Berlin warehouse, two miles distant, which makes a very convenient shipping point.

Louis Ash was united in marriage in San Francisco, with Miss Marguerite B. Myers, born in Colusa County, a daughter of Jacob E. Myers. He is a pioneer farmer and stockman of the county, and has been identified with its growth and development for many years. Mrs. Ash received her education at St. Gertrude's Academy at Rio Vista. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ash two children have been born, Marie Louise and Marguerite Lois.

Mr. Ash is a member and past Vice-Grand of Spring Valley Lodge, No. 316, I. O. O. F., at Arbuckle, and is Past Chief Patriarch of the Encampment; and he is also a member of Marysville Lodge, No. 783, B. P. O. Elks. In politics he is a Republican, and has been an active member of the County Central Committee. Since becoming of age, in 1907, Mr. Ash has been a director in the William Ash Company, a family corporation.

JOHN P. RYAN

A civil engineer and licensed land surveyor, who has practiced his profession in both Oregon and California, and especially throughout this section of the latter state, John P. Ryan is a citizen who, by his public spirit, has contributed much toward the building up of the communities in which he has lived. He is a native of Wausau, Wis., where he was born on March 15, 1883. When only ten years old, he came with his father, Frank Ryan, to Hamilton City, Glenn County; and there he attended the country schools. Later, when more advanced in his studies, he finished a course with honor at the Van Der Nailen School of Engineering at Oakland, and so laid the foundation for his eventful career.

For two years Mr. Ryan was in the employ of the United States Geological Survey, in the Sacramento Valley; and for three years he served as engineer to the Sacramento Valley Sugar Company, at Hamilton City. He spent another three years as assistant engineer to the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, at Willows; and this experience may be said to have brought him to the fore, for one of his important engineering accomplishments was the designing and constructing of a concrete irrigation system for Monroeville, Glenn County—a system of underground cement pipe line unlike any other in the county.

At present Mr. Ryan is special tax agent for a number of corporations owning property in this part of the state. He examines lands, and reports systematically on their condition. His undeniably high personal character, together with his known reputation for experience and technical ability, peculiarly adapts him for this responsibility, assuring his patrons of a trustworthy and intelligent handling of their interests.

In 1907, Mr. Ryan started the anti-saloon movement in Glenn County. He gave liberally of his time and energy to the work of effacing one of the great sources of crime and poverty; and in a few short years he saw his efforts rewarded in turning the county dry, with the exception of a single town.

In June, 1914, Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Mary Sauer, a charming lady from Pittsburg, Pa.; and one daughter, Miss Margaret, has blessed their union. Mr. Ryan is a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is also active as a member of the Knights of Columbus.

ZACHARIAH LUCE

A ranchman who is favorably known among other ranchmen of his vicinity, and concerning whom every one has a pleasant word to say, Zach. Luce, as he is familiarly called, is esteemed by his many friends in Newville for his industry and progressive spirit. A native of that part of Colusa County which is now Glenn County, he was born on September 20, 1876, on the old home place near Newville, the youngest child of Alonzo and Elizabeth Luce, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. He went to school at Newville and West Side until he was seventeen years of age, and for another four years worked with his father at farming.

When he attained his majority, Zach. Luce started out for himself. He commenced driving teams, and for eleven years followed teaming with fair financial success. About 1901, he rented the home ranch of fifteen hundred twenty acres, and went into the raising of cattle, hogs and horses. In 1907, the home place was subdivided. He took his own share, and farmed two hundred thirty acres, devoting his efforts especially to hogs and cattle. On this place he has built a residence and barns, and made the necessary improvements.

At San Francisco, on August 15, 1903, Zach. Luce and Miss Edith May Lockwood, a native of Elk Creek, were married—an event that contributed in no small degree to Mr. Luce's later prosperity. Mrs. Luce is the daughter of William and Sarah (Knight) Lockwood, natives of England, who settled in Yolo County, Cal.,

and afterwards became early settlers of Elk Creek. They now reside at Newville. An active Republican, supporting Republican platforms, but broad and liberal in his views toward local candidates, Mr. Luce in 1914 was elected constable of Newville Township, which position he is now filling with entire satisfaction to his community.

MARCUS L. CONKLIN

An experienced agriculturist and an expert goat-breeder, Marcus L. Conklin has for years contributed something peculiarly his own towards bringing California into the front rank of the great sisterhood of American states. Born December 14, 1853, in Jo Daviess County, Ill., he came with his parents to California. His father was Levi Conklin, a native of Onondaga County, New York State; while his mother was Cynthia A. Wells, a native of Illinois, in which state she was married. After serving with honor in the Mexican War, Levi Conklin came to California in 1853. Here he embarked in farming, having been brought up on a farm in the East.

In 1865, the elder Conklin moved to Marysville, and later to Colusa County, now Glenn County, where he located a pre-emption claim, and later a homestead, which is now a part of Conklin Bros.' ranch. He went into stock-raising and general farming, and was very successful. In 1880, he took up sheep-raising, but at the end of three years gave it up for cattle, horses and hogs. In the arduous work of the ranch he had the cooperation of his sons. The father passed away in 1897. The mother died in Red Bluff about 1885. They had six children, five of whom grew to maturity: Marcus L.; George W., who died at the age of fifty-one; Josephine, Mrs. Harriman; Abram; Wells; and Walter, who died at nine years. Of these, Abram and Wells are associated together in the stock business.

Marcus Conklin went to school in Marysville, and then worked with his father up to the time of the latter's death; for being the oldest son of the family, much was expected of him. When he first came to this section of the county, practically the entire area was government land, and there were few or no settlers here. Now the Conklin Bros.' ranch embraces some two thousand five hundred acres. Three brothers, M. L. Conklin, A. Conklin and Wells Conklin, are in partnership together; and each contributes to the reputation of the firm for successful breeding. Having been one of the first families in this part of the state to go in for goat-raising, they have spared no pains or expense



T. Talbot Anderson

to elevate and maintain the standard of their breed; and they are among the most active members of the Angora Goat Breeders' Association of the United States. Marcus Conklin is, in fact, one of the board of thirteen directors, a second vice-president, and chairman of the financial committee—positions of responsibility, as will be seen from the fact that the association handles about two million dollars' worth of products every year. They brought to California two of the thoroughbred Billies, imported from South Africa at a cost of eight hundred dollars, and among the finest specimens in the state. They are said to be the largest goat-raisers in Glenn County.

Popular in business circles, Mr. Conklin is equally so among the Masons, being an active member of Newville Lodge, No. 205, F. & A. M. Abram and Wells Conklin were born at Yreka; and from the time they were lads, they have been working with stock. Abram is married to Alice Wilder; and they have two girls, twins, Rubina and Rudena.

THOMAS TALBOT ANDERSON

A native son of California, Thomas Talbot Anderson was born in Colusa County on September 25, 1895, a son of John Thomas and Susie (Pickings) Anderson, the former born in Missouri and the latter in Colusa County. His father, when a lad of twelve years, came to Modoc County, Cal., where his uncle, Thomas I. Talbot, had a stock ranch of large proportions. There he rode the range and learned a great deal about the stock business, so that when he came to Colusa County he became a valued assistant to another uncle, James R. Talbot, who owned large ranch and stock interests southwest from Willows. Here he remained for some time, and later became associated with Logan brothers, with whom he continued until he engaged in ranching and stock-raising on his own account. He went back to Modoc County, and in Big Valley, where he had acquired land on the Thomas I. Talbot ranch, began raising stock, at which he continued very successfully until his death, which occurred in San Francisco on July 31, 1905. His widow, now Mrs. Gibney, resides in that city. Of the union of John Thomas and Susie (Pickings) Anderson, Thomas Talbot Anderson is the only child.

The early life of Thomas Talbot Anderson, from the age of five, was spent on the stock ranch in Modoc County; and his schooling, until he was twelve, was obtained in the public schools of his locality. At the age of twelve years he became a student in

Belmont Military Academy, in San Mateo County. After an attendance of six years, during which time the foundation of his young manhood was laid, Young Anderson entered the agricultural department of the University of California, at the experimental farm at Davis. One year before he completed the course he took up ranching. In 1917 he purchased his present place, located about one and one quarter miles from Davis, in Yolo County, where he makes his home. Here he is raising alfalfa and stock, using the modern methods whereby "two blades of grass are made to grow where only one grew before," and is meeting with good success.

Mr. Anderson was one of the heirs of his great-uncle, James R. Talbot, and upon his death inherited an interest in the Talbot ranch located southwest from Willows. Having an ambition to own a large body of land, Mr. Anderson used his income to purchase the interests of the other heirs, until today he is the owner of thirteen thousand three hundred acres of that ranch. This he leases for stock- and grain-raising.

The marriage of Thomas Talbot Anderson with Miss Catherine Sehorn was celebrated in San Francisco on November 8, 1915. Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of Edward M. Sehorn, editor and proprietor of the Willows Journal, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. She was born in Willows, Glenn County, and received her education at Mt. St. Gertrude Academy at Rio Vista, in Solano County. This happy couple have been blessed with one son, Thomas Edward Anderson. Mr. Anderson is a very progressive citizen. His aim in life is to do all that he can, by giving of his time and means, so far as he is able, towards improving the condition of the people, and towards giving publicity to the advantages of soil and climate to be found in California, of which state he is proud to be called a native son.

HENRY MILLIGAN

A ranchman who, by hard labor, economy, and the wise application of the lessons of yesterday to the solution of the problems of tomorrow, has succeeded where many others have failed, is Henry Milligan, who was born near Alexandra, Licking County, Ohio, on May 11, 1848, and came alone to California when he was twenty-one years of age. His father, Robert Milligan, was a native of Douglas, Isle of Man, England. He was a millwright, and came to Ohio in 1843, where he followed his trade and the milling business near Alexandra. There also he was married to Electa

Benjamin, who was born in Massachusetts. They removed to Marion County, Iowa, in 1856, where he continued for a time in the milling business and in farming. Later they removed to Utica, Mo., where the father died in 1883. The mother afterwards removed to Rising City, Neb., and died in 1893. They had five children, three of whom are living. Henry is the oldest. He was raised on a farm in Iowa; and at sixteen years of age, in 1864, when the terrible Civil War was at its height, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-eighth Iowa Infantry, in which he served with credit for six months, after which he was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks and honorably discharged. In Omaha, he went to work for the Union Pacific, and stayed with them for two years; and then, in 1869, he came to California.

Arriving in California, Mr. Milligan was attracted to Newville, in what was then Colusa County; and having no capital of his own, he commenced working out as a ranch hand for other people, in which he continued for some years. In 1883, however, he took up government land and started in for himself.

In the middle of the nineties, he commenced to manage the present home place, going into stock-raising and general farming. He started with eighty acres, and later added to it until he had seven hundred twenty acres in the ranch. This land he devotes to sheep, cattle and hogs, and to the raising of grain.

Mr. Milligan was married at Newville, on May 1, 1879, to Miss Clara Luce, a native of Sonoma County, where she was born in 1861. She died on New Years' Day, 1917. Two children blessed this union: Anna, who is deceased; and Ira Arthur, who is farming the home place. Politically, Mr. Milligan has always been a Republican. He has served his community as trustee and clerk of the West Side school district.

JACKSON VAN SCYOC

The proprietor of a general merchandise store, Jackson Van Seyoc brought to his responsible undertaking a varied experience in other fields, acquainting him with human nature and the practical affairs of human life. Born on December 27, 1851, in Fremont County, Iowa, he attended school a short time. Early in life he began work on a Western farm. Leaving home in 1872, he went for a year or two to Wyoming, and while there broadened his experience by contact with frontier life.

Later, in 1874, Mr. Van Seyoc came to what is now Fruto, being employed on ranches in the winters, and spending the

summers in the mountains of Round Valley, Mendocino County, in the stock business for John Boggs. On November 10, 1880, he was married at Colusa to Miss Lucy Beasley, a native of Illinois. That same year Mr. Van Seyoc bought a hotel in Elk Creek, which he continued to manage until 1883. He then sold the property and bought his present home place. At first, he contented himself with a hundred twenty-six acres; but from time to time he added to his original purchase, until now he is the possessor of eight hundred acres of the best land in this section. He took up stock-raising and general farming; and working early and late, and giving intelligent consideration to details, he has made of his enterprise a decided success.

In 1914, Mr. Van Seyoc embarked in the general merchandise business; and all those who have had the pleasure of dealing with him, and choosing from his well-assorted and up-to-date stock, are impressed with his adaptability to the mercantile life.

Four children—Stella, William, Junius and Dewey, all living—blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Van Seyoc. Fraternally, Mr. Van Seyoc is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Lodge No. 321, of Newville, in which he has passed through all the chairs.

ANTWINE T. ST. LOUIS

The honor of being a son of a pioneer of California, as well as being a pioneer in his own right, is accorded A. T. St. Louis, who is farming with his son west of Willows. He is descended from an old and honorable French family, and was born at St. Louis, Mo., January 17, 1852, the same year that his father, Colbert St. Louis, crossed the plains to the Golden State. Colbert St. Louis was a native of Canada, born near Montreal, and came to the United States at an early day, locating in St. Louis County, Mo. The town and county of St. Louis were named in honor of members of his family who played an important part in the early development of that section of the country. On the trip across the plains, the party of which Colbert St. Louis was a member was attacked by cholera; but fortunately only one death resulted. On his arrival in California, Mr. St. Louis located his family in Yolo County, in the vicinity of Knights Landing, where he engaged in farming for a year. He then sold out and bought a tract of land near Yolo, in that same county, where he farmed and made his home until his death in 1863. He was married three times, the third time to Miss Margaret Lucia, who was born in St. Louis. They had six children who grew up, Antwine T. being the eldest of the family. The



at St Louis

others were Henry B., living in Glenn County; Mary, Mrs. William Spence of Colusa County; Margaret A., Mrs. H. V. Branham of Willows; Emma, Mrs. Jule David of Chico; and George E., of the vicinity of Glenn. After the death of Mr. St. Louis, his widow married Louis Jarvis, and resided at Willows.

A. T. St. Louis was educated in the public schools of Yolo County, and was reared to farm work. In 1869 he came to Colusa County. Near Colusa he was engaged in cutting wood for a time, until he met with an accident while hunting, on March 17, when he suffered the loss of three fingers of his left hand by the premature discharge of his gun. Nothing daunted, he was at work in the hayfield in May of that year. In the fall of 1870 he bought a quarter section of railroad land. He put the first plow in the soil, built fences and buildings, set out trees, and planted grain, which, when harvested, he had to haul to Princeton, as that was the nearest point for transportation. Later the grain was hauled to Norman, when a station was established there. He branched out in his operations by leasing land, and farmed from four thousand to seven thousand acres annually to grain, using modern machinery to plant and harvest his crops as such innovations came into existence. He added to his own holdings, and now owns four hundred acres of good land. He has made a success of his operations as a rancher.

In Woodland, Yolo County, occurred the marriage of A. T. St. Louis with Mary E. O'Brien, a native of New Bedford, Mass., but a resident of California since 1865. Their marriage has been blessed with ten children: John Joseph, assisting in farming the old home place; Annie, who died aged four years; Vandever A., in Sacramento; Maybelle, wife of M. Bond; George M., assisting on the home place; Margaret Agnes, Mrs. Swensen of Monticello; James Colbert, who died at the age of sixteen; Monica Marie, Mrs. Miller of Orland; Herman J., also assisting on the home ranch; and Lucy Agnes, Mrs. Reeve of Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. St. Louis have fourteen grandchildren to brighten their pathway in their declining years.

The improvements seen today on the home ranch were all placed there by Mr. St. Louis. A considerable acreage is now in alfalfa. Since 1910 he has resided with his wife at their home in Sacramento, which he purchased at 1214 P Street. However, he still superintends his ranch, and leases lands adjoining, engaging in farming on a large scale, in which he is assisted by his sons. Much of his success he credits to his faithful wife, who is a splendid housekeeper. She did her housework, reared her children, and cooked for some twenty-eight men during busy seasons.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. St. Louis was a candidate for supervisor at one time, and lost the election only by two votes. He has served faithfully as a school trustee in Liberty district, and was on the first board organized, that built the first schoolhouse. Now, in the evening of their days, this sturdy pioneer couple, after forty-seven years on the plains of Glenn County, can look back on work well done and a life well spent, with no regrets for work undone, for they have given their utmost endeavor to build up and advance their home county.

CHARLES A. BUTLER

A merchant of Elk Creek who has both set and maintained a high standard in the conducting of his business, so that patrons from miles around come to select from his varied and excellent stock, is Charles A. Butler, who was born on March 9, 1886, in North Yakima, Yakima County, Wash., and came to Colusa County in 1887, the year of the great California boom, in company with his parents, Eugene T. and Anna (O'Neal) Butler, natives of Iowa and Washington. The former had come to Colusa County when a lad of sixteen years, and later engaged in the sheep business, driving a band to Washington Territory, where he was married. He returned to California in the above-named year, and became a stockman on Stony Creek, where, with a partner, Warren Green, he ran sheep until 1892. He then went into the cattle business, carrying it on until 1915, when he sold his interest and retired. He is now residing on his ranch southwest of Elk Creek.

Charles A. Butler was the oldest of five children, and was brought up on the ranch, where he became used to hard work. He attended the school in Strawn district until he was sixteen; and when he was nineteen he went to work on the P. H. Green stock ranch. Having had considerable experience in stock-raising, he later became foreman and proved his value as a conscientious and capable employe, and was appreciated accordingly. For a year he was in the Forestry Service, after which he was engaged with the A. D. Pieper Company, at Willows, remaining in their employ three years. A short experience in the produce business with Wood Curtis Company, of Sacramento, preceded his return to Glenn County, when he bought the store of J. S. Sale at Winslow. The stock in the store was valued at two thousand dollars; he enlarged and improved the stock and business, and remained there until October, 1913. Then he consolidated stock with Messrs. Knight & Lucas, at Elk Creek, and built the present large store

building. The firm is now known as Knight, Butler & Lucas, and they conduct a general merchandise business, carrying a stock worth over ten thousand dollars. They make a specialty of farm implements, and have the happy faculty of giving such genuine satisfaction that that alone is all the advertisement they need. Mr. Knight's residence being in Sacramento, Messrs. Butler and Lucas are managing the business.

On September 14, 1913, Charles Butler was married to Miss Anita Warnack, a native daughter of San Francisco, the ceremony taking place at Elk Creek. Both wife and husband are popular throughout the section, and especially so among the Odd Fellows, in which order Mr. Butler is the present Noble Grand of Newville Lodge, No. 321.

GEORGE W. TROXEL

It does not take long for a community to recognize leadership in men and women of native ability and valuable experience; and this is true of George W. Troxel, one of the influential residents of the section about Glenn, in Glenn County. He was born on September 27, 1851, in Will County, Ill., and at the age of three came to California with his parents, Daniel Z. and Eleanor (Zumwalt) Troxel, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. Daniel Troxel left Illinois in the fall of 1853 and spent the winter in Iowa; and on April 9, the following year, he set out, with a party consisting of about sixty wagons drawn by ox teams, across the plains to California under the leadership of Joseph Zumwalt, captain of the train. Mrs. Troxel and her four living children, the youngest of whom was Albert, then a nine-day-old baby, were put into a wagon, and the journey that was to last almost six months was begun. She was then a frail woman weighing only about one hundred twenty pounds; but when she arrived in California she weighed some one hundred sixty pounds. She had ten children born in the East, and one after settling in this state, all of whom are now deceased except George W. and Albert, who lives in Washington, near Centralia. On arriving at their journey's end, Mr. Troxel had one ox, one cow, and two horses hitched to his wagon. He had started out with three yoke of oxen, two cows, and two horses. The first stop made by the family was in Placer County. In 1857 they moved to Solano County, and were engaged in farming about four and one half miles from Dixon until 1870, when George W. Troxel came to Colusa County and settled six miles west of Willows, now in Glenn County, where he made his first independent venture.

In 1875, George W. Troxel and his two brothers, Joseph R. and Albert, became partners in the purchase of twelve hundred eighty acres of land. This they improved, setting out trees and building barns, and began the raising of grain and stock. In a short time Joseph dropped out of the firm; but George W. and Albert continued together until 1889 or 1890. In 1888, Mr. Troxel moved to Elk Creek and invested in a ranch there, on which was one of the finest orchards of peaches and pears, as well as apples, in the entire county. On removing to this place he still retained his interest in the former ranch for two years. There was no market for fruit at that time; and besides, Mr. Troxel had made the change from a grain-raiser to a fruit man. Not succeeding in his venture, he left Elk Creek and spent one year in Willows. The following year, 1897, he moved to Woodland, and thereafter was variously employed until 1902, when he came with his family to the place where they now live, near Glenn. This property originally consisted of twenty-seven acres, and was so heavily wooded that a space large enough to erect his house upon could barely be found without grubbing out trees. To his first purchase in 1900, he added other land until he owned at one time some sixty acres; but some of this was lost by the erosive action of the Sacramento River. He cleared the land of timber by hard work, and planted corn, beans and grain, which yielded good harvests year after year. In 1917, he set out a prune orchard of eight acres, which is in a thriving condition. This property was a part of the Glenn ranch, and is very fertile ground. Besides his own acreage, Mr. Troxel leased other land and farmed to grain, meeting, on the whole, with good results.

On January 14, 1886, Mr. Troxel was married at Woodland to Miss Anna Caroline Everts, a native of Niles, Mich., who came to California in 1878, arriving at the home of her uncle, Thaddeus Hoppin, in Yolo County in March of that year. She spent two years with her uncles and then returned to her home, but later came back to Woodland with her parents, who remained here until their death. She has lived here ever since. Three children were born of this union: Stanley E., Myra C. E., and Morvel E. By a former marriage, on December 24, 1879, at Willows, Mr. Troxel was united with Miss Lou Ogle, a native of Adams County, Ohio. Two children were born of that marriage, Clarence M., and Verda. Mrs. Lou Troxel died in April, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Troxel and their family are members of the Baptist Church of Glenn, of which Mr. Troxel is senior deacon and a trustee. He gave the ground for the building and lot, and also helped to build the church.



J. W. Kaerth

When the history of Colusa and Glenn County is written in detail, the life of George W. Troxel will not be forgotten. He was one of the pioneers in grain-growing, and farmed in 1872 where the town of Willows now stands. In 1880, he harvested eighteen sacks of wheat to the acre from nine hundred acres. An evidence of the esteem in which this pioneer is held, and of the influence he has long exercised for the upbuilding of the county, is seen in his election in 1916 to the vice-presidency of the Glenn County Farm Bureau, of which he was also previously a director at large.

JACOB WILLIAM KAERTH

A native son of Colusa County, where he has grown up and spent the better part of his life, Jacob W. Kaerth is county surveyor and civil engineer, with headquarters and a home in Colusa. He was born on June 22, 1866, a son of William Kaerth. The father was born in Germany, in 1825, and came to the United States in young manhood. He followed the trade of blacksmith in Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1849 traveled west to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he outfitted, the next spring, for the trip across the plains to California. On reaching his journey's end, in the fall of 1850, he went at once to the mines in the vicinity of Placerville. He mined with varied success for a number of years, and then took up land in Yolo County; but in 1857 he sold his claim and came to Colusa County, where he bought land twelve miles south of Colusa. Here he improved a farm and operated it, and also ran a blacksmith shop on the place. He died in 1899 at the age of seventy-four years.

Some time after his arrival in California, Mr. Kaerth married Mrs. Mary (Davis) Julian, born in Wales, who came to the United States with her father, David Davis, and settled in Utah. There she married her first husband; and with him she came to California, where he died soon after. She made three separate trips across the plains, each time with ox teams. After the death of Mr. Kaerth, she located in Arbuckle to spend her last years. Of her marriage with Mr. Kaerth ten children were born: Mrs. Edwin Swinford, of Berkeley; George W., of Williams; Frank D., of Susanville; Jacob William, of this review; Edgar C., of Maxwell; Charles D., a farmer of Colusa County; Nellie, the wife of Roscoe Rahm of Arbuckle; and three others, who are deceased. By her first marriage Mrs. Kaerth had a daughter, Amelia, Mrs. J. W. Johns, now deceased.

The fourth child in the family, Jacob W. Kaerth attended the public schools of Colusa County, and Pierce Christian College at College City, graduating in the class of 1890 as a civil engineer. In the fall of 1891 he was licensed to practice his profession. He had worked his way through college, earning money by working on ranches. While he was going to college, he was a member of a corps of surveyors that laid out a part of the Central Irrigation Canal in Colusa and Glenn Counties; and after receiving his degree, he returned as assistant engineer with that company. Two years later, in May, 1892, he opened an office in Maxwell, where he carried on his work. In 1894 he was elected county surveyor, assuming the duties of the position January 1, 1895. In 1898 he was reelected, and continued in office until the expiration of his second term in 1903. In 1910 he again became a candidate for the office and was elected, and has held the office ever since.

The range of Mr. Kaerth's activities has been wide. For ten years he has been city engineer of Colusa, during which time much street paving has been done, and municipal sewer and water works have been built. He has constructed over one hundred bridges of concrete in Colusa County. He has been largely interested in reclamation work in Colusa County and adjoining counties for the past twenty years, and is engineer for several districts in Colusa, Yolo, and Contra Costa Counties. He is one of the assessment commissioners of Reclamation District No. 1001 in Sutter and Placer Counties at the present time. He was engineer for the old Sacramento Drainage District. His work has even extended into Lake County and other sections of Northern California. In the early days of reclamation work in the Sacramento Valley he made a map of the valley. From 1896 to 1906 he was also a deputy United States land surveyor, mostly for the southern part of the state, in San Bernardino, San Diego, Riverside, Inyo and Kern Counties, while in Northern California his work was principally in Plumas County. He made the sectional survey in the Elk Hills district, Kern County, doing the instrument and field work under James Duee, contractor for the United States Survey. He has made two official maps of Colusa County, the first one being published by himself and Raymond Houx, in 1902, and the second by himself and Byron D. Beckwith, in 1915. When the counties of Colusa and Glenn were divided, on May 5, 1891, Mr. Kaerth took a prominent part. In every way he has made his influence felt for the public good in his special field of constructive effort.

Mr. Kaerth holds the rank of Major, through his appointment, in 1904, by Governor Pardee, as Major and Engineering Officer of the Third Brigade, N. G. C. In his home county he is recognized as a supporter of all movements for advancing the inter-

ests of the county; and in the Sacramento Valley and the state at large he is considered an authority on reclamation and irrigation matters. He has a wide acquaintance professionally throughout the state.

Mr. Kaerth worked under the late Gen. Will S. Green as a rodman in 1887, and takes great pride in the fact of their close friendship during the latter's lifetime. He was a true friend of the General, and was present at the last irrigation meeting he attended, at Red Bluff, on June 15, 1905. He well remembers and often quotes General Green's prophetic words, uttered on that occasion: "Gentlemen, my only hope, as I am on the decline of life, is that some day I may stand on Pisgah and see a Promised Land for God's people in this valley. Then I will be ready to lay me down and die." On July 2, of that year, Gen. Will S. Green passed away. Mr. Kaerth is serving on the executive committee of the Sacramento Valley Development Association, organized in 1900 by the late General Green. He was one of the charter members, and is the only one of these who has held a directorship continuously since its organization. In the interests of the general development of the valley, he has served without pay, even paying his own traveling expenses. Marshall Diggs is now president of the Association, an office held by Gen. Will S. Green from the day the Association was organized until his death.

In 1895, J. W. Kaerth and Miss Lucy E. Hannah, of Maxwell, were united in marriage. They have two children, Velma and Edna L. Mr. Kaerth is progressive in his views. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican. Prominent in fraternal circles, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Encampment branch of that order, has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows Home at Saratoga, Cal. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters; and of Colusa Parlor, N. S. G. W., of which he was the first president. Interested in the maintenance of good schools, he served several years as trustee of the grammar and high schools of Colusa. For years, also, he has been a member of the local Board of Trade.

WILLIAM DODD

That the community of Elk Creek know how to appreciate the good services of a faithful and accomplished public servant, is proved in the election and reelection of William Dodd, the efficient, conscientious and popular Justice of the Peace. A native of historic and beautiful Lincolnshire, England, in which

country he was born at South Kyme, on May 14, 1867, he was a son of William and Mary Ann (Knight) Dodd, farmer folks in Lincolnshire, England. William Dodd went to school there, and in 1889 first came to the United States, almost immediately proceeding West to California. For three years he remained at Woodland, principally in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and then came to the section with which he was to become permanently identified.

Upon locating at Elk Creek, Mr. Dodd engaged in the butcher business, and also ran a threshing-machine, working especially in Clark's, Millsaps, and Stony Creek Valleys, in partnership with Lockwood and Hayward, also of Elk Creek. In one line or another of activity, he continued until 1903, when he was nominated and elected Justice of the Peace, and was made a notary public. These offices he held from 1903 till 1907. After that, for several years, the Judge was in the hotel business, and a more genial host never smiled on the traveler entering Elk Creek. In 1915, Mr. Dodd was again elected Justice of the Peace. For twelve years he has been a member of the Republican Central Committee; and for years he served as clerk of the Elk Creek school board.

On December 22, 1897, in Elk Creek, Mr. Dodd married Miss Molly Longworth, a native of that part of Colusa County which is now Glenn County. Her parents, Francis Marion and Mary (Anderson) Longworth, came to this section as pioneers. Mrs. Dodd spent fifteen years of her early life in the East with her parents, returning to California in 1894. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dodd: Mary Aileen, Wallace Longworth, and Anita Eloise.

HARDY J. HASKELL

What California owes to her sturdy yeomen of the fields, many of whom have come from other and distant states, will be seen by a study of the life of Hardy J. Haskell, who was born in Scott County, Ill., September 19, 1880. When he was nine years of age, he came with his parents to the Golden State. His father was John J. Harden Haskell, a native of Illinois; and his mother, before her marriage, was Mary Jane McKamy, also a native of that state. On choosing Glenn County for the scene of his activities, John J. Harden Haskell located at Germantown, in the winter of 1888-1889, and worked on the Glenn grant as a farmer. Two years later he moved to Willows and took up carpentering, following that trade for a year. In 1893, Mr. Haskell

moved to Elk Creek, located in that vicinity, and took up farming there. For the last four years he has been in Fruto.

After finishing his school days, Hardy Haskell went to work on ranches in the vicinity of Willows, and as soon as he was able also farmed for himself, continuing in that way four years. On November 15, 1911, he bought the D. E. Zumwalt store at Fruto, and began a general merchandise business; and at the same time he was appointed postmaster, which position he has filled to the satisfaction of the public. His valuable and varied experience, and his genial personality, have combined to make for Mr. Haskell many friends, and to render him popular in social circles. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Newville, No. 321, of which he is a Vice Grand.

Mr. Haskell was united in marriage on December 2, 1914, to Miss Cora Pearl Humphreys, a native of Oakland, Cal.

ED FLANAGAN

A pioneer agriculturist who came to California in the important period of the middle nineties, and one to whom his district is indebted for some of the most efficient support of popular education, and particularly of the proposition for a high school there, is Ed Flanagan, a native of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., at which famous watering-place he was born on June 3, 1862. He attended school in New York State, and early found employment in the dye works at Saratoga, where he remained five years. Next, he went to Lawrence, Mass., and for a year was connected with a dye works there.

In 1883, Mr. Flanagan came west to North Dakota, where he took up a hundred sixty acres of government land near Bismarck, and later bought railroad land, which he planted to grain and used for the raising of stock; and there he remained for ten or eleven years. About 1894, he moved still further westward, until he reached Princeton, Colusa County, Cal.; and there he took up one hundred seventy-eight acres of land, or rather contracted to clear the same of heavy timber. According to agreement, he was to do this in six years; and in six years or less he had fulfilled his contract. When he had finished clearing this land, he bought it, and devoted the same to general farming, the raising of stock, and a dairy of forty cows, besides eighty head of young stock. Still later, he bought thirty acres more. Now, on the home place alone, he owns two hundred eight acres; and he also has property in Princeton. One hundred ten acres of his land is planted to alfalfa.

On March 10, 1891, at Bismarck, N. D., Mr. Flanagan was married to Miss Evelyn A. Lane, a native of Vermont; and by her he has had four children: Nellie May, who married George Farthing; Kathryn, who is a public school teacher; and Evelyn and Beatrice. An active and prominent Democrat, Mr. Flanagan has served fourteen years on the school board of Union district; and, as has been stated, he has worked hard to raise the standard of education in the vicinity. He also served five years on the high school board of Princeton, two years as president.

ROBERT HARVEY YOUNG

A patriotic and enterprising Glenn County rancher, well-known for his success as an agriculturist, and popular in local circles, is Robert Harvey Young. His father was Samuel Davis Young, who was born in Kentucky on January 13, 1828, but moved to Missouri, and in 1850 came with his brothers to California, stopping at Forbestown for five or six years to engage in mining, and meeting with success, especially in placer mining. Later, for a short time, he busied himself with dairying at Oroville, and afterwards came to Stony Creek, Indian Valley, where he took up government land. Later still, he settled on what was afterwards known as the Tiffée place; but in the fall of 1864 he sold out, and then bought cattle, which he afterwards sold. Soon after, he came to his home place of five hundred seventy-nine acres, known as the Nichols place, which he bought from Mr. Winckler. In 1868, he returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus, and while there married Miss Sarah C. Coons, a native of Kentucky, who had been reared in Missouri. They returned across the plains to California, and on December 13, 1891, Mr. Young died on his home ranch. Seven children were born to this worthy couple, four of whom are living today: Robert Harvey; Mrs. B. E. Nelson, of Chico; Joseph R., of Chico; and James Franklin, of Oakland.

Robert Harvey Young first saw the light on May 20, 1871, at Colusa. He finished both a high school course and a year at Pierce Christian College, worked with his father on the ranch, until the latter's death, and then ran the place for his mother until, on August 3, 1915, she, too, passed away. He is now conducting the home place of six hundred acres, where he has an orchard of several acres planted to fruit and almonds, and is devoting the balance of the land to grain and general stock-raising.

On April 12, 1903, Robert Harvey Young and Miss Alice Floretta Ludy were married; and the event was one of the happy occasions of the social season. Miss Ludy was a native daughter of Colusa (now Glenn) County. One child, David William, has blessed this union. Mr. Young is always ready to do his duty as a citizen. Politically, he supports the principles of the Democratic party.

JAMES H. RYAN

One of the greatest conveniences to the traveling public in Glenn County is the ferry in charge of James H. Ryan. Mr. Ryan was born at Wausau, Wis., on August 13, 1891, and was two years old when the family settled in Glenn County. He is the son of Francis J. Ryan, whose interesting life-sketch appears elsewhere in this book. He was educated in the public schools of St. John, Glenn County, and found his first employment with the Hamilton Sugar Beet Factory, working on the preliminary survey made before the construction of the works. He also took part in the actual building of the factory, and for four years there demonstrated his native talent as a mechanic. For the two years following, Mr. Ryan was employed in construction work on the Hamilton City Bridge across the Sacramento River. His skill created for him an enviable reputation, and he was employed by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company to install and operate their pumping station at their head gate four miles north of Hamilton City. He also had charge of the reinforced concrete and steel work for the construction of the Willows Creek Syphons, Nos. 2 and 3, for the same company, and was in the employ of the Mills Orchard Company, installing and operating a pumping plant for irrigation at their ranch near Hamilton City.

On June 17, 1915, when the Glenn and Butte County ferry across the Sacramento River at Ord was put in operation, Mr. Ryan was placed in charge of the same; and he still retains the position. The ferry has proved a great convenience to the traveling public. During the year 1916 it enabled five thousand four hundred thirty-five vehicles to cross the river.

Some years ago, Mr. Ryan married Miss Clara Scott, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, who came with her parents to Glenn County in 1907; and they have one daughter, Katherine. The family is deservedly popular in Ord circles. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Ord Camp, No. 10,300, and also belongs to Willows Camp, Woodmen of the World.

TENNEY & SCHMIDT

One of the best-equipped modern garages in all the county is the Tenney & Schmidt Garage, established by Messrs. Tenney & Schmidt, both experienced business men and expert mechanics, who started, in February, 1914, with a small repair shop located in a shed in the rear of Mr. Tenney's home on Oak Street, Willows. The room was only about sixteen by eighteen feet in size, and sufficed for their needs but a little more than one month. They then next located in a small sheet-iron building, on South Tehama Street. After remaining there three months, they bought Floeckhart's garage at 115 West Oak Street. Here they did a hustling business until they moved to the present location at 305 North Tehama Street, where they put up a building fifty by one hundred fifty feet, built especially for them and after their own plans. There is a show-room and sales-room in front, and a well-equipped repair department in the rear, with a modern oxy-acetylene welding and cutting plant and a motor generator set for recharging storage batteries, which has a capacity of ten six-volt batteries at one time, the largest storage-battery plant in Glenn County. The firm is a member of the California Automobile Association, which is affiliated with the Automobile Association of America; and the garage, therefore, is one of the official repair and stopping places in the state. The firm is also a member of the California State Automobile Association, of Los Angeles.

As a straw to indicate the extent of this enterprising firm's business, it may be mentioned that they carry eight lines of standard makes of automobile tires. Among these are the famous Goodrich goods. They are agents for the Saxon car, for the Mitchell motor car, and also for the Commerce trucks. The Saxon car is a very popular, low-priced automobile. The Saxon Six, in particular, gives thorough satisfaction to their numerous customers. It is noted for its pulling power, its rapid acceleration, and its economizing qualities. It will give more miles of satisfactory service, for less money, than any other automobile made. The material used in its manufacture, and the quality of workmanship, are of the best. The Saxon car finds great favor with women, by reason of the extreme ease with which these cars are handled. They are easy to guide through the busy traffic of city streets, while their grace and beauty of design are other strong points in their make-up.

In the spring of 1917, Messrs. Tenney & Schmidt took the agency for the Mitchell car. This automobile is noted for its



J. G. Tenney



F. K. Schnielt

strength of construction, and its ability to run thousands of miles with the minimum of repair expense, and is therefore called the "lifetime car." Many parts are much over size. These include the steering parts. The parts which get a major strain are built of chrome-vanadium steel. This overstrength means freedom from trouble; it means a small up-keep cost, and long life and safety.

Joseph G. Tenney, now the sole proprietor of this firm, was born in San Mateo County, Cal., on August 10, 1885, and since then has resided in different parts of this state. He started in his business experience in Arcata, Humboldt County, where he ran a bicycle shop; and in 1898 he went into the automobile business in Oakland. As late as 1911 he first came to Willows, taking employment in Floeckhart's garage, where he remained until he embarked in business with his partner, in 1914. Mr. Tenney was married to Miss Nellie W. Dickey, of Oakland; and the happy couple have been blessed with one son, named Everett.

Frank R. Schmidt, until recently a member of the firm, was born in Tehama County, on October 20, 1888, and came to Willows with his parents when he was six years old. In course of time he was employed in a garage at Willows; and there he remained until the way was open for him to show what he could do on his own responsibility. Mr. Schmidt is a popular member of the Odd Fellows and of the Clampers.

On December 11, 1917, Mr. Tenney purchased his partner's interest in the firm. He is continuing the business under the same name, in the Tenney & Schmidt Garage.

JESSE L. BONDURANT

A home-loving man, devoted to both his fireside and his family, and a highly respected citizen who left behind him, bearing his name, those equally esteemed in their community, was Jesse L. Bondurant, a native of Missouri, born near Paris, Monroe County, February 1, 1850, who passed away on December 10, 1916, widely mourned. When eighteen years of age, he came to California with his mother, Nancy Lewis Bondurant. His father had died when he was a small boy; and since his twelfth year he had helped to support his mother, and assisted in the upbringing of the other four children.

On settling in Colusa, now Glenn County, he worked for a time on the Glenn ranch as a farm hand. Afterwards he obtained government land, still working for wages to make both ends meet.

Still later, he bought a ranch of a hundred ten acres near German-town, and for many years farmed the same to grain. In 1905, he bought eighty acres near Glenn, and there he lived the rest of his life.

On January 22, 1874, Jesse L. Bondurant was married to Miss Edna Hatton, who was born near Stockton, San Joaquin County, the daughter of Abner and Nancy (Taylor) Hatton, both natives of Missouri, who crossed the plains to California in an early day, settling for a few years on a farm near Stockton, after which they removed to Tehama County, where they were also engaged in farming. Abner Hatton died, and his wife afterwards married W. D. Martin, who was a prominent rancher of the Germantown district. They moved later to Woodland, where they both died. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hatton are: Mrs. Edna Bondurant; Mrs. Penola Papst, of San Francisco; August and Odon, of Woodland; and Claude, of Idaho. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bondurant: Ella, the wife of George Ramsay; Jesse Lee; and Joseph Odon, who married Kate Baylor, and is the father of Geraldine, Joseph Leonard and Roger Bondurant.

Jesse Bondurant always took a great interest in education, and advanced the interests of the public schools, serving as trustee of his district. Mrs. Bondurant is an active member of the Baptist Church at Glenn, and of the Ladies' Missionary Society. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay are also devoted church workers.

CAPT. THOMAS ALEXANDER SMITH

A pioneer who will be long and pleasantly remembered, and whose good work and influence are still carried on and extended by his accomplished widow, who is daily identifying herself more and more with the history of Willows, was the late Capt. Thomas Alexander Smith, who was born near Burksville, Cumberland County, Ky., December 8, 1837, the eldest child of Stephen and Sally Martin (Pace) Smith. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Sergeant John Alexander, of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier, who served with "Light Horse" Harry Lee; and from this maternal ancestor came Captain Smith's middle name. The Paces also distinguished themselves as soldiers of the Revolutionary War. On the paternal side, Captain Smith traced his ancestry to the Smiths and Packwoods of Virginia, sturdy pioneers in that old commonwealth, who bore their share of the burden in the great struggle for American independence. In 1839, Stephen Smith, with his wife and infant son, moved from

Kentucky to Greene County, Ill. Daniel Smith, a brother of Stephen, had a year earlier settled nine miles east of White Hall; and to this place Stephen came, after which the two brothers, who had married sisters, ran a farm together, for a year or so living in the same log cabin. Within a few years, however, Daniel moved to a farm a mile east of Athensville.

Thomas Smith spent his childhood on the farm, attending the school located on the corner of the quarter section which his father owned. He secured a fair education for those days, and even taught a term or two just prior to the Civil War. As time passed on, there were born to Stephen Smith and his wife eight other children, six boys and two girls. Their names were Greenville, Nancy, Edward, James, William, John, George and Mattie.

When the call for the nation's defenders, in 1861, came, Thomas enlisted in Company D, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; and at the mustering in of the company he was chosen sergeant. Later, on August 28, 1862, he was promoted to be first lieutenant. His regiment reported at Camp Butler, and went thence to Cairo, and later to Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Bolivar, La Grange and Vicksburg. Following the fall of the latter city, the regiment was at Natchez; and in January, 1864, the regiment reenlisted. After a thirty-day furlough, it reported at Decatur, Ga. On October 26, 1864, Lieutenant Smith resigned, and returned to care for his father and mother, two of his brothers by that time having entered the service, thus leaving the home folks with only the younger members of the family. The title of Captain, therefore, was not official, but was given him because he had command of the company for considerable periods in the latter part of his service. He was first lieutenant for nearly two years prior to his resignation, and was succeeded by Frank M. Walton, of White Hall.

Thomas Alexander Smith was married to Miss Mary Jane Cobb, of Roodhouse, in the fall of 1866, after which they lived on a farm in the neighborhood of his father's for several years, and then moved to Roodhouse, where he was principal of the Roodhouse schools for a term or so. He later removed to White Hall, and engaged in teaching at Swamp College School, west of that town. He then entered into partnership with David Culbertson for the manufacture of drain tile, and remained in that business for many years; and at the same time, Mr. Culbertson and he were engaged in the merchandising business. He later sold his interests, and retired from active business life.

In 1903, Captain Smith went to Oklahoma, where he took up a claim of one hundred sixty acres of land. He proved up on this

in about one year, and then sold it and returned to White Hall. Two years later, on August 6, 1906, his wife died. Following her death, her brother, James Cobb, and his wife kept house for Captain Smith, and he gave himself to the care of his property, and to reading and study. On September 11, 1907, he married Miss Maud Errett, of Oklahoma City, Okla. They lived in White Hall until 1912, when they came to California. Here he devoted himself to the improvement of a home in the Sacramento Valley, twelve miles to the east of Willows, even while steadily failing health was hastening his life to its close.

Of this period of his residence in White Hall, Ill., the White Hall Republican very truthfully says: "It would be difficult to estimate properly Captain Smith's public services. However, we may briefly enumerate some of his contributions to the public weal. First, the highest service he rendered was four years of devotion to the flag of his country in the War of the Rebellion. It would be expected of a young man who had heard from parents and grandparents the story of sacrifices of Revolutionary days, that he should respond to the call of his country, and this he did; and there are still living in this county members of the old Thirty-second who can testify to the friendship, the companionship, the leadership and devotion, of Captain Smith. One of the first ambitions when he returned to his home, in the winter of 1864, was to take steps to pay off a mortgage upon the neighborhood church. He encouraged all forms of culture and community advancement. While teaching, he organized a debating society and encouraged its literary gatherings. While a citizen of White Hall he served as a member of the city council for several terms, and he was one of the first directors of the White Hall Soldiers Monument Association. Captain Smith was also favorably known in political circles. He was a lifelong member of the Republican party. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and his devotion can be attested by every member."

Captain Smith came to the Bayliss district, in Glenn County, on May 17, 1912, and bought twenty acres of land. He brought with him a herd of pure-blooded Jersey cows, conducted a dairy, and sold seventeen hundred dollars' worth of grade Jerseys in three years. Mrs. Smith is still conducting a small dairy, and is also branching out in the poultry business, making a specialty of White Leghorns. Captain Smith was an associate member of the Presbyterian Church of Bayliss.

Mrs. Smith was born in Minnesota, and there received her education. She was a daughter of Thomas L. and Ruth (Wing) Errett. She traces her lineage back to the Holland Dutch on the paternal side, while her ancestors on the maternal side come of

Scotch and English extraction. Ruth Wing Errett was a daughter of Dr. Orange Wing of Minnesota, of Scotch and English descent. The Wing castle in England joins that of the Shakespeare estate. The progenitor of this family came to America in 1632. One of her ancestors was a "minute man" in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Errett came from Canada, and settled in Minnesota in 1858. This family is now incorporated, and includes more than one hundred thousand members in the United States alone. Mrs. Smith is a cultured woman of superior education. She taught school and did newspaper work in Montana, after she settled there in 1884; and she has been interested in mining and smelter promotion in Oregon, since she came to the West. She was connected with club work in Illinois; and she was one of the organizers of the Bayliss Association of Domestic Science—the first association of the kind in Glenn County—serving as chairman of the by-laws committee.

But it is in another and special field, that Mrs. Smith has rendered her greatest service to the community in which she now resides. Very truly may it be said of her that she is the mother of the beautiful new Carnegie Public Library of the district. She was the first to start the movement for its building, and no one worked harder for its success; and naturally, she is a member of the library board.

LESLIE A. NICHOLS

An honored citizen who has been proud to take an active and helpful part in forwarding in every way the irrigation project of his district, is Leslie A. Nichols, who was born in Johnson County, Mo., September 22, 1868, and came to California when he was nineteen years of age. He worked on the L. F. Moulton ranch, near Colusa, for a year, and then put in half a year in Willows, when he assisted in the construction of the old irrigation canal. After that, he returned to Colusa, and worked for a while on a ranch.

For the next thirteen years he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Sacramento, and in 1912 he was in the East, where he remained for a year. At the end of that time he returned to California, and bought his present ranch in the Codora district, where he owns sixty-five acres of very fine land, and has a dairy with twelve cows, and some forty acres planted to alfalfa. He raises peaches, apples, pears, and plums, and has a quarter of an acre set out to strawberries, of the Gold Dollar and Oregon varieties, from which he has received as high as three

hundred dollars a year. He has been particularly fortunate with his Elberta peaches, and claims that his trees of this variety, now seven years old, are the largest in the state for their age. These peach trees have made a record for the size of the fruit, nine peaches having given a combined weight of six and three quarters pounds.

On April 24, 1895, Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Lena Williams, of Colusa, the daughter of Thomas Williams, whose wife was Elvina E. Kingston before her marriage. Mrs. Williams crossed the plains to California in the early fifties, and traveled, like so many other pioneers, by means of an ox team. At first Mr. Williams mined; and afterwards he had a little farm in Colusa County, where he died. One daughter—Vesta, thirteen years of age—has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, to brighten the home life in one of the happiest of Butte City's homes.

J. OVERHOLTZER

A large factor in the building up and the development of the community in and around Butte City has been J. Overholtzer, who was born in San Joaquin County, Cal., July 20, 1877, the son of Samuel A. Overholtzer, who crossed the plains in 1864, and farmed for a couple of years in Yolo County. For eighteen years, in fact, Mr. Overholtzer was a successful farmer in the San Joaquin Valley; and there he remained until he settled in Los Angeles County.

Growing up on a farm, as a lad young Overholtzer was sent to the public schools at Covina; and afterwards he continued his studies at the College at Lordsburg, where he graduated. Four years later, he was preaching the gospel at Colton; but in April of 1905 he settled in the Codora district of Glenn County, where he bought twenty acres of land. He was one of the first to settle on the Packer tract, and he was also the first to plant an orchard there. He has put out English walnuts, figs and peaches; and today his orchard is in splendid condition, and is producing finely. Having made a special study of horticulture, Mr. Overholtzer obtains the largest and best returns.

Since coming to Glenn County, the Reverend Mr. Overholtzer has organized a federated church—a successful arrangement and a great blessing to the community. This movement is thoroughly evangelistic and orthodox. The federation is founded on the individual basis, denominational affiliation not being renounced, but religious harmony being obtained in the community. Meet-

ings are held in the auditorium of the new grammar school building. The membership numbers more than fifty, and the attendance is far in excess of that number. The originator of this movement has a strong influence for moral uplift; and the results of his efforts have been, and will be still more, widespread and definite.

A citizen with a high sense of civic duty, Mr. Overholtzer is serving as a trustee of the Union High School of Princeton, and also of the Codora grammar schools. He is a wide-awake business man, and has taken an active part in the operations of the Water Association, serving on the reconstruction work of the Central Water Users Association.

On August 9, 1897, Mr. Overholtzer and Miss Anna M. Ewing were married. Mrs. Overholtzer was born in Canada, but was reared in Michigan from the age of four years. Eight children were born to bless their home. These are Ruth E., Paul M., Esther, Mark, Ada and Arba (twins), Bernice, and Miriam.

JOHN KELLY

The careful and efficient manager of the Mayberry Davis ranch, south of Butte City, John Kelly, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on January 22, 1859, and received his education in the public schools. Being of an ambitious nature, at the age of seventeen he decided to seek a broader field of activity, and accordingly came to California. For a time he was employed on the Glenn ranch. He became interested in horticulture, in which he is an expert. His first experience in that line was gained when he was employed to set out a large prune orchard for George P. Packer, north of Butte City. This was accomplished in due time, and in such a manner that it won recognition at once, after which his services were in great demand. He went to Sutter County and set out many orchards, among them the T. E. Holmes orchard on the Sutter ranch. As an expert on hop-growing, also, he has few superiors; and for a time he was manager of the Rideout hop ranch at Nicolaus, in Yuba County. For five years he was in the employ of Hon. John A. Boggs, in Colusa County, after which he took charge of the Davis place, where he is now located.

Mr. Kelly is a natural leader of men, and has the happy faculty of getting the best possible out of them, at the same time retaining their good-will. He knows ranching in all its branches, is a born manager and overseer, and among his other talents has unusual mechanical genius. All who are familiar

with local conditions concede that he has brought the Davis property to a high state of productiveness, thus making it a profitable venture for its owner. He takes especial pride in accomplishing everything he undertakes; and his work is characterized by a thoroughness and understanding that are sure to bring results.

At the time of the county-division movement, Mr. Kelly was favorable to the project, and worked and fought, as it were, for its success. In fact, he was the only man in the Packer outfit who registered in the proposed county in the Jacinto district, and cast his vote in favor of Glenn County. He has given patriotic service to his country. In 1882 he went East and enlisted in the United States Navy. He was assigned to duty on the battle-ship Michigan, Captain Hardy, commanding, and served for three years. At the time of the Spanish-American War, being too old to enlist for duty in the field, he entered the transport service in Manila, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Kelly is a valued member of the Princeton Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is public-spirited and congenial; and wherever he is known, he has a wide circle of friends.

HUBBARD FRANCIS MARSHALL

Another example of a self-made man who arrived in Willows with scarcely any means, and yet is now one of the prosperous and successful ranchers and business men of this section, is Hubbard Francis Marshall, a native of Laclede County, Mo., where he was born on March 11, 1862, the son of Dr. Hubbard Francis and Mary Jane (Switzer) Marshall, both of whom came from Indiana. His father was a graduate of a medical college in Marietta, Ohio, and was a practicing physician in Laclede County, Mo. He was shot down in cold blood during the Civil War. The mother then moved with her three children to Marion County, Ill.; and there Hubbard F. Marshall was educated, growing up on the farm, where he worked until he was twenty-two years of age.

In 1884, Mr. Marshall started out to earn his own living, finding employment in a livery stable in Harlan County, Nebr., and later in a mill, after which he worked on a farm for one year. The winters proving too severe, however, he came to California in 1886, almost immediately settling in Willows, then in Colusa County, but now Glenn County. For ten years he drove teams and was machine man on combined harvesters on the Tom Newsom and the Devenpeck ranches. In 1896, hav-



Louise Marshall

At. F. Marshall

ing saved much of his earnings, he rented six hundred acres of land four miles to the northwest of Willows; and for four years he farmed this to grain with much success. His wheat, for example, averaged him fifteen sacks, or better, to the acre.

In 1900, Mr. Marshall bought four hundred six acres of the Kern ranch, on the Fruto road, two miles west of Willows; and here he still makes his home. He has improved the place with fences, houses and farm buildings, and for a decade and a half has here farmed to grain. He sunk a well and installed the first pumping plant west of Willows, also checking land and putting in the first alfalfa. After demonstrating the success of irrigation by that method, he subdivided all but seventy acres of his ranch into small farms, in 1910, which he sold to settlers, who developed them to alfalfa and orchards. On the portion he has retained, he raises alfalfa for his growing herd of cattle. Marshall Villa, as the ranch is named, is also improved with a comfortable residence, farm buildings, and a family orchard.

On September 22, 1895, Mr. Marshall was married near Oskaloosa, Kans., to Miss Eva Hull, born in Jefferson County, Kans., the daughter of James and Rizpah (McKnight) Hull, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. Her parents came from Kansas to what is now Glenn County in 1886. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall has been blessed by the birth of seven children. Leon is a graduate of Glenn County High School; Dorothy is now a student at Glenn County High School; and Alice, Francis, John, Raymond and Emory are still in the grammar school. Mr. Marshall has always been interested in the cause of education, and is trustee of the Kenawa school district.

JOSEPH EDWIN McVAY

A pioneer family of Colusa County that will be long and pleasantly remembered for its prominent and effective part in the early shaping of civic affairs here, is that of Joseph Edwin McVay, who was born on a ranch in Colusa County, near Butte City, on January 11, 1865, and who passed away on September 27, 1910. His father, Clinton McVay, was a native of Tennessee; while his mother, Mrs. Ann (Nelson) McVay, was born in Richmond, Va. When the great prairies were still unsettled, Clinton McVay crossed the plains and settled on a ranch southeast of what is now Butte City, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1900. At his demise, he left, to mourn his loss, a son, Charles R. McVay; a daughter, Mrs. Jesse Wescott; and another son, Joseph E. McVay, the subject of our sketch.

Educated in the public schools of the district in which he passed his boyhood, Joseph McVay was associated with his father on a ranch until, in 1889, he started to farm for himself. He rented his uncle's ranch of eleven hundred acres, and for three years farmed the same to grain. Later, he leased a large tract of land on the plains in the eastern part of the county, and became both an extensive grain farmer and a well-known raiser of cattle and hogs. At one time he was engaged in farming in seven different places, cultivating simultaneously as high as three thousand acres of land.

In course of time, Joseph McVay bought the four hundred eighty acres on which his widow now resides, one hundred sixty acres of which was known as the Peter McDaniel ranch, and the balance as the Clinton McVay ranch. This land he devoted to the raising of grain, cattle and hogs, making a specialty of the latter, with the Poland-China strain. For years he was engaged in the raising of hogs in large numbers, selling them in lots of one hundred.

In 1889, Mr. McVay was married to Miss Annie V. Clarke, a native of Ontario, Canada, who came to Colifornia with her father, Nicholas Clarke, in 1886, at the beginning of the great boom. Nicholas Clarke was an Englishman by birth. In Canada he had been a school-teacher, a prominent merchant, and the clerk of his township; and after coming to Colusa County, also, he took an active part in public affairs. Mr. Clarke bought the Blodgett place, which he successfully farmed. He died in 1899, the father of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. McVay were the parents of two sons and three daughters: Herbert R., Marjorie and Mildred (twins, the latter deceased), Dorothy, and Joseph Edwin, Jr. As a public-spirited citizen, Mr. McVay was a school trustee; and as a practical professing Christian, he was a steward of the Methodist Church South. He belonged to the Foresters and to the Colusa Lodge of Masons.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. McVay, who is acknowledged as a woman of exceptional business ability, has successfully managed the ranch, in addition to completing her residence, which had just been started at the time of her husband's death. She has also bought three hundred acres of adjoining land, and now owns some eight hundred acres in very desirable locations. A large part of this estate is rented out to others; but she has reserved a portion, on which she raises cattle and hogs, and in the management of this particular enterprise her business ability is well demonstrated.

REV. FATHER P. A. GREALY

Fitting it is, indeed, that in this state first developed by the Spanish Fathers other faithful and zealous toilers of the Catholic Church should still find fields to be tilled, and harvests to be gathered at the end of the season of labor. One of the devoted and enlightened priests of this great church organization is the Rev. Father P. A. Grealy, the present pastor of St. Monica's Catholic Church at Willows, who was born in Ireland, November 1, 1866, and began at an early date to study for the ministry. He went to St. Mels College, Longford, in his native county, and then to All-Hallow's College at Dublin, where, in 1891, he was ordained a priest.

The same year he came to the United States, and to California, and entered on his first church work as assistant pastor of the Catholic Cathedral, of Sacramento. At the end of a year he was made the assistant pastor of the Catholic Church in Woodland, and afterwards he went to Grass Valley, Nevada County, where he served six years. When he returned to Woodland, he became pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary. He started the fund for the erection of the new edifice; and before he left that parochial charge, he had raised seven thousand six hundred dollars toward that undertaking. The Woodland church has since been built, and is a splendid monument to all concerned in its erection. While Father Grealy was faithfully performing his duties at Woodland, the Catholic school there was under his charge; and his influence in raising its standard is perceptible today.

In 1911, Father Grealy came to Willows; and since then he has been the much-beloved and very efficient pastor of St. Monica's Catholic Church. Besides attending to his onerous duties here, he holds services twice a month in Orland and once a month in Hamilton City. At considerable expense he has enlarged the church building in Willows, and remodeled the interior, for his rapidly growing parish made the changes necessary. He arranged, also, for the erection of a modern two-story priests' residence, which was built in 1917.

Father Grealy is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of Sacramento; and he enjoys also that more intimate fraternity of the faithful pastor, whereby he holds fellowship in the hearts and affections of all his flock.

St. Monica's Catholic Church of Willows was erected in 1878 by Rev. Father M. Wallrath; and it was he who organized the Roman Catholics residing in Glenn County at that time. He remained in

charge until 1884. The first Catholic services in Willows were held in the little court room of Squire Carloff. The early missionaries who visited Willows before it secured a resident pastor were Fathers Oubert, McGrath and Petit. The pastor in charge from 1892 to 1893 was Rev. Father F. A. Reynolds. The Rev. Father M. Wallrath was born in Prussia in 1841, and came to the United States in 1866. He entered the seminary of St. Mary's of the West in Cincinnati, and came to California first in 1871; and in that same year he was ordained a priest. In 1877 he took charge of the church in Colusa, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, everywhere favorably known for its good work. He built for the community a brick church; and, as stated, he built the church at Willows. In 1882 he erected the Church of the Sacred Heart at Maxwell, and in 1884 St. Dominick's Church in Orland. Eight years later, through his untiring efforts, the Church of the Incarnation was put up at Williams; and in 1899 he built the Holy Cross Church of Arbuckle. He also erected the Holy Ghost Church at Sites, in 1904-1905. Father Wallrath has thus contributed much to the upbuilding of California; and his name will always be associated with the history of her religious growth and accomplishment.

JOHN PRICE

Whatever of success has come to John Price, another of the pioneer settlers of the Golden State and of Glenn County, has been gained through his own exertions, for he started in life a poor boy, and by his industrious habits and strict integrity of character has won a place for himself in the community and in the esteem of his fellow citizens. When he settled in this part of the state, it was an undeveloped wilderness of prairie and plain; and he has been an interested witness and a participator in its growth and progress.

A native of Tennessee, John Price first saw the light of day on October 18, 1840, in Giles County. He was a son of John and Winifred (Taylor) Price, who were born in North Carolina. The former died in 1857, and the latter in 1852. He received what education was possible in the pioneer schools of his community, where the teacher was paid by subscription. At the age of sixteen, he started across the plains in a train of forty people with a drove of cattle to Salt Lake, finishing the journey in five months and eighteen days. Upon his arrival in September, 1857, he had but one dollar and fifty cents as his cash assets. He located for a time in Plumas County, and some months later, in August,



John Delapapa

1858, moved over into Colusa County and leased land on the Parrott grant, which he operated with success. In 1872, he located in what is now Glenn County, which at that time was a part of Colusa County, for the division had not yet been made. He had saved some money, and with it he located on the east side of the river, and bought a quarter section of land. As he succeeded he added to his holdings, acquiring three hundred twenty acres, upon which he raised grain, cattle, sheep and hogs, and met with more than an ordinary degree of success. The improvements placed on the ranch were of his own making, and with the passing of the years he developed a fine property, as well as building up an enviable reputation for himself.

In the fall of 1874, Mr. Price married Lydia (Bassett) Anderson, who came to California across the plains in 1865; and of this union five children were born: Frank, deceased; William W., who married Olive Owen, and has two sons, Grayson and Eldon; Earl; Jessie, who died at the age of six years, in 1888; and John, who married Jessie Willis and has one child, Robert. Mr. Price is a Democrat in his political affiliations on national issues; but in local matters he supports the man rather than the party. He takes an especial interest in political matters, and has served several times as a delegate to the county conventions. Mrs. Price is a member of the Christian Church of Butte City.

JOHN DELPAPA

Among the agriculturists and horticulturists who are making a success, and advancing and developing the natural resources of Colusa County, is John Delpapa. A native of Central Italy, he was born in Tuscany, near the celebrated town of Lucca, on August 4, 1869; and from young manhood he has worked his own way in the world. He attended the schools of his native land, receiving a good education, and meantime, from a lad, assisted on his father's farm until he was twenty years old. Besides the farm, his father, Francisco Delpapa, owned several lime-kilns; and these occupied most of his time. These kilns had been built by grandfather Ranieari Delpapa, who, with John, tilled the farm while Francisco tended the kilns, which are still being used. Francisco Delpapa married Beatrice Bigongiari; and they had ten children, four now living: John, of this review; Emil, who married Cesira Bertolucci, and is employed by his brother John; Antoinette, wife of Vincenzo Donati; and Olympia, who is unmarried and lives at home with her parents. At the age of seventy-four and seventy-

seven the parents are still hale and hearty, and are enjoying their old age in their Italian home.

John Delpapa had read of the opportunities offered in California, and had heard a great deal from some of his countrymen who had been in this state and returned to Italy, and from friends here who had sent letters back home; and he thought he could better his condition by coming to California. On November 9, 1889, he left his native land; and November 28, Thanksgiving Day, he arrived in San Francisco with just one dollar and fifty cents in his pocket, a stranger in a strange country. He stopped at an Italian hotel and told his story to the good-hearted landlord. He was willing to work at anything that offered; and hearing of work to be had in Yolo County, he bought some blankets on credit, told the landlord to charge his hotel bill, and set out to find Yolo County and the work. He found employment there in a vineyard and winery, and soon paid back what he owed his good friends in San Francisco. After three years of steady work he went to the Napa Valley, where he was employed for one year. In 1893 he went to Sacramento, but in a few days came up to Colusa County and found employment with a market gardener who had his gardens on the Cromer place. In the fall of that year he bought out his employer; and thereafter he conducted the business himself, enlarging his operations and branching out from year to year. He made a success of the business, and always paid a hundred cents on the dollar.

Having accumulated a considerable sum of money, Mr. Delpapa found himself able to branch out on a still larger scale. He leased one hundred fifteen acres of the Cromer place—upon which, by the way, he has worked ever since he got to Colusa in July, 1893—and also three hundred eighty-five acres from the Moulton Land Co., and began raising wheat, barley and beans. In 1912 he discontinued gardening, to devote his time to horticulture and general agriculture. In 1916 he put in three hundred twenty-five acres of rice west of Colusa. He bought all the machinery necessary to harvest and thresh it, and reaped a good harvest. He has two Deering rice binders and one Case rice thresher, with a 36x48-inch cylinder. During the threshing season he employs some thirty men, while he regularly employs six. In 1917 he put in two hundred fifty acres of beans and two hundred thirty acres of barley, but did not devote any acreage to rice. In addition to his general farming interests, he has a twenty-acre prune orchard.

Mr. Delpapa has been very successful in his various undertakings; and he has many friends throughout this part of the valley, where he is well and favorably known. He is a kind-hearted, considerate, and public-spirited man. Since becoming a citizen, he

has supported the Democratic party. A brother, Emil, and his wife, reside with Mr. Delpapa, and assist him in looking after the ranch.

ALLEN T. MOORE

Prominent among the successful ranchers in this part of the state who have become authorities on California agriculture, is Allen T. Moore, who was born in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1865. At the age of twenty, he moved westward to Jackson County, Kan.; and there, for four years, he tried his hand at farming. Then, hearing of the greater opportunities in the Golden State, he came to California in 1889, arriving at Willits on February 27. He had only a few cents in his pockets when he alighted from the railway train; but he was possessed of the requisite courage, health and strength, and in a short time had begun the career which has placed him among the successful self-made men of Glenn County.

For a while he worked for wages in Willits; and on November 7, 1890, he arrived in Orland. His first employment here was on the I. W. Brownell ranch, where he remained until April 10, 1892. Later, he worked for Simpson Finnell. In February, 1893, he entered into a partnership with B. A. Bell, of Red Bluff, and leased the Gallatin ranch in Tehama County, where they engaged in sheep-raising on a large scale. He was quarter owner in a band of twenty thousand sheep. This partnership was afterwards dissolved; and Mr. Moore then bought four thousand sixty acres of W. B. Miller, thirteen miles northwest of Orland, and to that holding he kept adding until he owned six thousand four hundred acres. On this vast range he ran his sheep, cattle and hogs. The sheep were his main interest, and he became known as one of the largest and most successful sheep-raisers in the Sacramento Valley. He carried, in fact, about six thousand head of sheep. On May 5, 1916, he sold his ranch at a fine profit to Mallon & Blevins; and since then he has lived retired from active business.

When Mr. Moore came into Glenn County, in 1890, he brought with him a small pack of thoroughbred registered fox hounds. He was always a lover of fine dogs, and continued to raise them and increased the number. He still owns a fine pack, probably the best in Northern California. He brought some with him from Missouri, and since 1860 his breed has been registered. He has exhibited at big shows, and in the fall of 1916 he took first, second and third prizes, in their respective classes, at the Bench Show held at Lawson, Mo. He has sold dogs for as high as one hundred

fifty dollars each; and he owns some which he values at three hundred dollars a head, and which are very naturally not for sale. He has imported dogs from Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma. However, he no longer deals in dogs, but simply keeps them for his own pleasure.

When Mr. Moore married, he chose for his bride Miss Allie V. Lewis, a native of Tehama County, and a member of one of the well-known pioneer families that helped settle the state. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of a promising son, Willis. By a former marriage Mr. Moore had another son, Allen E. Mr. Moore is a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar, at Red Bluff; and he also belongs to the Blue Lodge and the Eastern Star at Orland.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HICKS

One of Orland's early settlers and pioneer business men, T. J. Hicks dates his arrival in California back to 1877. He was born in Scottsville, Elm County, Ky., on June 2, 1850. He was raised in a home of refinement on a plantation, and educated in the academies of the Southland. At the age of nineteen he went to Missouri and worked on a farm, sixty miles east of Kansas City. Later he was employed in a mercantile establishment, and taught school to pay his way through college. In 1877 he came to California, to cast his fortunes with the golden West.

After his arrival in the state, Mr. Hicks engaged in teaching school for five years, and then turned his attention to farming and the dairy business in the vicinity of Orland, Glenn County. An opportunity then presenting itself, he engaged in the mercantile business in that city, conducting a growing business until succeeded by his son and Mr. Chaney.

Mr. Hicks was one of the most active men in the irrigation movement under the Wright law, and under the government irrigation system. For two years he served as secretary of the new organization, doing much to put it on a sound basis. As he prospered he bought and improved business property, and built a modern block, in which he was located for years, and which he still owns. Always interested in progressive movements, he served as trustee of the Orland high school for several years. He was the first clerk of the Orland school board, and also served as one of the trustees of the town. He was elected and served as justice of the peace of Orland Township for several years. Prior to his locating in Orland, he served as deputy county assessor of Colusa County from 1881 to 1886, and took an active part in local politics.



M. A. Sicker.

No movement for the good of the county has been promoted that has not had his support in time and money.

The marriage of Mr. Hicks united him with Roberta Christian, of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have three sons, Wilbur, Byron and Proctor Knott—all able and useful citizens.

M. A. SICKELS

M. A. Sickels was born near Kilbourn, Columbia County, Wis., June 29, 1862, and grew to manhood on a farm. His father, Ephraim Sickels, also a native of that state, was a farmer. He died on September 17, 1865, when his son was only three years old. The mother, whose name, before her marriage, was Margaret Riddle, was born in Ontario, Canada. She kept the little family together, working hard against heavy odds to rear and educate her children. By her amiable disposition and kindly nature she endeared herself to her relatives and her many friends. She lived to the age of seventy years, three months and three days, dying in Kilbourn, Wis., June 10, 1910.

M. A. Sickels was the eldest of four children. He attended the district schools until he was old enough to go to work to help his mother. When he was thirteen, he started out for himself, working on farms in Dane County, Wis., beginning at six dollars and fifty cents per month. At the end of the first six months he had saved twenty-six dollars out of his wages. At the age of eighteen he left farm work and took a place in a cheese factory at Milford, Jefferson County, Wis.; and later, with F. E. Allen, he engaged in manufacturing cheese and butter at Waukesha, Wis., and met with success in that venture.

From Wisconsin Mr. Sickels came to California, locating in Oakland, where he sold butter and cheese at retail until 1909. He then sold out and came to Colusa County, where he found a good opening in his line; and since that date he has done much to build up the dairy interests of the entire Sacramento Valley. He owns a fine eighty-acre alfalfa farm south of Colusa, and has it stocked with pure-bred Jerseys and Guernseys. He is proprietor and owner of the Colusa Butter Co.; and from his factory he supplies the home trade with butter and cheese, besides selling direct to the retailers in the Bay cities and other places. His brand, "Sickels Pasteurized Butter," denotes quality of the very highest standard. The following extract, relative to Mr. Sickels' dairy, is copied from the Sacramento Bee, of March 24, 1917: "The record-holding Jersey bull, Jacoba's Emanon 84177, owned by M. A. Sickels of the Colusa Butter Co., has been sold to Dr. H. W. Hand, of

Willows. The bull was purchased in the East last summer by Sickels, and shipped to this city [Colusa]. Dr. Hand is the owner of a fine Jersey herd near Willows, and will use the bull in bringing his stock to a pure-bred plane."

While attending the Department of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Sickels became intimately acquainted with such men as Professor Henry, the dean of the Department of Agriculture of the University at Madison, and Dr. Babcock, originator of the Babcock standard test for determining the amount of butter fat in milk. Mr. Sickels also numbers among his close friends the late Jeremiah Rusk, ex-Governor of Wisconsin and formerly United States Secretary of Agriculture, and ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, O. S. Cornish, D. W. Curtis, Senator Walter S. Greene, and others.

Through his knowledge of dairying and his years of experience in manufacturing dairy products, Mr. Sickels has gained a wide and intimate acquaintance with farmers and dairymen throughout the valley, with whom he cooperates, helping them to procure good cows. He furnishes milch cows to them on butter-fat payments; and has already sold two thousand cows on that basis. He operates the Willows Creamery and a cheese factory at Gridley, furnishing cows to the dairymen in those localities on the above-named basis. Mr. Sickels makes trips back East to Wisconsin and Michigan, where he purchases pure-bred Jersey and Guernsey stock, which he ships to California in car-load lots. The pay roll for his three factories ranges from twenty thousand dollars to twenty-five thousand dollars per month. He is agent for the Simplex and Vega Separators, and is a member of the Guernsey Club of California. His son, Delos M. Sickels, is associated with him in business. Mr. Sickels is a "booster" for California, and is interested in every movement for its upbuilding. He has made his own way in the world since he was thirteen years old; and he is recognized, by all who know him, as an enterprising man and an upbuilder of the country.

GEORGE MONROE AND MARTHA JANE POTTS

In the year 1869, a lad of fifteen appeared in Colusa County, who had come from far-off Illinois with his mother and stepfather, arriving in California on November 22. This lad was George Monroe Potts. He was born near Jamestown, Clinton County, on February 6, 1854, and had the advantages of a common-school education up to the time he came West. Wishing to finish his school-

ing, he returned to Illinois in 1870, and attended Carlisle College until the winter of 1871. He then returned to California to join the family, arriving the second time on January 2, 1872. He was anxious to make a success in life, and took the first position offered, that of a clerk in a hardware store in Colusa, where he worked four years. He later operated a grocery store for himself. For three years he served as deputy marshal of Colusa under J. T. Arnold, and afterwards was deputy under Sheriff James Howard for two years. For some time he teamed from Princeton to the settlement of Willows, where he finally took up his residence, bringing his wife to the place on June 7, 1877. He was favorably known in the community, and was elected constable in 1882, serving in that capacity until he was made town marshal, upon the incorporation of the city in 1885. He also served four years as justice of the peace of Willows. He has been an important factor in the political life of the county and has been actively interested in all good works for the advancement of the county and city. Mr. Potts is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and has nearly always held some office in the lodge.

In 1874 was celebrated the marriage that united George M. Potts with Miss Martha Jane Stormer, mention of whose family is made on another page of this work. She came to Willows with her husband in 1877, and ever since that date has been a factor in the commercial life of the city. In 1890 she opened the first bakery in town, on Walnut Street, in the rear of the present site of the Bank of Willows building. Her equipment consisted of four large stoves, with an oven capacity of ten loaves each. She did all the work herself, and added to her labors and her income by running an ice cream and refreshment parlor. In those days ice cream sold for twenty-five cents a dish, and was considered a luxury. One day a fire visited that section of the town and burned all except her establishment. The business section then moved a block further south; and so, to be in a good location, Mrs. Potts moved to South Tehama Street, just below the Crawford Hotel, and there continued her bakery business, with its side issue of ice cream and other refreshments. She had bought the property to which she moved and was prospering nicely, when another fire wiped out this section of the town, and her establishment with it. Nothing daunted, however, she at once rebuilt two brick buildings. She equipped a modern bakery to carry on her growing business, and still maintained the ice cream parlor, besides conducting a rooming house in the second story. Her hard work insured her success, and after carrying on the business a number of years she finally sold out to good advantage and retired. She still owns the buildings on Tehama Street, and also has stock in the Stormer Land

Company, incorporated from her father's estate. With her husband she rents two hundred forty acres southwest of Willows, where they are raising grain. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Potts three children have been born: Mrs. Cora F. Wickes; Mrs. Maude Lightner, now deceased; and Miss M. Monreo Potts. It is due the women of California that they should receive just recognition for the part they have played in the upbuilding of the various counties in the state; and no one is entitled to more praise than Mrs. Potts, who, as a woman of fine executive and business ability, has done her part to promote the general welfare of Glenn County.

MRS. MAE BLONDIN

One of the most capable and successful business women of Glenn County, and one who, in fact, has the distinction of being the second woman on record to hold the position of county tax collector in the state of California, is Mrs. Mae Blondin, the present incumbent of that office of trust and responsibility in Glenn County. Mrs. Blondin was closely associated with her late husband in his business enterprise; and she inherited from her ancestors the capacity for detail work and the special qualities necessary for the successful management of business interests in various lines.

A native of New York State, Miss Mae Cochrane, as she was known in maidenhood, was born in St. Lawrence County, where she received a good education, well fitting her for the responsibilities that have fallen to her lot. She was married to Mr. Blondin at St. Albans, Vt., in 1900, and five years later they came to California, locating at first in Redding, after which they went to Chico, and still later, in 1907, settled in Willows, when the town was beginning to "boom." Mr. Blondin was a paper-hanger, painter and decorator; and he plied his trade in the various places of their residence. Mrs. Blondin assisted her husband in his store; and after his demise in 1913, she carried on the business until she found an opportunity to dispose of it to advantage, when she retired from commercial life to give all of her attention to the office of county tax collector, to which she had been elected, and upon which she entered in January, 1914. She was persuaded by her many friends in the county to become a candidate; and her popularity was demonstrated when she won over nine opponents in the race for the office. She is filling the position in a very efficient and able manner.

For many years the sheriff of the county attended to the duties of tax collector in Glenn County; and it was not until the elec-



Mae Blondin

tion of Mrs. Blondin to the office that the two offices were separated. In reality, therefore, it fell upon her to organize the work of the office as a separate branch of the county government. She believes in system; and her management of the financial affairs of the county is characterized by business method and precision, and has met with hearty approval from all sources.

Mrs. Blondin is a bright, active woman, who has bravely shouldered unusual responsibilities. She is the mother of two sons, Francis Linwood and Rockwell Edward, whom she is rearing in a manner that assures their future appreciation of their mother's devotion. She is a member and Past Noble Grand of the Willows Rebekah Lodge, and a member of Marshall Chapter, O. E. S. She is also an active member of the Episcopal Church, and participates in the work of the Ladies' Guild. Her daily life, with its manifold duties, official, social, and domestic, is a pleasing example and illuminating illustration of woman's versatility.

JULIAN MARTIN RASMUSSEN

The obliging and popular superintendent of the Willows Gas and Water Works for the Northern California Power Company, is Julian Martin Rasmussen, a thoroughly trained technician, and a man of fortunate versatility, as well as practical experience. He was born on February 4, 1868, in Laaland, Denmark. When fifteen years old, he came to the United States, and settled for a while in Springfield, Ill. He attended both the common and high schools, and accomplished one important thing there, for he learned to read and speak the English language. After a time, he set out with two of his brothers for Furnas County, Nebr., where he engaged in farming; but conditions were bad, and as a consequence he lost most of his money.

In 1890, Mr. Rasmussen came to California and settled at Oroville; and the next year he became an American citizen. He learned the trade of blacksmith from his brother-in-law in that city, and also learned how to do skilled woodwork. At the end of three years he was employed by the California Stage Company, in that place, to look after repairs to their rolling stock. He remained there three years, and then went to Plumas County, locating in Quincy. Two years later he removed to Marysville, and bought an interest in a thirteen-acre vineyard. At the end of that year, however, he went to Redding and became night engineer of the Redding Ice Works. From 1898 to 1900 he was foreman carpenter for the Iron Mountain Copper Company. On moving to

Dunsmuir, he worked for the Burns & Coggins Lumber Company, until 1904, when he returned to Redding once more, and soon afterwards entered the employ of the Northern California Power Company, Consolidated, as superintendent of the gas and water works; and with this company he has been associated ever since. In Redding he not only manufactured gas, but he constructed the water works system for the company. In 1911 he was transferred to Willows, where he superintended the installation of the gas works, which he completed, and later was also made superintendent of the water works.

Some years ago, Mr. Rasmusson married Mrs. Mary (Davis) Moore, born in California, the daughter of Robert Davis, a New Yorker and a pioneer of 1849, who mined for gold at Rich Bar, and who is now living, at the age of ninety-five, in Yuba City, Sutter County. With characteristic enterprise, Mr. Rasmusson has invested in a quarter section of timber land in Shasta County, which is bound to become valuable in time. He has won success and standing by his own integrity, and is what is termed a self-made man.

LEWIS EDMUND TUTTLE, D. V. S.

A rising professional man of Willows is the prominent and successful veterinary surgeon, L. E. Tuttle, a native of the Buckeye State, born in Clinton County, April 8, 1881. He grew to young manhood on his father's farm, and attended the district school. When he had reached his majority he went to the Palouse country, in Southeastern Washington, and worked in the harvest fields and on ranches there, and later he worked in the timber section in the southwestern part of the state.

In 1902, desiring to see more of the West, Mr. Tuttle came down to California; and at Whittier, Los Angeles County, he was given charge of a dairy of fine registered Jersey cows, owned by C. W. Leffingwell. He was also given entire charge of Sargent Fox, a registered Jersey bull that has since become famous, and is regarded as one of the best of his breed in the United States. This bull was of high pedigree, and imported stock, a son of Miss Sargent and Flying Fox, and was handled by Dr. Tuttle from his first service. It was while in Whittier, in this position, that Dr. Tuttle first began to familiarize himself with veterinary work, riding through the country with a prominent veterinary surgeon and assisting him in surgery, gaining what in later years proved to be valuable experience.

So impressed was Dr. Tuttle with the profession that he arranged to perfect himself for the work, and attended the San Francisco Veterinary College, returning to Whittier during the summer months to get practical experience. The third year of his attendance at the college, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the veterinary hospital. In 1907, he was graduated with high honors, taking the gold medal for the best general examination. In April of that year he came to Willows, and for eighteen months practiced successfully. At the end of that time he returned to San Francisco, and formed a partnership with Dr. C. F. McCarthy in his dog hospital, purchasing a one-half interest; and for two and one-half years he continued in this business. His first experience in Glenn County, however, had satisfied him that he could find a more satisfactory field for his labors than in the northern metropolis; so he came back to Willows, where he has since resided and practiced his profession with decided success. He is counted among the leading veterinarians in the Sacramento Valley; and his advancement to his present standing has come through his own efforts. He is truly a self-made and self-educated man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

In partnership with his father-in-law, August Henning, Dr. Tuttle is owner of a cattle ranch northeast of Willows. This he is developing into a thoroughbred shorthorn Durham stock farm, having recently purchased a registered shorthorn Durham bull from the Butte City ranch. At the present writing, he has ninety head of cattle on the place. With his past experience and progressive ideas, it is predicted that Dr. Tuttle will do much to advance the stock interests, not only of Glenn County, but also of the entire northern Sacramento Valley; and a bright future is anticipated for him.

The marriage of Dr. Tuttle, which occurred in Willows, united him with Miss Gussie Henning, and they are the parents of one son, Corwin A. Tuttle. Fraternally, Dr. Tuttle was made a Mason in Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., in Willows, in which he is Junior Warden. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star.

WILLIAM CHANEY

The firm of Hicks and Chaney is well known in Orland and vicinity. Under the wise management of the proprietors, who are wide-awake, energetic business men, the business of this company has expanded until the firm now occupies an important place in the commercial life of the community.

William Chaney, one of the partners, was born in Ogdensburg, New York, February 10, 1865. When he was a child, his parents moved to Detroit, Mich., and later to Worthington, Minn.; and in these cities his education was acquired. His first experience was obtained on a farm; and later he was engaged in the hay and grain business. He then entered the furniture and undertaking business, becoming in time a licensed embalmer, both for Minnesota and for California.

Mr. Chaney located in Orland in October, 1909. In January, of the following year, he formed a partnership with P. Knott Hicks. Since then they have worked together toward a common end, in the building up of a successful business establishment. Prominent in local business circles, Mr. Chaney served for one year as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and later as its secretary; and he is interested in all projects for the advancement of Glenn County.

The marriage of Mr. Chaney united him with Miss Avalin French; and they have one daughter, Katherine.

PROCTOR KNOTT HICKS

A progressive, up-to-date business man and member of the firm of Hicks and Chaney, of Orland, P. K. Hicks was born in Glenn County, August 26, 1883. He is a son of T. J. and Roberta (Christian) Hicks, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this history. Mr. Hicks obtained his education in the grammar and high schools of Orland. For a time he was associated with his father in the mercantile business in that city. Possessed of an energetic nature, he wanted to branch out in other lines of business; and in 1905-1906, he became manager of the Sierra Lumber Company, in Orland. The next year he went to Nevada and secured a position with the Wood Curtis Company, wholesale produce dealers.

After a time, Mr. Hicks came back to Orland, and became interested in the business with his father. In January, 1910, he succeeded to the business of the T. J. Hicks Company, established by his father, and took William Chaney into partnership with himself, changing the name to Hicks and Chaney. They are still located in the Hicks Building, where they carry a fine line of heavy and shelf hardware, specializing in American fence, air motor mills, Sharpless separators, and John Deere plows. In connection with the hardware business, they run a complete plumbing establishment. To supply a long-felt want, they have also an undertak-



J H West



Margaret West

ing department. The company enjoy the confidence of the community, and their business is expanding year by year. Mr. Hicks owns a ten-acre prune orchard, and is a booster for his county and home town, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Encampment.

Proctor Knott Hicks was united in marriage with Frances French, a native of Rochester, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks enjoy a wide acquaintance in Orland and vicinity, where they are leaders in their social set.

JOHN KYLE WEAST

To have lived in one community for more than half a century is a record equaled by few men in Colusa County; and to have attained the age of ninety years, and still be in touch with all the up-to-date movements of one's community, is the lot of but few of the sons of men. This is the record of John Kyle Weast, who was born in Lycoming County, Pa., April 15, 1827. He has been an eye-witness to all of the wonderful development of the county since 1866, seeing it develop from a vast cattle range to waving grain fields, to be still later brought under more intensive cultivation. The large ranches of the early days have been split up into smaller tracts; and fruit and dairy interests now pervade the country, bringing in large revenues to the ranchmen. Latest of all is the development of rice lands from the sheep pastures that for years were thought to be worthless. All of this, and more, has been witnessed by Mr. Weast, now one of the retired citizens of Colusa County.

Mr. Weast is a descendant of an old pioneer family in America. His grandfather, Abraham Weast, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., and married a Miss Mudge, a lady of German extraction, whose family were represented among the very earliest German settlers of New York State. She was a daughter of a soldier who served in the French and Indian Wars, and in the Revolutionary struggle, from the Battle of Bunker Hill to the close of the war. Abraham Weast died in a block house in Pennsylvania. He had a son Joshua, a native of Tioga County, and by trade a cabinet-maker, who migrated to Indiana as early as 1834 and settled in Laporte County when that region was in its primeval condition. He cleared land and improved a farm, on which he lived for many years; but eventually he came to California, where he spent his last days. He died at the home of his son, John K. Weast, in Colusa County, when in his eighty-first year. His wife, Isabella Kyle, was born in Pennsylvania, a

daughter of John Kyle, a farmer. She died in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Weast became the parents of four children, of whom John K. was the oldest, and the only one to settle on the Pacific Coast.

When John K. Weast was a lad of seven years of age, his parents went to Indiana, and his earliest recollections are associated with the development there of a raw tract of land. When he was eighteen, he began working for the farmers in his section of the county, receiving ten dollars a month for his services. In 1846 he left Indiana, and went to Illinois to assist in moving some of his relatives to McHenry County, passing through the present site of Chicago when that city was an insignificant town, without visible indications of its future greatness. Subsequently he resumed work in Indiana as a farm hand.

On February 4, 1850, Mr. Weast went to New York, intending to take ship for California. It was not until March 16 that he was able to get passage on the boat Georgia for Chagres. From there he went up the Chagres River a short distance, and then walked the remaining distance, twenty-two miles, across the Isthmus of Panama. It was six weeks and two days before he could get passage on a steamer there, and meanwhile expenses were very high. Finally he became a passenger on the Columbus, which cast anchor in San Francisco on June 4. Soon after landing he went to the mines in Eldorado County, and while working there a season he was a member of the election board during the exciting time of voting for statehood. His next location was Kelsey's Diggings, after which he was at Weaver's Creek, and later on the Feather River; and still later he went to Downieville.

In December, 1851, he went to the Suisun Valley. Abandoning the precarious occupation of mining, he here took up agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of raising grain. Two years later he went to the Sacramento River and took up what he supposed was government land. He made valuable improvements on the property and tilled the soil assiduously for the following nine years, only to discover that the property was part of a land grant, and that he must lose it. The experience was discouraging; but soon afterwards, in 1866, he settled on a ranch lying seven miles north of Colusa, where for many years he tilled the soil, meeting with a fair degree of success. He became the owner of some three hundred twenty-three acres in his home place, and of a tract of one hundred fifty-two acres located not far distant. This entire property he devoted to the raising of cattle, hogs, grain and alfalfa. He cleared the land from the thick growth of timber that grew along the river, and during the winter of 1867-1868 superintended the cutting of two thousand cords of wood, which

he sold to the steamboats that were running on the river at that time. When the stumps were removed and burned, he found himself the possessor of as fine a tract of land as could be found anywhere in the state. Besides this land he bought a ranch of one hundred sixty acres in Modoc County, located in the Little Hot Springs Valley.

In September, 1913, Mr. Weast sold his ranch on the Sacramento River and spent a few months in Modoc County; but he returned to a place near Colusa to spend the winter. In the spring of 1914 he bought the ranch upon which he now resides, which consists of seven hundred twenty acres in the Antelope Valley. He moved onto it; and with the aid of his son, Byron, who is managing the place, he here is raising cattle, sheep, hogs and grain.

The marriage of Mr. Weast was celebrated in Colusa County on August 23, 1866, when he was united with Margaret Day, a native of Illinois, a daughter of Nathaniel and Rhoby (Green) Day, natives of Maine and New York, respectively. In 1855 the Day family crossed the plains from Illinois to California and settled, first, in Colusa County, but later moved to Modoc County, where both Mr. and Mrs. Day died, the former at the age of ninety-three years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Weast there were eight children: Walter H., now in Shasta County; Henry, who died at the age of two and a half years; Rhoby, who married Charles Coleman, and died, leaving four children; Rachael, Mrs. Lampier of Colusa, the mother of seven children; Arthur, a farmer near Glenn, who has nine children; Mary J., who died, aged six years; Flora, Mrs. Yates, who has four children and who, with her husband, is on the home ranch; and Byron, manager of the home place. Mr. and Mrs. Weast have twenty-seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Mrs. Weast is a good manager, and has been a most able assistant to her husband. They are liberal supporters of all progressive movements, are hospitable and open-hearted, and are enjoying life to the full among the many friends they have made during their long years of residence in Colusa County.

WILLIAM HENRY MORRISSEY

In making the most of the many Western opportunities that came his way from the time when, in the late seventies, he first came to the Coast, the late William Henry Morrissey took a prominent part in the upbuilding of Orland and vicinity, again and again displaying characteristic enterprise. Born in Illinois in

1862, he removed to Iowa with the family when he was but two years of age. In 1878, when he was sixteen, he migrated with his father, Thomas Morrissey, and his brothers and sisters, to California, and settled on the O'Hair farm, five miles northeast of Orland, in Glenn County.

As a young man Mr. Morrissey took an active interest in real estate matters in Orland, and soon joined in partnership with N. K. Spect. Later, he was associated with a number of prominent men in a large subdivision of land; and on account of his knowledge and experience, he was made president of the company. He also served a term as constable.

Recognized everywhere as a leader, Mr. Morrissey gave good service as a member of the executive committee of the Sacramento Valley Development Association, and also became a director in one of the first irrigation systems of Orland. His wide experience led to his being appointed a commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, where he represented Glenn County. He also took an active part in the formation of the government irrigation system. At the front of every public enterprise in this locality, he joined others in developing the orange groves of Orland; and he also owned in that vicinity a two-acre lemon orchard, which he set out. He bought and improved a ranch of a hundred sixty acres near Orland, and had the land seeded to alfalfa. On this ranch he erected barns and outhouses, making of it a valuable property. It is still in the possession of the family, and is rented as a dairy ranch. For a number of years Mr. Morrissey was engaged in the buying of stock. In 1891 he favored county division, and took an active part in bringing it about. He also served one term as postmaster of Orland. At Orland Mr. Morrissey erected a reinforced concrete theater and garage, and otherwise proved himself one of the upbuilders of the city. He was a Mason, and a Past Master of Orland Lodge; a member and Past Grand of the Orland Lodge of Odd Fellows; a member of Chico Lodge of Elks; and a Forester. At his death in 1914, Orland lost one of its most useful citizens.

In San Francisco, on January 17, 1895, William Henry Morrissey married Mrs. Elizabeth (Templeton) Clark, who came to California in 1885. She was the daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Papst) Templeton, farmers in Sanilac County, Mich. Mrs. Morrissey attended the public and high schools, and was for a time engaged in educational work. By her marriage with Mr. Morrissey she had one son, Marc Templeton Morrissey, a student at the University of California, who will take up law. Her first husband, Robert Lee Clark, was engaged in the hardware business in Orland, where he was a member of the firm of Clark & Behrens.

Two years after their happy marriage he died, leaving a daughter, Gwendolyn, now the wife of Will Adams of San Francisco. Before her marriage, Mrs. Morrissey was the popular postmaster of Orland, as well as the manager of the Postal Telegraph Company. She is an active member and Past Noble Grand of the Rebekahs, and was formerly an efficient president of the Women's Improvement Club of Orland.

CLAUDE D. STANTON

Among those whose citizenship has contributed largely to the agricultural, commercial, and political development and welfare of Colusa County, the name of Claude D. Stanton holds an important place. He is a son of Joseph Byron Stanton, who was born in Ohio on March 21, 1836. When Joseph Stanton was a child of two years, his parents removed to Hancock County, Ill., where he was educated, and where he lived until he was nineteen. His life had been spent on a farm and he was inured to hard work at an early age. In 1855 he started for California, driving an ox team across the plains, and taking six months to complete the journey, and arrived in Oroville in October, 1855. He had no money when he landed here, and willingly took any job that offered, in order to meet expenses. He worked at ranching, mining and teaming until in January, 1856, when he came to Colusa County. On his arrival in this county he located on Grand Island, secured some land, and began farming. In 1858 he married Miss Margaret N. Tull. Her health failing in this section, he sold out, and with team and wagon drove to Mendocino County, where her parents lived. The change not proving beneficial, medical advice was sought in San Francisco and Mr. Stanton was advised to return to the Sacramento Valley. He again settled in Colusa County and resumed ranching; but his wife did not recover, and passed away in 1866. She was the mother of four children, of whom three were living at the time of her death.

In the fall of 1866 Joseph Stanton was appointed deputy sheriff by I. N. Cain. He held this position for four years, and was then elected to the office of sheriff for the term of two years, and reelected in 1872 by a large majority. He was popular with all classes of people, carried out the duties of his office with tact and fairness to all, and gave good satisfaction. After he retired from the office, he became connected with an enterprise to connect Colusa, Calistoga, and Napa by telephone. In the prosecution of his work he crossed Lake County. His attention was attracted to Indian Valley, and with a partner he bought a relinquishment

there, becoming owner of some twenty-four hundred acres; and after the government survey, he acquired title to this property.

Mr. Stanton married a second time, his second wife being Mary Green. With her and his family he moved on to his land and began raising sheep, conducting the business with profit for four years. He then came back to Colusa County, and soon was appointed under sheriff by D. H. Arnold. For seven years, also, he had the contract to furnish the supplies and care for the inmates of the county hospital, after which he was again made under sheriff, by W. T. Beville. He continued in that position until 1890, when he was once more elected sheriff, serving a four-year term. He was then appointed lieutenant of the guard at Folsom prison, a position he filled for ten years. He was there at the time of the break led by Evans and Sontag. After his retirement from the lieutenantcy, until he finally retired to private life, he was deputy sheriff under his son, Claude D. Stanton. He died in 1914; and his wife died the following year. Of the four children by his first marriage, two are still living. His second marriage resulted in the birth of ten children, seven of whom are still living. Politically, Joseph Stanton was a staunch Democrat. Fraternally, he was a Knight Templar Mason, and a Past Master of Colusa Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M. He was an active member of the Christian Church.

Claude D. Stanton was the third child in order of birth in the family of Joseph Byron Stanton, by his first marriage, and first saw the light of day on March 28, 1863, on Grand Island. He was reared and educated in Colusa County, and followed farming until he started in the hotel business at Arbuckle, where he owned and conducted the American Hotel until he was burned out. Then, on completion of the Hotel Ash, he became "mine host" there, and ran that hotel until he became sheriff of the county. He was elected to that office in 1906, and entered upon its duties on January 1, 1907. In 1910 he was reelected without opposition, and again in 1914—an evidence of his popularity with all political parties, and of the efficiency of his conduct of the office. He holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens throughout the county, all of whom have only good to say of him, and of his discharge of the duties intrusted to his care.

In 1884 Mr. Stanton was united in marriage with Mrs. Alameda (Kilgore) Black, a native of Sutter County, and a daughter of one of the pioneers of Colusa County. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton are very hospitable and charitable people; and their liberality and kindness of heart are manifested in many ways. When Mr. Stanton's sister, Mrs. Adah Winship, died, they took and cared for her son, B. A. Stanton, whom they reared and educated. He gradu-

ated from the College City High School, and is now purser for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in San Francisco. They also reared a daughter of Mrs. Winship, Clara, now Mrs. Williams, who is residing in London, England. Mr. Stanton was made a Mason in Meridian Lodge, No. 182, F. & A. M., at Arbuckle, and is a member of Colusa Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M., and of Colusa Commandery, No. 24, K. T. He is also an Elk, holding membership in Marysville Lodge, No. 783, and is a member of Colusa Parlor, N. S. G. W.; and with his wife he belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star.

ORD L. LEACHMAN

To what extent the agricultural interests of Glenn County, and those of the individual farmer, have been advanced through the Farm Bureau, and how much the experience, wisdom and eloquence of Ord L. Leachman, the Bureau's appealing auctioneer, have contributed to that organization's success, those who are associated with the Bureau, and who have worked side by side with Mr. Leachman and come under the spell of his oratory, can well testify. Born at Lineville, Wayne County, Iowa, February 4, 1886, Ord was reared and educated there, graduating from the high school. He also attended and graduated from the Normal School of Lineville, and after finishing his course taught for the period of three months.

Deciding to move to Des Moines, Mr. Leachman learned the barber's trade, and opening a shop there conducted the same for nine years. He also became one of the organizers of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and boasted a record for new members of the order, doing one hundred sixty-five thousand dollars' worth of business during his first month as solicitor. Arriving in Corning, Tehama County, on July 16, 1913, he bought out a barber's shop there, and also engaged in the auctioneering business. While in Corning, he assisted Gumble, the auctioneer, as a partner, and added considerably to the volume of his operations.

On August 1, 1915, Mr. Leachman sold out his shop and stand, and then came to Orland, seeking a larger field for his auction business; and that his choice of a business locality was well-advised is shown from the volume of his sales since coming to this vicinity. One of his large sales was that of the ranch property known as the Downing estate, which he sold for fourteen thousand dollars. In February, 1917, Mr. Leachman was appointed salesman to the Glenn County Farm Bureau, a live and very important organization, through which over four hundred farmers pool their interests

in the sale of cattle, sheep, hogs and grain, leaving to Mr. Leachman the task of disposing of their products. This he does in ear load lots, working for a commission; and the arrangement is of great benefit to the farmers, not only relieving them of work and worry, but enabling them to get much better prices than their products would otherwise command. Being a good talker, Mr. Leachman is able to reap results, if anyone can.

But Mr. Leachman has not only cared for the interests of others—he has had a sensible eye to some provision for himself. He owns a ten-acre ranch in Corning, and a forty-acre ranch in the Plaza district, on the Thompson tract, in Orland. This has been nicely developed, and is planted to alfalfa. In addition, he has a well-improved farm in Illinois, and his extensive private auction business. His success and popularity in this particular line may be determined from the fact that he conducts fully ninety-five per cent. of all the larger sales that are made, in both Glenn and Tehama Counties.

Some years ago Mr. Leachman was married to Pearl R. Critchfield, of Iowa, an attractive lady and a talented musician, who has become the mother of a promising son, William Ord. Both Mr. and Mrs. Leachman are popular in social circles. Mr. Leachman is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CURRY M. FRENCH

A native son of the state, and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Glenn County, Curry M. French was born on September 6, 1886, at Willows. His parents, Milton and Lizzie (Williams) French, are both natives of Missouri, and are mentioned on another page of this work.

Curry M. French was educated in the public schools of Willows, and was graduated from the high school of that city, after which he at once became associated with his father in his large ranching interests. Upon the death of his parent he took charge of the home place, and since that time has had actual charge of the thousands of acres which his father had accumulated. For years this property has been planted to wheat and barley, and has been devoted, also, to the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep, thousands in number.

Mr. French is a Mason, a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., of Willows. In business relations he is a director of the Bank of Willows. He married Miss Lulu L. Jacoby, a native of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and a lady of refinement, who, with her



Fr. W. Troxel
Jessie Troxel

worthy husband, has a wide circle of friends throughout this part of Glenn County. Mr. French is a worthy successor to his father, and, like him, is a supporter of all movements that have for their aim the advancement of the best interests of the county and the uplifting of the people. He gives his personal attention to the details of his extensive interests; and as the years pass he is widening his influence in the community, where he is highly respected.

FRANK W. TROXEL

Among the successful ranchers, stock-raisers and dairymen of Glenn County, and in the front rank of those who have worked hard for what they possess and take pride in maintaining the highest standard, is Frank W. Troxel. He was born in Glenn County, December 13, 1870, a son of William T. Troxel, a native of Illinois, and Eliza (Johnson) Troxel, a daughter of William and Sarah Johnson, and a native of England. The parents met in California, and were united in marriage at Dixon, Solano County. William T. Troxel was the son of Daniel Z. and Eleanor (Zumwalt) Troxel, born in Maryland and Ohio, respectively. They left their Illinois home in 1853, wintered in Iowa, and the following year set out, on April 9, with an ox-team train of emigrants, some sixty wagons, under the leadership of Capt. James Zumwalt, for the long trip across the plains to the Golden State of California; and after a six months' journey they arrived in Placerville. In 1857 they located in Solano County. For a time Mr. Troxel did teaming from Sacramento to the mines, and then began farming near Dixon, when he had saved enough money to buy an outfit. He later became an early settler of what is now Glenn County, farming the Peter Garnett ranch a few years, and then went back to Solano County. Still later he returned to Glenn County, bought land in the Kanawa school district, improved a ranch, and farmed there until 1888. He then sold out and located on Stony Creek, three miles south of Elk Creek, where he purchased two hundred four acres; but thinking to better his health and the health of his wife, he again sold out and went to Solano County. Ten years later, however, we find him back in Glenn County, on Stony Creek, where with his son Frank he bought the old West ranch; and on this place he passed his last days, dying at the age of eighty-one years. His widow still resides on the home place, and is sixty-eight years of age. They had ten children, eight of whom were sons; and nine of the family are still living. These are: George, of Dixon; Frank W., the subject of this sketch; Albert, in Wash-

ington; Emma, Mrs. Scull, of Patterson, Cal.; Delbert, of Sacramento; Cors, Mrs. Itchertz, of Winters; Joseph, of Woodland; and Lloyd and Cecil, who reside in Elk Creek.

Brought up on a ranch, and accustomed from boyhood to hard labor, Frank Troxel lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and then started out for himself, engaging in farming and the stock business at Elk Creek. On February 4, 1891, in Colusa, he married Jessie Elizabeth Corbin, a daughter of David and Addie (West) Corbin, and a native of Glenn County. Her father came across the plains with John Williams, bringing a band of cattle, and became a successful stockman, specializing in sheep on his twenty-seven hundred acres north of Elk Creek. He met an accidental death, being thrown from a horse at what is now Winslow, in June, 1878. His wife had passed away on December 24, 1877. Two of their sons, Edward and Lloyd, died in 1878. Mrs. Troxel is the only child of the family now living. She was but five years old when her father died, and was left a fortune in land; but unfortunately, in the settlement of the estate she was left with nothing, though later she received one thousand dollars on a compromise settlement. On her mother's side, Mrs. Troxel is a granddaughter of John and Martha (Wood) West, born in England and Indiana, respectively, who crossed the plains and became pioneers of California. They were well-to-do farmers on Elk Creek, where they died.

Through her grandmother, Mrs. Troxel inherited two hundred acres south of Elk Creek, where she and her husband located after their marriage. Mr. Troxel bought two hundred forty acres adjoining; and the property is devoted to grain, stock and a dairy. The land is well improved with a comfortable residence, and with barns and fences, and thirty acres are seeded to alfalfa, which is irrigated with water from Stony Creek. The dairy business has been remunerative, the cream being shipped to Orland. Under the supervision of Mr. Troxel a high degree of success has been attained.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Troxel: Etta, Mrs. W. E. Sale, of Winslow; and Ray, Ralph, Lester, Roy, May, and Harold. Mr. Troxel is a wide-awake citizen. In political matters he aligns himself with the Republicans. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow, a member of Newville Lodge, No. 321. Among ranchmen, he is highly esteemed as a man of affairs. He has been the president of the Elk Creek Farmers' Bureau since the time of its organization.

CHARLES M. HARELSON

The city marshal of Orland, Charles M. Harelson, is a native son, born six miles from Stockton, on July 2, 1863. His first work was on the farm of an uncle, John H. Harelson, on the Waterloo road. He worked for his board in summer, and attended school in the winter. Later, he was one of a threshing-machine crew in San Joaquin County.

In 1880, Mr. Harelson came to Orland with his father, and was soon working for David Brown, a brother-in-law, with whom he continued, in his livery-stable business, for five years. He next worked for a time as a day-laborer on different ranches, and then, in 1887, moved to Modesto, where for a year and a half he was employed on the Sperry ranch. The next year he came back to Orland, and in the fall was elected constable, which office he filled with signal ability for four full years. In 1892 he went to Arbuckle, Colusa County, and for another four years was in the draying business. After that, he entered the city of San Francisco, where he followed the same line of work until 1906, the year of the earthquake. We next find him in Contra Costa County, where for two years he had charge of a fruit ranch near Danville. Returning to Orland, he freighted from Monroeville to Orland.

An important turning-point in Mr. Harelson's career was reached when he was appointed city marshal of Orland, which position he still holds. In this official capacity he has served the community in a number of notable criminal cases in Orland or vicinity, and has succeeded in capturing and bringing to justice some of the worst criminals. For example, he was connected with the notorious Wilt murder case, assisting in the murderer's arrest, and later taking him to San Quentin prison. He also arrested Fraley, the passer of bad checks, in Orland.

For years Mr. Harelson has bred fine poultry on his two-acre place at Orland, which is especially adapted for that enterprise. At one time he had nine varieties of fancy chickens, including the Buff Leghorns, the Brown Leghorns, the White Minorcas, the White Wyandots, the White Plymouth Rocks, the Black Langshans, the Silver-laced Wyandots and the Anconias. He has taken blue ribbons at all of the poultry shows in San Francisco, Alameda, and Oakland, and at various exhibits in Colusa and Glenn Counties. At present he carries only the Anconia strain, of which he has a hundred fifty laying hens. His breed is finer than any other in this section of the state. So superior are his fowls, that he has sold roosters as high as ten dollars each, and eggs for a

setting at two dollars and fifty cents a dozen. He has also displayed intelligent enterprise in the importation of stock from the famous "Shepard's" poultry farm in Indiana. All in all, by his enthusiasm and industry in the poultry business, and at considerable expenditure of means, Mr. Harelson has attained an enviable position in the front rank of poultry fanciers.

On July 11, 1888, in Orland, Mr. Harelson was married to Miss Mary E. Griffith, a native daughter of Lassen County; and now five children bless their happy home. These are Clio M., Charles A., Rolla A., Clarice, and Grace M. Harelson.

ADELBERT JAMES HARELSON

Prominent among the contractors of Orland, A. J. Harelson is a native of Grant County, Wis., where he was born on June 29, 1859. His father was Ezekiel Harelson, a native of the Blue Grass State; and his mother, before her marriage, was Mariah Paterson, who came from Paterson, N. J. In 1850, by the slow and laborious process of an ox-team trip across the plains, the elder Harelson came to California and mined for a while at Placerville. Later, he returned East and brought his family with him to California, in 1861, by way of Panama. He homesteaded a piece of land near Stockton, and farmed there until 1869, when he once more returned to the East. On his coming back to California, he settled again at Stockton, but after a while removed from there to Merced. He was a carpenter by trade, and his skill and experience were soon in demand, both at Stockton and at Merced. Seven children, including three daughters, now married, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Harelson: Mrs. David Brown and Mrs. Thomas Brown, both of Orland; Mrs. E. C. Fitzhugh, of Round Valley; A. J. Harelson, the subject of our sketch; C. M. Harelson, also of Orland; and two others, Mattie and William, who died in childhood. Ezekiel Harelson died at Orland at the home of his son, A. J. Harelson.

Following in his father's footsteps, A. J. Harelson learned the trade of a carpenter in Stockton and Merced. In 1877 he came to Orland, when there were only three buildings here. For a time he was engaged in shearing sheep in the mountains near Orland, and afterwards he worked in a general merchandise store owned by Raphael & Company. With that well-known establishment he remained eleven years, until it was bought out by Scribner & Company, and for three years after.

In 1889, Mr. Harelson bought out the Griffith Blacksmith Shop & Carriage Building Company, which he ran for twelve

years. Part of the time he was associated in partnership with George E. Wright.

Mr. Harelson has built more residences in the Orland section than all the other contractors put together, and may fairly be called the pioneer builder of this district. Among the structures erected by him here are the residences of J. J. Lachmier, George Harrger, Gatman, James Monroe, E. Minton, and many other fine homes in Orland and its vicinity. He erected all the United States Government buildings in Orland, and has worked on many business blocks in the town. Recently he tore down the first frame building constructed in Colusa County. This was on the Jefferson Walker ranch. When it was built, the lumber had to be hauled from Monroeville. Underneath this historic structure, Mr. Harelson found an old ox-yoke which had been brought across the plains in early days. Mr. Harelson was foreman in the building of the Weed Opera House, and for some years was building foreman of the Weed Lumber Company. After the fire in San Francisco, in 1906, he went to that city, and aided in the building operations there.

Mr. Harelson was the first assistant postmaster of Orland, his services beginning in 1877; and with William Morrissey he was the proprietor of the first irrigation ditch built in the district, and furnished water to the neighboring farmers for irrigation purposes. He also helped to dig the first well in Orland on the site of the Masonic Building. In company with Frank Reager and William Morrissey he planted the first orange and lemon grove, in 1898, in Orland. It was one of the show places for years, and did much towards building up Orland. The partners owned five acres in the heart of the town, and this tract was later subdivided into home lots and sold off. Besides this venture, Mr. Harelson has assisted in the development of many fruit orchards in the district. He has served for years as a school trustee.

In 1883 Mr. Harelson was joined in wedlock to Miss Ida Thruston, daughter of Dr. William Thruston, the pioneer physician of the Orland district, who settled here in 1877. He was a native of Missouri, and a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, and had practiced medicine in his native state. Dr. Thruston served as an army surgeon in the Civil War, and helped many old soldiers in California to get their pensions. He died in 1913, at the age of ninety-three, full of honors and beloved and regretted by a wide circle of friends. His children were Mrs. A. J. Harelson; Joseph, of Orland; William, of Weed; Sally, of Sacramento; Minnie, of San Rafael; and Lucy, of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Harelson became the parents of two sons: Ellsworth C., who holds the position of assessor of Glenn County; and William, who died at the age of two years, at Alder Springs.

CLARENCE R. WICKES

A family closely and honorably identified, for two generations, with the development and history of Willows, is that of Clarence R. Wickes, the affable assistant cashier of the Bank of Willows, who was born at Toll Gate, W. Va., May 2, 1872, the son of Cyrus R. Wickes, a native of Albany, N. Y., who, in 1876, came west to Reno, Nev., where he worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1883, he moved to Maxwell, Colusa County, and became station agent for the same railway company. Two years later he was transferred to Willows, where for many years he represented the Southern Pacific in the same responsible position. He died some twenty years ago, while holding that position. During his long residence in Willows, he was an active participant in many movements making for the progress of the community. Cyrus Wickes was twice married, his second wife, before her first marriage, being Miss Jane Miller. By his first marriage he had a son, Frank R. Wickes; while his second wife had a daughter, Valonia Clinton, by a previous marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Wickes five children were born: Clarence R., the subject of this sketch, who is the third in order of birth; Harry O., of Castella, Shasta County; Lew E., of Willows; Charles E., of Dunsmuir; and Bertram A., of Wolf Creek, Ore.

Clarence Wickes attended the grammar school at Willows. He became the wide-awake messenger boy of Wells Fargo & Co., and afterwards, on January 1, 1888, entered the employ of the Bank of Willows, where he has been ever since.

For years Mr. Wickes bought and sold real estate on speculation, and thus disposed of the first subdivision of ranch land in the Willows section—some forty acres of the Hub Marshall ranch, long well-known in the realty world. In partnership with John Graves and James W. Snowden, he bought outright sixteen hundred acres of land to the northeast of Willows, subdividing the greater part into small ranches, and selling the same at attractive prices. A part of the tract was exchanged for a ninety-two-acre apple orchard near Watsonville, in Santa Cruz County, sixty acres of which is now bearing excellent apples. This property Mr. Wickes, with his partners, still owns.

In 1894, Mr. Wickes entered a new field, as the organizer and proprietor of the Wickes Art Store on Walnut Street, Willows, which he retained until 1914, when he sold the property. As a merchant he was the first to introduce six-o'clock closing and Sunday closing. The former was adopted by the other merchants

about two years later; but it took nearly ten years for them to fall in line with Sunday closing. In 1894, also, Mr. Wickes succeeded the A. A. Nordyke Fire Insurance Company, the pioneer firm in that line in Willows.

Mr. Wickes was united in marriage with Miss Cora Faye Potts, a native of Colusa, by whom he has had two children: Thelma J., a student at the College of the Pacific at San Jose; and Cora Elizabeth, who attends the grammar school at Willows. Mr. Wickes has been an active worker in the temperance cause for many years. As chairman of the Anti-saloon League, and one of the trustees of the State Anti-saloon League, he has been a factor in bringing about local temperance reform and making most of Glenn County go dry. He is a member of the Methodist Church of Willows, and a steward of the same; and for sixteen years he has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school. As a trustee, he made the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new church. For many years, he was a trustee of the Willows Public Library, and was president of the board when the corner-stone of the Carnegie Library was laid, and made the address of the day. For two years he was secretary of the old Willows Athletic Club. Mrs. Wickes is also active in church work. She is president of the Women's Missionary Society, and also gives of her time and talent to the musical work of the church. Her singing is much enjoyed by music lovers, who appreciate her voice, and her earnest and soulful rendition of the sentiment of sacred selections. Altogether, the influence of this estimable couple, in Willows and its vicinity, has been a powerful factor for good; and their participation in any local endeavor is always welcome.

C. N. BOSTROM

A self-made man who has become one of the leading contractors and builders of Glenn County is C. N. Bostrom, a native of Jemtland, Sweden, where he was born on April 27, 1877. While at home in that northern country, he learned and followed the trade of a carpenter. In 1903, attracted by the reports of greater opportunities in America, he came to the United States, moved west to St. Paul, and for a while plied his trade there. His next camping-ground was at Spokane; and there, during nine years of progressive labor as a builder, he became prominent in contracting, making a specialty of fine houses. In that period of transition and development he invested in some city lots in Spokane in a good section of the city; and these lots he still owns.

In 1912, Mr. Bostrom came to Orland to make his home; and here he has erected some of the best residences ornamenting the town. Among these are the homes of J. J. Flaherty, J. J. Lochenmyer, Willard Clarke, Charles A. King, George E. Nygaar, and Dr. Dale T. Martin; the two residences of Mrs. Paulson; and the Erickson Bungalows. Mr. Bostrom built the Swedish church, the Brandt block, and the Bank of Orland store building, one of the most attractive buildings in the town. He has also erected many ranch houses and small cottages in Orland, and in all has put up over seventy-five buildings in Glenn County.

Mr. Bostrom is the owner of two small ranches. One is a ranch of ten acres, lying to the south of Orland, and is planted with a variety of fruit trees. The other is a place of fourteen acres, west of Orland, seeded to alfalfa.

Some years ago Mr. Bostrom led to the altar Miss Emily Peterson, a native of Sweden, by whom he has had three children: Olstred, Edwin and Herman, the latter a native of California. All the family are members of the Swedish Church of Orland. Mr. Bostrom is highly respected in his community, where he and his family have a wide circle of friends.

CHARLES EDWIN STOVALL

The late Charles Edwin Stovall, son of one of the most honored and successful pioneers (Jesse Curl Stovall, whose sketch appears upon another page of this volume), was allotted but a brief business career, having met his untimely death on November 20, 1904, which elicited deep regret, not alone from his business associates, who honored him for his unusual ability and keen judgment in his particular line of endeavor, but from a host of friends in his social circle. He was a native son, having been born on the old Stovall homestead, in Colusa County, May 4, 1875. He received his education in the public schools of Colusa, after which he entered into business with his father's company, and in time became a director of the Stovall-Wilcoxson Company and assisted largely in the management of the extensive ranch, being foreman at the West Camp. He was also a director in the Bank of Wilcox and had early proved his ability in his chosen occupation.

Upon June 11, 1899, at Williams, Cal., Mr. Stovall was married to Cella Edith Brown. She was a native of Crofton, Ky., and a daughter of Lycurgus J. and Orlena (Long) Brown. Her parents came to Maxwell, Cal., in 1890. Mr. Stovall was an expert equestrian, perfectly fearless with horses, and found much



C. E. Strick

pleasure in handling them as a pastime. At the Mountain House, Colusa County, on November 20, 1904, occurred his tragic death. He had gone to the camp with a horseman known as "Indian Joe," whose occupation was the breaking of young horses. As they were riding toward Williams, on the night of the 19th, he changed horses with "Indian Joe" for the pleasure of riding the colt. Five minutes later the horse stumbled and fell, throwing his rider, who struck the hard road on the side of his head and face. He lived until eight o'clock the following morning. The interment took place in the cemetery at Williams, being conducted under the auspices of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which organization Mr. Stovall belonged. Mr. and Mrs. Stovall were the parents of two children. One died in infancy; the other is Miss Cordelia Stovall, a member of the senior class of the Williams High School. Mr. Stovall was an active member of the Christian Church.

DAVID B. MACOUN

A man of scientific attainments, and of historic associations, especially with important chapters in the wonderful development of Canada, is David B. Macoun, superintendent of the James Mills Orchard Company at Maxwell and Hamilton City, who was born at Campbellford, Ontario, August 22, 1857. Mr. Macoun is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a member of a long-lived family. His parents were Frederick and Jane (Archer) Macoun, both natives of Belfast, Ireland. The Macouns emigrated from Scotland to Ireland in 1635. Later, in 1765, some members of the family came to Canada; while others migrated to Virginia. David's uncle, John Macoun, M. A., F. L. S., was a prominent man in Manitoba, Canada, and a member of the first expedition which crossed the great Canadian country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and of another commission which first inspected Manitoba and the Northwest. He saw the possibilities of that country as a marvelous agricultural section, and reported upon it years before its real development began.

When David B. Macoun was eighteen years old, he entered the service of the Geological Survey; and in that important branch of the Dominion's government he spent a number of years out in the field in the northwestern part of Canada. In 1885, he took part in the northwest rebellion of the Indians and the half-breeds. Mr. Macoun witnessed many stirring scenes on the vast plains. This was when the buffalo was being exterminated; and with others he often took part in hunting both the Indian and the buffalo. From

1887 to 1896 he was farm manager of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, in the Northwest Territory of Canada.

In 1896 Mr. Macoun came to Riverside, Cal., as assistant superintendent of the Arlington Heights Fruit Company's orchard, one of the largest lemon orchards in the world. As a result, he became an expert horticulturist, and has devoted nearly all of his life since that time to work in that field. In 1912, when the James Mills Orchard Company started their large projects at Maxwell, in Colusa County, and at Hamilton City, in Glenn County, he became associated with Mr. Mills as farm superintendent of both plants, which position he now holds.

In 1885 Mr. Macoun married Miss Bessie Georgenia Skinner, of Ontario, and is the father of three daughters: Mable, Mrs. J. B. Close, of New York; and May and Frances. While at Indian Head, Mr. Macoun became a Mason.

EDDIE L. WRIGHT

An official of whom the city of Orland is justly proud is Eddie L. Wright, the genial superintendent of the Municipal Water & Sewer System. Mr. Wright is a native son, known for his local patriotism and his devotion to the state. He was born in Placer County, June 17, 1856, and came of a father well-known among the "forty-niners." Soon after he arrived in California, he located in the state of Nevada, where he engaged in mining. While there he served for eight years as police judge at Gold Hill. In many ways he was identified with Nevada's growth for the remainder of his life.

Eddie L. Wright located in Storey County, Nev., in 1861, where he attended the public schools and learned the trade of a machinist, which for a long time he followed. For a while, he was with the celebrated Comstock Mines; and three years later he was with the Virginia & Truckee Railroad. Afterwards, for a time, he was employed by the United States Lighthouse Service.

In 1908, Mr. Wright located in Orland. He assisted in the installing of the Orland Municipal Water & Sewer Plant, which was completed on August 6, 1912; and at present he is superintendent of this enterprise, which was built on a bond issue of \$25,000 for the water system, and \$15,000 for the sewer system—two items suggestive of the community's go-ahead spirit. Notwithstanding various problems, the undertaking has proved successful; and no little credit for its success is due to Mr. Wright and his devoted service. The water plant has two wells, a hundred feet deep, af-

fording a large flow of water, chemically pure, and without deleterious bacterial content. The water-bearing gravel is covered by a stratum of clay sixty-five feet deep, which shuts off all contamination from the surface. More than a hundred fifty homes are supplied, and connected with the sewers.

One of the interesting features of the water system is a pumping plant with a two-stage pump of six hundred gallons capacity a minute against fifty-seven pounds pressure, and a three-stage pump for fire purposes, which will deliver without fail seven hundred twenty gallons per minute against a hundred twenty-five pounds pressure. The well-equipped fire department of the town has a thousand feet of hose and a thirty-five-gallon chemical engine, as well as a first-class truck. The iron storage tank has a capacity of eighty thousand gallons, and is elevated on a hundred-foot steel tower. From the ground to the top of the tank is a distance of one hundred twenty-four feet; and to the top of the ball, one hundred thirty-two.

The sewer system has a septic tank and disposal grounds large enough for a city of five thousand homes. There is a modern hydrant fire system in the business and residential district; and so far as the means placed at his disposal will permit, Superintendent Wright has made every provision for the convenience and the safety of the community.

Mr. Wright is the father of three sons. Harry is the proprietor of a candy store in Orland; Russell is located in Santa Rosa; and John is a graduate of the Orland high school, of the class of 1917.

EDWARD KENDRICK MASTERSON

In the front rank of those who are recognized as authority on the resources and prospects of California, and particularly of those who have had much to do with the shaping of the cattle industry of the state, is Edward Kendrick Masterson. He was born in Jackson, Amador County, Cal., on May 12, 1858, and accompanied his parents, in August of the same year, to the Newville district, in Colusa County, where the family remained a couple of years. His parents were among the progressive pioneers of the state, and are more particularly mentioned in the sketch of his brother, James Masterson, which is printed elsewhere in this work.

Following his school days and a year at St. Mary's College, in San Francisco, Edward Masterson returned to his old home, and in partnership with his brothers, D. H., James, and John, engaged

in stock-raising. After his father's estate was divided, he was married, in 1885, to Miss Frieda Wilcken, a native of Germany, who had come to California four years previously in company with an aunt. In 1891, the couple moved from Newville to Woodland, Yolo County, and there for five years Mr. Masterson represented the San Francisco butcher firm of Brown & Draper. For the next two years he was associated with the firm of Miller & Lux, after which, for ten years, he was ill and unable to do any work. When he recovered, he opened a butcher shop at Elk Creek, and there did a fine business.

Later, Mr. Masterson located in Orland, where he managed a fruit ranch, devoted especially to grapes and almonds. His next move was to Germantown, in 1897, where he opened a lodging house and restaurant; and when the telephone company installed a switchboard in the town, it was located in his place of business, with Mrs. Masterson the operator in charge. He still makes his home in Germantown, and is now engaged in the sheep, cattle and stock business. For five years, he was United States Government inspector of live stock. He became an expert on all diseases to which live stock are subject, and was in wide demand for consultation. He is recognized as one of the prominent men of the state, and keeps in close touch with all the other experts in his line. For five years Mr. Masterson was school trustee of the Floyd district.

Six children have blessed the domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Masterson. Eliza is the wife of L. Haase, of Germantown; Maggie is the wife of John H. Peterich, Jr., of the same place; W. Emmett is employed in Hochheimer's store in that city, and is married to Miss Adelia Beeck; Freda is the wife of Harry Ripley, a nephew of President Ripley, of the Santa Fe Railway; James is engineer on the James Boyd ranch, at Willows, while Edgar is still a schoolboy, residing at home.

EMIL BOREN

Mention is made elsewhere of the energy and perseverance of Emil Boren and his partner, Joseph H. Webb, in pursuit of intensive farming on their one hundred forty-two acres near Orland. Mr. Boren was born in Utah, where he attended the public schools and was reared to manhood. Since his marriage with Miss Webb, he has been associated with his father-in-law in business, having an interest in the ranch and its productions.



Mrs H. B. Nichols

Emil Boren is descended from Swedish parents, who came to this country from their native land and settled in Utah, where they were much respected farmers. His early days were spent on a farm, where he became used to hard work, so that, no matter how hard the task, he felt equal to cope with it. Indeed, much of the success of the firm of Webb & Boren is due to the energy and enterprise of its junior partner. Besides their ranch interests, they own stock in the Orland Cheese and Butter Company. All progressive movements for the betterment of the community receive their hearty cooperation and support.

In 1902, at Moab, Utah, Emil Boren was united in marriage with Miss Bertie E. Webb. Of this marriage four children have been born, to help gladden the days of their parents and grandparents: Carl, Leona, Percy, and Ida May. Mr. Boren is a self-made man, who is working himself to the front by his many manly qualities. He and his wife have many friends in their community.

MRS. WILLIE BELL NICHOLS

That women have come into their own in California, has been evidenced in many ways. In this state they have been given ample opportunity to demonstrate their abilities in every line of endeavor, including that of ranching, an occupation in which Mrs. Willie Bell Nichols has proved her proficiency. A native of Glenn County, born in the Liberty district, Mrs. Nichols is a daughter of Henry B. St. Louis, the son of Colbert St. Louis, who was a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a pioneer settler of Yolo County, where he passed his last days. Henry St. Louis was born on Cache Creek, Yolo County, where he was reared on a farm, and where, in his boyhood, he saw the great expanse of plains in the Sacramento Valley overrun with cattle. He married Laura Cornelia Stanton, born in Illinois, a daughter of Corydon Stanton, who was among the very first settlers in Yolo County, whence the family have scattered to various parts of the state. Both parents are living, as are also their two children, a son, Cordy, and Mrs. Nichols.

Willie Bell St. Louis was educated in the public schools of this county, and lived at home until her marriage to John Fred Nichols, a native of Germany, who came to California with his parents when he was a lad of sixteen. The family finally settled west of Willows; and there the father farmed until he moved to Los Angeles, where he died. The mother is still living in that city.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols engaged in farming, purchasing the ranch where Mrs. Nichols now lives, on which

they raised grain and stock. When the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company started operations, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols sold most of the ranch, retaining ninety acres, which they farmed until his death in July, 1912.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Nichols has continued operating the ranch, where she raises grain and alfalfa, and conducts a dairy. She has helped to make every improvement seen on the place, and is very successfully carrying on the business as she and her husband had planned. One child blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, a daughter, Arvilla.

JASPER M. HARRISON

A pioneer of Colusa and Glenn Counties since 1874, and one who has seen the town of Orland develop from a place of scattered ranches into a thriving farming community, Jasper M. Harrison attributes his success to the habits of unremitting industry and perseverance which he acquired early in life. Born in Benton County, Mo., November 18, 1844, he was raised on a farm and received his education in the schools of that district. When he was still a lad, the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in the Confederate army, in Nicholas Regiment, Jockman Brigade, Shelby's Division, and saw action in the Battle of Pine Ridge, and in many skirmishes. After the close of the war he farmed in Missouri for a time; but his ambition was to come to California, where the opportunities were greater for a young and energetic farmer.

On October 29, 1874, Mr. Harrison arrived in Colusa County; and thereafter, for ten years, he worked for wages on different ranches on Stony Creek, where the town of Orland now stands. He was working with a definite object in view; and when he had, by dint of hard work and strict frugality, accumulated the necessary financial start, he purchased a four-hundred-sixty-three acre ranch. He was one of the big grain-raisers of early days in California, and raised over ten thousand sacks of grain in one year. At that time California was the leading wheat-raising state in the Union, and Colusa was the banner county in that industry, producing in one year more than two million bushels of wheat, or more than one fiftieth of the entire crop of the United States. The county's record as a barley-producer is about as great. Mr. Harrison can rightly take pride in having been an important factor in the development of the state, and in bringing prominence and wealth to his community. To these sturdy pioneers we owe much of appreciation; for the tasks they undertook in those early days

were no easy ones. They had none of the modern appliances that are now used in agricultural work; their hardships and deprivations were many; and to those who have succeeded in spite of all obstacles we owe the present prosperity of our commonwealth.

Mr. Harrison is still an active farmer, and still plows and harrows with his eight-mule team. He has been a hard worker all his life. Landing in California without funds, and entirely dependent on his own resources, by persistent effort he won success, and is now a prosperous ranch-owner, enjoying the fruits of his industry. One hundred sixty acres of his ranch is under the Government Irrigation Project, and is planted to alfalfa, which yields him good returns. He has forty head of cattle, and devotes some of his time to hog-raising. In 1910 he built a fine, modern home on the premises, with everything to make for the comfort and enjoyment of life.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison, which occurred in Morgan County, Mo., on June 25, 1867, united him with Jane Cooksy, a native of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have six children, thirteen grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. The children are as follows: Mrs. Martha E. Graham, of Orland; William A., of Hamilton City; Mrs. Mary Susan Outz, of Orland; Walter L., at home; Henry A., of Orland; and Charles A., at home.

THEODORE B. BIRCH

Between the years 1871 and 1903 California claimed the talents of Theodore B. Birch. These years were fraught with many changes in the progress of events in the state; and he was an interested participant in all that took place, especially in Glenn and Colusa Counties, where his influence was felt in all good works. He was born near Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, in February, 1835, and was there reared and educated. His father was a prominent politician of that county, and for many years served as sheriff. In the later years of his incumbency in office, this son acted as his deputy.

Theodore B. Birch taught school in Ohio, and later in Illinois. At one time he took a trip to Pike's Peak, Colo., with ox teams. While he was there, the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in Company F, Second Colorado Volunteer Regiment of infantry. He saw service on the frontier in Kansas, taking part in the battles of Big Blue and Little Blue Lakes, and was also with the party that had the skirmish with the notorious Jesse James.

After the war, Mr. Birch went back to Flora, Clay County, Ill., and was there married in 1865. After his marriage, he again

taught school for a time; but in 1871 he once more answered the call of the West, and, coming to California, located a government claim of one hundred sixty acres, ten miles southeast of Orland, Colusa County, in the Emigrant district. This later became a part of Glenn County, when the county organization was perfected. For a time he was employed in St. John, besides running his ranch, which he later sold. He then spent two years in Kansas, but in 1881 returned to Orland, and lived and raised grain in this county for six years. He saw the opportunity to buy some property in the town, and for seventy-five dollars bought one and one quarter acres, then at the edge of the city. This property is now included in the heart of the residence section. From a grain field Mr. Birch developed a fine residence property, setting out ornamental and fruit trees, laying out lawns and gardens, and making of it an ideal home. Here he lived in the midst of every comfort, and surrounded by a wide circle of friends, until his death in 1903.

During his lifetime Mr. Birch worked at the mason's trade; and even in his later years he did plastering, laid brick, and built chimneys and flues in many of the buildings now standing in town, and in the country about it. He also worked on the old Orland College during its construction. Mr. Birch was an active and earnest Christian. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave freely of their means to assist in the work of its various societies. He helped organize the Grand Army Post at Orland, and for years served as its adjutant. He was a charter member of Ivy Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F., of that city, and passed all the chairs of the order, serving many years as secretary. As a Republican, he wielded a strong influence for good in politics, and his counsel was often sought in the interests of the party.

In 1865, Mr. Birch and Harriett M. Ross, a native of Ohio, were united in marriage. She had been for years an active member in the Methodist Church, and still is a teacher in the Sunday School. To this worthy couple were born the following children, all of whom received a careful training, in preparation for the duties and responsibilities of life: Esther E., Mrs. John Mehl, who is deceased; Thomas Q., a brick and stone mason, and for some years a school-teacher before taking up his trade; Bertram, a rancher in Stanislaus County; Luella May, also deceased; James, formerly principal of the Orland grammar school, who is now ranching near town; Abbie, wife of U. G. Durfee, of Whittier, Cal.; Mary, deceased; John, a teacher in the grammar school at Willows; Dwight, in the United States forestry service, and a resident of Berkeley; and Grace, deceased. It is a gratification to Mrs.

Birch to know that through her training, and their own intelligence and self-respect, her sons have never entered a saloon. She recalls the pioneer days in Glenn County, when the present site of Orland was a grain field; and no one has been more interested than she in the preservation of the interesting data of the early history of the county.

JOSEPH H. WEBB

Three and one half miles northwest of Orland, on Stony Creek, is located the fine eighty-acre ranch owned by Joseph H. Webb, with his son-in-law, Emil Boren, who, by their untiring efforts, have brought the place to a high state of cultivation, so that it is now considered one of the most productive in this section. Mr. Webb was born in Jones County, Iowa, November 19, 1846. He is a son of Elijah C. Webb, of Tennessee, who died in Missouri at the age of seventy, and Nancy (Cook) Webb, a native of Indiana, who died in Rifle, Colo., at ninety-six years of age. Of their family of eight, only three are living.

Joseph H. Webb attended the district schools, and in his free hours assisted his father with the work in his flouring mill at Anamosa, Iowa. In 1862, when in his seventeenth year, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Iowa Regiment, under Captain E. B. Alderman, for service in the Civil War, and was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. During the war he served under Generals Thomas and Logan, and took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Chicamauga, Lookout Mountain, and others of lesser importance, doing his duty with determination and valor. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., where he participated in the Grand Review, and was honorably discharged. Not content with having done his duty during the war, Mr. Webb joined Buffalo Bill as an army scout and buffalo hunter, serving four years on the plains, during which time he had many thrilling experiences with Indians. In one encounter, one of their party was killed. Four others were rescued by Buffalo Bill.

After his service on the plains, Mr. Webb engaged in prospecting and mining in Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado. In the latter state he owned valuable mining interests in Leadville, and Bonanza. In 1910 he came to Oregon, with very little money, but with a determination to make a success. The following year he came down to California and began ranching with his son-in-law. On their eighty acres they carry on a dairy business with

twenty Durham and Jersey cows, having a registered Jersey bull at the head of their herd. They also raise Berkshire hogs, have forty stands of bees, and engage in the chicken business, specializing in Plymouth Rocks. A variety of garden truck is raised on their land, and in 1916 ten tons of tomatoes alone were sold. All this has been made possible by giving personal attention to the work, together with good management and cooperation. They began business in 1911, on a cash capital of fifteen dollars. In 1917, they bought twenty-two acres adjoining their original purchase, which is devoted to fruit and alfalfa, and forty acres near by, in the creek bottom, on which they installed a pumping plant and put in garden truck. The example set by this veteran and his partner is worthy of emulation by all who would make a success, whether under the same or under more favorable conditions.

Joseph H. Webb was united in marriage at Anamosa, Iowa, in 1875, with Asenath Buckner, who was born in Covington, Ky. Of this union were born five children: Lillian, wife of John Jackson, of Moab, Utah; Charles J., of Globe, Ariz.; Edna May, wife of William Murphy; Annie, Mrs. W. G. Summerville, of Moab; and Bertie E., Mrs. Emil Boren, of Orland.

ROBERT MILLS WRIGHT

A native of Indiana, born in Grant County, November 16, 1845, Robert Mills Wright is now a representative citizen of California, and in the Orland section of Glenn County has won an enviable position as one of the leading men of the county. His father, Nathan Wright, was born in South Carolina; and his mother, Abigail Coppie in maidenhood, was a native of Tennessee. In 1830 the father moved to Indiana, built a log cabin at the edge of the timber, and began the development of a farm. Robert was born in that log cabin and grew to young manhood on the farm, where he helped to clear away the timber; for in those early days almost every settler selected a timbered parcel of land in preference to the open prairie. He attended the subscription schools held in rude log cabins, and there learned "the three R's." At the age of seventeen, in 1863, fired with a patriotic desire to do his share in preserving our Union of states, he enlisted for six months' service, in Company K, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry; and when his time was up, the reenlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, his command being attached to the First Brigade, Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Army

Corps, under General Schofield. Young Wright saw service in Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky, where his command had some skirmishes in the mountains; and in North Carolina he took part in the battle of Kingston. He was continually on the skirmish line, and was present when General Johnston surrendered. He did valiant service, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., at the close of the war. He met with a distressing accident, in which his ankle was run over by a gun carriage and crushed; and as a result he was laid up for some time.

The war over, Mr. Wright returned to his home in Indiana, and learned the trade of a carpenter and millwright, which he followed from that time on. He lived in a log cabin in Indiana for many years; in fact, nearly all of his children were born there. He was kept particularly busy in Jonesboro and the surrounding country, erecting residences, churches, schoolhouses, farm buildings, mills, etc.; and meeting with deserved success, he became firmly established in the community as the leading contractor. He helped organize the Monticello Post, G. A. R., in Monticello, and was commander of it. He became prominent in politics, serving four years on the board of supervisors in his county, and was also a school trustee of his district. For forty-five years he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1870, in Indiana, Robert Mills Wright and Sarah Bishir were united in marriage. She was born in that state, of German and English ancestry. Her grandparents were natives of Germany and England, but early came to the United States. Her father, Jeremiah Bishir, was born in York County, Pa. He went to Kentucky, and later removed to Ohio and then to Indiana, in the early pioneer days, and assisted in building up the last-named state. He farmed and raised wheat, hauling it by wagon to Cincinnati, Ohio, with six yoke of oxen. Her mother was Malinda Gillam, born in North Carolina, and brought to Indiana when a child and reared there under pioneer conditions. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright seven children have been born, six of whom are now living. Alcie is the wife of E. Zootman, of Indiana, and the mother of three children: Leslie, in the United States Navy, who made the trip around the world with the battle fleet in 1908, and Robert and Glenn. Minnie M. married Charles Whitsett, of Orland; and they are the parents of four bright children: Willis, Helen, Florence and Vernon. Mrs. Glenada Templeton, of Oregon, has one daughter, Hazel. George L., of Hollister, Cal., married Miss Elizabeth Rogers, by whom he has two sons, George J. and Ralph. William married Miss Althea Linebarger, and resides at Orland. Mack is in the United States Government service as ditch-

rider in the Orland section. He married Amy Pratt, and has a son, Lester.

In 1893, Mr. Wright and his family decided to come West. Arriving on the Pacific Coast, they located in Crook County, Oregon, where for seven years he did a general contracting business at Prineville. He later took up a homestead in Crook County, proved up on it, and developed a farm. In 1910 he decided to give up hard labor, and came to California to enjoy the balance of his days. He bought a place in Orland, where, surrounded by those he loves, he is living in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, happy in the thought that he has contributed his share towards the upbuilding of the country. To such men as Mr. Wright much credit is due—men who have considered no undertaking too arduous, no sacrifices too great, to promote the general welfare and moral uplift of state and nation for the benefit of all posterity.

GEORGE RETTERATH

The transformation wrought in California during the past forty years is due to the energy and patient perseverance of the pioneers, men who, leaving comfortable homes in the East, identified themselves with the newer West, and out of its crudity evolved the present-day civilization. Among these builders of the state is numbered George Retterath, rancher and stockman, who is operating the Hagar & Tuttle estate, four miles southeast of Colusa. He was born near the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 3, 1856. His parents were Peter and Clara (Weishaar) Retterath, natives of Germany, who came to this country and settled in Ohio for a time, after which, in 1861, they moved to near Kentland, Newton County, Ind. Ten years later they removed to Tippecanoe County, in the same state; and near Lafayette, Peter became owner of a farm in the vicinity of the old Tippecanoe battleground. It was here that George Retterath grew to manhood. Being the oldest son, he had to assist with the farm work to help support the family of seven children; and consequently his schooling was limited, as he could only attend a few months during the winter season. His mother died at the age of sixty years, while his father reached the advanced age of eighty-three before he answered the final call. This worthy couple had seven children, of whom six grew up. Clara is Mrs. Griggs, of Goodland, Ind. Anna married W. W. Porterfield, who died in Ukiah. She is the county superintendent of schools of Mendocino County. George is the subject of this review. Peter is a farmer in Indiana. Frank is the post-



Geo Retherath
Verda. A. Retherath

master at Goodland, Ind. Henry is a landowner near Williams. William was foreman of the Patrick O'Brien ranch. He died at Fruto, in January, 1901.

In 1879, at the age of twenty-three, George Retterath decided that it was time for him to strike out for himself. Coming to California, he made a trip through the northern Pacific Coast country. His travels took him through Napa, Mendocino, Lake and Humboldt Counties; and he spent six months in Eastern Oregon and Washington. In 1880 he came back to California and located in Colusa County, where he has since lived. The first six years he worked for wages, after which he leased part of the Hamilton ranch of eighteen hundred acres, north of Colusa, and operated it for fourteen years. He then moved to his present location, where for seventeen years he has farmed with success, taking the same care of the place as if it were his own property. In 1917 he had six hundred acres in barley. The remaining twelve hundred acres is devoted to pasture for his three hundred fifty head of cattle, one hundred fifty head of Shropshire sheep, and fifty mules and horses. In the main, Mr. Retterath's operations as a rancher and stockman have been attended with success.

On December 15, 1891, the marriage uniting George Retterath with Miss Verda Adelaide Deter was celebrated at her parents' home, four miles north of Colusa. Her father, John Deter, was born in Pennsylvania, April 27, 1821, but was reared in Ohio. About 1850 he started for the newly discovered gold fields of California, coming via the Isthmus of Panama; and on landing in San Francisco, he struck out for the mines in Eldorado County, where he met with good success. On account of his health, he decided to give up mining and engage in farming. In pursuance of this decision, he became a pioneer of Yolo County; and there he was married to Nancy Scoggins, a native of Roan County, Tenn., born on September 30, 1830, a daughter of David Green and Martha (Breedlove) Scoggins. Her parents were North Carolinians, born in 1798 and 1794 respectively. They were married in Alabama, in 1827, and removed to Roan County, Tenn., in 1830, where they resided until 1857. They then brought their family across the plains in an ox-team train and settled in Yolo County. Later they became farmers in Solano County, near Vacaville, where Mrs. Scoggins died, on September 29, 1873. Mr. Scoggins passed away in 1889.

In December, 1861, John Deter removed from Yolo County with his family to a farm four miles north of Colusa, where he became well and favorably known, and where he died on March 18, 1891. His wife had died on November 28, 1873. Of their seven children six grew to maturity; viz., Sarah Maretta, Mrs.

McNary, of Colusa; Verda Adelaide, Mrs. Retterath; Irba Rhea, Mrs. Harp. who died in Colusa; M. C., Mrs. Hardwick, of Abilene, Texas; Boyd, living in Chico; and John, who died in that city, March 10, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Retterath have two children: George Marvin, who was educated in the Colusa high school and is now a partner with his father; and John Richardson, now attending the high school. Mrs. Retterath is a member of the Methodist Church of Colusa. She has given most valuable aid to her husband, encouraging and assisting him in his work, and has raised her two boys to be exemplary and honorable young men. Mr. Retterath is a member of Colusa Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M., and of Colusa Lodge, No. 133, I. O. O. F. He is a liberal supporter of all helpful public movements and worthy charities, and has a wide circle of friends throughout Colusa County. In politics he supports Democratic principles. He is a staunch friend of education, and for the past fourteen years has done his best, as a member of the board of trustees of the Bridgeport district, to maintain a high standard of school work, and to make the school a credit to the community.

LELAND STANFORD DREW

The principal of the Orland Grammar School, Leland Stanford Drew, is a worthy representative of his family. He was born on a ranch in the Elk Creek section of Glenn County, on June 17, 1890, a son of Willis Drew, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. His education was obtained in the public schools of Elk Creek, and at the State Normal School at Chico, from which he was graduated in January, 1911. He entered his chosen field of activity as vice-principal of the Willows Grammar School; and after serving two years in that capacity, he received the call that placed him in his present responsible position.

Mr. Drew has devoted every energy to the building up of the school system, introducing many innovations to interest the pupils and incite them to more earnest effort. He works in harmony with the teachers, parents, scholars and school board. The attendance has grown from less than three hundred to almost four hundred since he became principal. He has established a standard of work on the playgrounds, and insists that the pupils shall each take their turn at out-of-door exercise. Recently a department of agriculture has been installed in the old high school building that

has been taken over for the grammar grades, and everything is being done to benefit and instruct the student.

Leland Stanford Drew married Miss Inez Sheldon, a prominent society woman of Orland. Mrs. Drew is a member of the Woman's Improvement Club of Orland, and an officer in the Eastern Star Chapter. Mr. Drew is a member of Orland Lodge, No. 285, F. & A. M., and of Citrus Chapter, No. 86, O. E. S. He is one of the trustees, and secretary of the board, of the Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife are members. By those who know him best a bright future in the educational circles of the state is predicted for him.

WILLIS A. GREENWOOD

Native sons and daughters of California have reason to feel proud of their state, for it began making history before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. The first recorded event in the history of the state is the landing of Cabrillo on our shores in 1542. The star of empire ever moves westward; and even before the discovery of gold, and the coming of the forty-niners, the first Easterners had reached our coast. Since that epochal event, many noble men and women have lived and labored here, and laid the foundation for a statehood that is yet in its infancy.

A native son, and a worthy descendant of his pioneer father, Willis A. Greenwood was born at Orland, on the Greenwood ranch, on June 16, 1874, a son of Hiram A. Greenwood. He went to the school in Emigrant district with the other children of his community, and later took a course at Orland College. He graduated from Trinity Episcopal College, in San Francisco, in 1893, at the age of nineteen. During 1894-1895, he was a student of economics at Leland Stanford University. His college days over, he came back to Orland and assisted with the work on the home ranch for the following seven years, after which he moved to his present place of four hundred acres, where he has since developed one of the best dairy and stock ranches in the county. He is breeding the Dual-Purpose Durham cows, beef and milk strain, and has fifty high-grade animals on the place, with one hundred forty acres in alfalfa, providing ample feed. In 1916 he exhibited his stock at the Orland Fair and carried away several premiums. Some of his cows head the list in the production of butter fat, yielding more than two pounds daily. He has a fine herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs, that are winners in their class. He also has twenty brood mares, and owns the imported stallion Radium, five years old, and since 1910 has been raising thoroughbred French Percherons.

Mr. Greenwood is owner of a large tract of grain land at Greenwood Switch, which is leased. He is interested in irrigation, and has taken an active part in the Orland Unit Water Users Association since its organization, serving as president, and a member of the board of directors, until he resigned in January, 1917.

On January 27, 1904, Mr. Greenwood was united in marriage with Ethel Aitken, a native of Tehama County, whose parents were pioneers there. Of this marriage, two children, Harriett and Boyd, have been born to brighten their home. Mr. Greenwood is a Mason, holding membership in Orland Lodge, No. 265, at Orland; Chico Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M.; Chico Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco; and he is a member and patron of the Orland Chapter, O. E. S. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Elks of Chico. Mr. Greenwood is one of the solid men of Glenn County. He has builded wisely and well, and is held in high esteem throughout the Sacramento Valley.

A. HOLLY CULVER

An enterprising citizen who may boast of most interesting pioneer family associations, and who has become an expert in all matters pertaining to the difficult and important science of irrigation, is A. Holly Culver, a native son, born at Willows, on August 13, 1888. His father was John Culver, who settled in Colusa County in the late seventies, and had a butcher shop at Willows. He died in 1894. His mother was Miss Florence Zumwalt, before her marriage, and was born in Placer County. She was a daughter of Jacob W. Zumwalt, a California pioneer and the son of the pioneer Joseph Zumwalt, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Jacob W. Zumwalt was a native of New York State, who came to Illinois when he was very young, and in 1849 crossed the plains with his father. Later, he returned to Illinois and married Miss M. A. Stone, whom he brought West to California, locating temporarily near Dixon. Afterwards he went to the mines in Placer County; but having indifferent luck, he came back to Dixon, and in 1864 drove a herd of cattle to Nevada. In 1865, he again returned to Illinois; but two years later he was back in Dixon. In the fall of 1869, he settled on a ranch one and a half miles northwest of Willows, where he once more took up farming. He later sold out and removed to Nevada, where he experimented in the raising of sheep. This venture was attended with heavy losses; and he then returned to Cali-



Mary J. Husted.
Henry Husted

fornia and settled on a ranch in the Fall River Valley, in Placer County, where for fifteen years he farmed the land to wheat and raised cattle and horses. His next move was to Anderson, in Shasta County, where he bought and ran a ranch. There he served a term as supervisor. He died in 1915 at the old home place. His children are Mrs. Florence Jenks, of Willows; Mrs. R. C. Baker, of Coalinga; and Mrs. Clara Vestal, Mrs. Ada St. John, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bernard, of Fall River Valley.

A. Holly Culver was the only child in the family of John and Florence (Zunwalt) Culver. He was educated at Willows, where, in 1908, he graduated from the Willows high school. For a few years he was associated with John Graves in the abstract bureau in that town; and then he entered the service of the Central Canal Irrigation Company, when that company was taken over by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, now the Superior Farm Lands Company, of the land-purchasing department of which Mr. Culver is manager. In 1912, he became the superintendent of the farming and equipment department of the Superior Farm Lands Company.

In September, 1912, Mr. Culver was united in marriage with Miss Martha Welch, a native of Colusa County, and the daughter of R. L. Welch, one of the county's most esteemed citizens.

HENRY HUSTED

Among the pioneer settlers and prominent ranchers of Colusa County was Henry Husted, in whose death the community lost an upright and honest neighbor and a loyal, public-spirited citizen. Born in Indiana, June 18, 1840, he was a son of Peter and Phoebe (Wescott) Husted, natives of New Jersey, who in early life removed to Indiana, and in the early forties became pioneers in Des Moines County, Iowa, a few years later locating near Murray, Clarke County, in the same state, where, from a tract of prairie land, the father developed a valuable farm, and where both he and his wife died. Of their seven sons and two daughters, two sons served in an Iowa regiment during the Civil War. Only one son is now living.

When the trip to Iowa was made, Henry Husted was a baby. Amid the pioneer surroundings of an undeveloped and sparsely settled country, he passed the busy years of his youth, assisting in the task of clearing and cultivating the home farm. The schools of Clarke County at that time were widely scattered, and the "three R's" were usually the only branches taught. The school-

houses were of logs, with benches of slabs and puncheon for floors—a marked contrast to our present system of education, with all its modern conveniences. Mr. Husted was a student all his life, and was a well-informed man, who kept abreast of the times by reading and research.

Mr. Husted had heard of California ever since he could remember. The returning miners had told of the wonderful climate, and of the untouched resources of the soil. In 1862, in company with his brother Robert, who died in California in 1882, Henry Husted crossed the plains, leaving home on May 15 with four yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows, and traveling by way of the Carson Sink route to Marysville, Cal., where they arrived without the loss of a single head of their stock. He obtained work on a farm near that town, and in the fall of 1863 went to Yolo County. Here he suffered the loss of all his savings, from the drought of 1864, which necessitated his going back to work by the month to get another start. In 1870 he came to Colusa County, where he purchased two hundred acres of land, one mile from what is now the town of Williams. He brought the land under cultivation and rented other tracts near by, until he was farming one thousand acres. For twelve years he operated a steam threshing outfit from sixty to one hundred days each season, but upon the introduction of combined harvesters he discontinued the enterprise. One of his steady sources of income was a dairy of twenty cows. In connection with this he had a modern dairy house, and used modern methods for separating the cream.

The first marriage of Mr. Husted united him with Annie Cloony. She was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and died in California on the home ranch. Six sons and one daughter were born of this marriage, of whom five sons are now living. William H. is in San Francisco; Robert Lee is an attorney in San Francisco; Phoebe and Frank are both deceased; Crowder is operating the home farm; and Raymond P. and Harry F. are both in San Francisco. Mr. Husted was married a second time, on September 11, 1895, to Mrs. Mary J. (Ellis) Ragsdale. She was born near Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, and came to California in 1894. Her parents, Isaac W. and Sarah (Shockley) Ellis, were natives, respectively, of Fayette and Logan Counties, Ohio, and became pioneers in Jefferson County, Iowa, when that state was a territory. They removed with their family to Jackson County, Ore., where they farmed. There the mother died in 1885. The father died in Lane County, Ore., in 1891. They had four children who grew up and are living. Mrs. Husted, the second oldest, was educated in Pleasant Plain Academy. She was married to J. F. Ragsdale in 1886, who died on the home farm in Jackson County,

Ore., in 1889. In 1894 she came to Colusa County, where she met Mr. Husted, to whom she was married the following year.

In the fall of 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Husted took a much needed vacation, and made a trip back to the St. Louis Exposition. At this time they visited their old homes in Iowa. They were glad, however, to get back to the scene of their activities in California, where Mr. Husted had lived and labored for so many years. Mr. Husted passed away on December 26, 1916. At his death he was mourned by a large concourse of friends and neighbors. He was recognized in his community as a sympathetic neighbor and public-spirited citizen. He served for a time as a school trustee in his district. Politically, he was a Democrat. Fraternally, he was a prominent Odd Fellow, a charter member, and for four terms a Noble Grand, of Central Lodge, No. 229, at Williams, and a member of Arbuckle Encampment.

Mrs. Husted continues to reside at the old home, looking after the interests left by her husband; and with the aid of Crowder Husted, who is operating the ranch, she is carrying on the business as in former years. She is a member of the Rebekahs, a past officer of Pearl Lodge, No. 181, at Williams. In her church relations she is a member of the Society of Friends.

STAHL BROTHERS

John and Christopher Stahl, prominent landowners and ranchers of Germantown, Glenn County, owe their success primarily to the fact that they have worked faithfully together toward that end; and each can be content in the knowledge that he has done his share to make the benefit mutual. In 1883 the brothers formed a partnership and purchased a half section of land, paying twenty-two and one half dollars an acre and going considerably into debt in the venture. They have worked off all indebtedness, and now own the large ranch free and clear. They are successfully farming the land together, as they have done since they acquired the property, planting it to grain and also raising some cattle and hogs. Being pioneers of their section, they have seen it advance with the years into a thriving farming center; and their own success has been a part of the growth of the community.

John and Christopher Stahl were born near Grand Island, Colusa County, on December 24, 1857, and April 8, 1860, respectively. They are the sons of B. Stahl and Margaret Stahl, natives of Germany. The father came to California in 1856, making the

perilous journey over the plains, and on his arrival settled near Grand Island and engaged in farming, continuing in this occupation until his death, which occurred in 1863. The mother passed on in 1895, at the home of her sons.

John Stahl received his education in the school districts of Webster, Sandy Gulch, Meridian, and Mud Creek, Butte County, north of Chico, and after completing his studies he worked for wages on different ranches from 1874 to 1883, when he joined his fortunes with his brother and the partnership was formed. He has remained single, making his home with his brother on their joint ranch.

Christopher Stahl received his schooling in the Meridian and Webster districts of Butte County, after which he worked for wages thirteen years on the Mackintosh ranch, and ranches on Stony and Butte Creeks. He united his interests with his brother's in 1883, and from that date has worked for their mutual success, as his brother has done. On November 22, 1896, in the Germantown district, he was united in marriage with Miss Frances L. Papst, a native of Canada, and a sister of William H. Papst, one of the old settlers of Glenn County, in whose sketch, in another part of this history, will be found a biography of her family.

Prior to the time when they located on their ranch, the brothers remember, the entire section from Tehama County to Yolo County was one great cattle and sheep range, and also a pasture for wild geese. In the tule land on Stony Creek, deer were often caught with the lasso.

HANS H. MARTENS

A pioneer of Glenn County, and one who helped build up his section of the state, Hans H. Martens was born on February 5, 1839, in Dellstedt, Holstein, Germany, and was raised on his father's farm there, receiving a practical training in agriculture, which he put to good use later on in his adopted country—as so many others have done who, though born and reared in a far country and among entirely different surroundings, have come to California, taken up their homes, developed the barren land into farms covered with rustling grain, and pastured the hills with teeming herds of cattle.

California was the land of Mr. Martens' desire. In 1865, when in his twenty-seventh year, he came to the Golden State by way of Cape Horn, his first stopping-place being Dixon, Solano County. He was employed on a farm from 1866 to 1871, at

which time he came to what is now Glenn County and settled near the present site of Germantown, where he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land. He set to work to make a fruitful farm of the unbroken land, farming to grain and raising some cattle and hogs, and meeting with deserved success. In the midst of his farming activities, he found time to do his share toward helping any projects which meant the advancement of the community in which he had made his home. Mr. Martens was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church of Germantown, and always took an interest in its work. He was also a charter member of the Rochdale Store of that place. A man of broad interests, he was ready at all times to help in furthering any and all things which had for their object the common good; and as such his memory is respected.

On October 30, 1875, occurred the marriage which united Mr. Martens with Wiebcke Dethlefs, who was a native of Gaus-horn, Holstein, Germany, and came to Germantown in 1875. Mr. Martens made one trip back to Germany, to visit his friends and relatives, going by way of Panama; and when he returned he brought a party with him, his wife being one of the number. Eight children were born of their union: Claus F., who married Iva Oakes, and has one child; Mrs. Dora C. Berens, who has two children; Mrs. Cecelia A. Silva, the mother of one daughter; Alma R.; Richard A.; Anna P., deceased; Arthur H.; and Mrs. Freda M. E. Yoder, who has two children. There are six grand-children in the family. Mr. Martens served as a trustee of the school in White Bank district. His death occurred on March 19, 1915.

LEO ARTHUR MITCHELL

One of our representative citizens, who has made his influence felt in his community, and who has demonstrated what it is possible to accomplish with land that for years was considered of no use except for the raising of grain and as pasturage for sheep, is Leo Arthur Mitchell, who resides in the Jacinto district, on part of the Walsh tract. A native of Canada, he was born in the Province of Quebec, on July 8, 1877, a son of Paul A. and Alexandra M. Mitchell. The father was born in County Cork, Ireland; and the mother, in Montreal, Canada. Leo A. Mitchell was educated in McGill University, at Montreal, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1893. The following year the degree of B. P. was conferred upon him; and in 1897, still further honors came to him when he received his B. S. degree from the same institution,

and also from the Paris University. Still later, in 1899, he was graduated from the Sorbonne University. With this excellent training he was equipped to take his place in the world, in whatever sphere he might choose as a life work.

His college days over, Mr. Mitchell enlisted and served four years in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, after which he engaged in farming in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and later in British Columbia, where he became interested in horticulture, being one of the pioneers in this branch of agriculture in that part of the country. He met with a well-deserved success, but disposed of his interests there and came to Glenn County, Cal., in 1910, and bought sixty acres of land that had been a grain field. Here he has set out an orchard of thirty acres of prunes and five acres of figs; and on the balance of the land he raises corn and alfalfa. In spite of discouraging forecasts by some who declared, even after he had an orchard about two years old, that trees would not grow on the land, he stuck to his project, and now is about the only rancher in that district who is making a real success of his venture. He has brought to bear upon his enterprise all of the valuable experience gained in Canada, using his brains as well as his brawn—though he is not afraid of hard work. Where he has set the pace, others are falling into line; and before many years the fruit industry of Glenn County will be one of its largest sources of revenue—all of which goes to show what scientific horticulture and intensive farming will accomplish. Mr. Mitchell's orchard is now five years old, and is already yielding good returns for the time and money expended upon the property, which has been improved by himself since he settled upon it. He has faith in the county, and believes that with proper care, and an analysis of the soil in the various sections, its lands will be made to yield handsome returns.

On November 30, 1909, in Calgary, Canada, Leo Arthur Mitchell was united in marriage with Mrs. Gertrude (Kingsley) Baker, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. By a former marriage she had six children: Alfred James; John Gilbert, a student at the University Farm, at Davis; Hannah Veriane, a student in the high school; and Florence Annie, Ernest Owen, and Willis Friend. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell two children have been born. These are Walter Paul and Gertrude A. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Episcopal Church, while Mr. Mitchell belongs to the Catholic Church. Fraternally, Mr. Mitchell holds membership in the Odd Fellows Lodge at Willows, where he is always a welcome visitor. He is a quiet, unostentatious man, who makes and retains friends; and with his good wife he is held in high esteem throughout their section of the county.

HANS HENRY REHSE

On July 3, 1869, Hans Henry Rehse landed in San Francisco, a stranger among a people whose customs and language were unfamiliar to him. A native of Germany, he was born in Holstein, March 8, 1850, where he attended school until he was sixteen. One of his brothers, Ehler Rehse, had come to California and was located near Dixon, Solano County; and Hans Henry Rehse came to join him, arriving in New York, whence he came directly to California, by way of Panama. He went to the first public school in Dixon for a short time after his arrival, in order to become familiar with the language, and soon found employment as a clerk in the first store at Dixon. He and his brother came in the fall of 1870 to Germantown, Colusa (now Glenn) County. That same year he took up some land, on which he proved up and engaged in raising grain. Mr. Rehse's parents, Peter and Annie Rehse, came to California in 1874, and spent their last days with their son.

In 1883 Mr. Rehse was married to Miss Margarita H. Hinrichs, a native of Holstein, Germany, who had come to California in January of that year. After their marriage they located on a tract of six hundred forty acres of railroad land, which he purchased, and to which he later added a quarter section, making eight hundred acres. Of this he still owns seven hundred acres, on which he is carrying on a very successful business as a practical farmer. In connection with his farming operations, he manages a threshing outfit during the season, in the northern part of Glenn County.

When Mr. Rehse located in this section, there were no county roads of definite direction. Since then, roads have been constructed and bridges have been built; and an air of general prosperity now pervades the county. Mr. Rehse has passed through some trying times; but he is optimistic as to the future, and has steadily forged ahead until he now occupies an enviable position in the county. He was one of the founders of the Rochdale Store at Germantown. He served on the board of directors, of which he was chairman, and of which he has for eight years been the president. He is a stockholder in the Glenn County Bank, and other interests have claimed his support and wise counsel. He was one of the organizers of the Germantown Lutheran Church, and secretary of the board of managers. As a friend of education he has done much to further the cause in the Emigrant district by serving as one of the trustees and as clerk of the board for

years. In politics he is a Democrat, in national affairs; but in local matters he supports the men best qualified for the office. When Mr. Rehse came to California, it was with the purpose of making a permanent home here, and from young manhood he has been in favor of, and has worked for, every measure that would make this a better place in which to live. He believes that every voter should be educated to vote intelligently before going to the polls, in order that he may be able to appreciate the advantages, and effectively support the principles, of the government under which we live.

Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rehse three children were born: Agnes, who married Martin Michael, and has three children, two sons and one daughter; Minna, the wife of Fred Peterich, and the mother of two daughters; and Otto, who is farming on the home ranch with his father. Otto Rehse married Miss Emma Goetch, and they have one son. Some years after Mrs. Hans Henry Rehse had come to California, her parents followed her to this state; and they lived here until their deaths. She has one sister, Mrs. Ehler Rehse of Germantown. One brother, John Hinrichs, lives in Germantown; and another, Henry Hinrichs, lives in Orland. Mr. Rehse is one of the oldest settlers in this section of Glenn County, and commands the respect of all with whom he is associated. He has made his own way in the world, and as nearly as possible has lived up to the Golden Rule. With all who know him, his word is as good as his bond.

BENJAMIN F. CALVERT

What can be done on five acres of good land, and done so well that others are encouraged to try to imitate the experiment, is well demonstrated in the good work accomplished by Benjamin F. Calvert, the well-known ranchman. On September 27, 1862, he was born in Marion County, Mo.—a good place for one to start life, especially one with an agricultural taste and ambition. There he was educated and there he was reared, farming on the home ranch until 1892. In that year Mr. Calvert came to California, and settled in Glenn County. For seven years he was employed as a farm hand, working on both the Glenn and the Peter Garnett ranches; and nowhere could he have found an environment more favorable for his development.

In 1899, Mr. Calvert bought five acres of rich land from Peter Garnett—land that was a mere barley field when he took charge of it—paying sixty-five dollars an acre. This he farmed, soon



Gar A. White
Mrs Edna White

building an attractive home and outhouses, and planting an orchard. He has brought the place up to a high state of cultivation, thus assuring himself of a good income. The ranch is irrigated by a pumping plant installed by himself. He has set out apricots, prunes, plums, peaches, strawberries and blackberries, and has also laid out a vegetable garden, with all kinds of garden truck, the whole presenting to the visitor a unique and pleasing sight.

JAMES ALBERT AND EDNA WHITE

Since she succeeded her late husband, James Albert White, as superintendent of the Colusa County Hospital, Mrs. Edna White has proven her capability and efficiency in the management of this institution. She possesses in an eminent degree the qualities of kindness, discipline and executive ability needed in her position.

James Albert White, a native son of California, was born in San Jose, April 3, 1870, the fifth child in a family of ten children born to his parents, Thomas and Mary Ann (Ford) White. He grew up on the home farm near Gilroy, attending the public schools; and after his father's death, he managed the home place for his widowed mother, who is still living in Gilroy, at the age of seventy-five years.

Mrs. Edna (Milne) White, also a native of the Golden State, was born near New Almaden, Santa Clara County, a daughter of Alexander and Isabelle (Forbes) Milne. The father was born in Scotland, and was brought as a child to Canada. The mother was born in Canada; and there she met Mr. Milne, to whom she was married in 1872. In the meantime Mr. Milne had made the long journey to California in 1868, and returned to Canada to claim his bride. Eight children were born of this union: Ellen Edna, Mrs. White; William A., Isabella, and Mary Louise, all of Gilroy; Jessie M., of Colusa; and John T., Annie G., and James Charles, also living in Gilroy.

Alexander Milne brought his bride to California and settled in Santa Clara County, where he engaged in teaming, hauling timber to the mines, and later located on his ranch near Gilroy, where he is still living, and where his daughter Edna was reared and educated. It was there that her marriage took place, in 1903. She accompanied her husband to Colusa, where he was employed as a clerk in the National Hotel. He remained in that position from 1901 until 1906. On April 9 of the latter year he was appointed to the position of superintendent of the Colusa County

Hospital. The satisfactory performance of the duties devolving upon him is evidenced by the fact that he held this position uninterruptedly until his death, which occurred on February 12, 1914, when he was but forty-three years of age. Mr. White was survived by his widow, Mrs. Edna White, and two children, Francis Alexander and Evelyn Isabelle.

During her husband's incumbency as superintendent, Mrs. White had always taken an active part in the conduct of the hospital; and she was appointed to succeed him in the office left vacant by his demise. She understood the needs of the institution, and found no difficulty in filling the position to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mrs. White is the first woman appointed to the superintendency of a county hospital in California. She is an exceptional woman, broad-minded and intelligent; and her management of the Colusa County Hospital is a credit to her administrative ability, and evidence of her devotion to a public trust.

The Colusa County Hospital comprises thirty-nine acres of land adjoining Colusa on the southeast, with suitable buildings and appliances for its purpose, which is that of a hospital and home for indigents of the county, though a few pay patients are admitted. Any practising physician can get a patient into this hospital by first getting the County Physician's permission. There is an operating-room for surgical cases. The pesthouse is located some distance away, in a separate building; and all patients suffering from contagious diseases are carefully segregated. The patients receive kindly the patient care at the hands of the superintendent, besides whom are employed her sister, who acts as her assistant, a steward, a cook, a farmer and a laundryman. The grounds are utilized in maintaining the establishment. Fruit and vegetables are produced for the table; a dairy herd provides fresh milk for the inmates; a large, well-kept poultry yard furnishes a supply of fresh eggs; and cattle and hogs are also raised on the place.

FRANK C. HURLBURT

In Sacramento County, Cal., on December 11, 1865, Frank C. Hurlburt was born. He is a son of Thomas Baker and Fostina E. (Booth) Hurlburt, and was the fifth, in order of birth, in their family of nine children. The father, who was born in Vermont, was a steward in a hotel in New York until he came to this state, in 1850. He first located in the little town of San Jose, where he ran a hotel for two years. He then sold out, and coming to Colusa County,

settled on the Jacinto grant, and engaged in the cattle business until 1864. He came at a time when Monroeville was the county seat. Mr. Hurlburt was the first road boss in the Jacinto road district, and did much to lay out and build good roads in that section. On account of high water at times, and droughts at others, he lost all he had made, and finally moved back to Sacramento County for a year. In 1865 he went to Yolo County, took up half a section of good land, eight miles southwest of Woodland, and once more engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1876 he was carrying on a butcher business in Dixon, Solano County; and in 1878 he became a resident of Gilroy. The next year he went to San Francisco and was there engaged in the restaurant business until he retired. After a varied and useful career, he died in April, 1905. Mrs. Hurlburt was born in Keene, N. H., and it was there that she met and married her husband. She died in Yolo County, on September 21, 1873.

Frank C. Hurlburt attended the grammar and high schools in San Francisco until he was sixteen, when he started to learn the trade of a shoemaker. At the age of eighteen, however, he came to Germantown and began working by the month, acquiring valuable experience in various branches of agriculture. In 1896, purchasing an equipment and leasing land, he started farming for himself, and from the beginning met with very satisfactory success. Later he was able to buy some land, which he has improved, and is now the owner of sixty-four acres, besides which he leases considerably more. He is farming to grain, and is also engaged in the raising of stock.

On February 26, 1891, Mr. Hurlburt and Christina Mudd were united in marriage at Germantown. She was born in Missouri, but was brought to California by her parents when a babe in arms; and her life has been spent in this section, where she was raised and educated. Four children have been born to them: Clarence, Melvin, Lavella and Lola.

Mr. Hurlburt has never neglected the duties of a citizen. He has been active in the ranks of the Republican party, has done jury duty, served as trustee of the school in his district, and in 1908 was elected supervisor from the third district of Glenn County. This office he held until 1913, serving his constituents with fairness in all matters. He has also served as county horticultural commissioner. Mr. Hurlburt is a handy man with tools, and has built houses and bridges by contract. Fraternally, he is a member of Chico Lodge, No. 423, B. P. O. Elks. He is a successful farmer and stockman, and a citizen of public spirit who can always be counted upon to advance the interests of Glenn County.

ALBERT MEHRENS

To be called a Native Son of the Golden West is in itself an honor, for California has meant much to our union of states, both in the days of its early history and in this later time; but Albert Mehrens is entitled to the added sentiment of pride which attaches to the pioneers—those sturdy men and women who braved unknown dangers and endured severe hardships to reach this far western coast, and here laid the foundation for the prosperity of those who have followed the path they blazed. Hans Mehrens, father of Albert, was a native of Germany, and came to the United States and to California by way of Panama, in 1865. He located in Solano County, where he remained, working as a farm hand, for the following ten years. With his savings he came to what was then Colusa County and settled in that part now set apart as Glenn County, where he began the improvement of a ranch. To this he added from time to time, until he had two hundred eighty acres well improved, which became known as the home place. Prior to coming to this section, Hans Mehrens had married in Sacramento, in 1875. With his wife he became a resident of the section near Germantown, where he lived and prospered and became an integral part of the growing community. Mr. Mehrens is public-spirited and has always discharged the duties of a citizen with fidelity. He is a man of progressive ideas, and has advocated every movement for the upbuilding of the county and the betterment of conditions in his community. He is living in retirement, at the age of seventy-seven, on the home ranch, where his wife also passed her last days.

Albert Mehrens, the only child of his parents, was born on January 10, 1880, on the ranch where his father had settled in what is now Glenn County. As he grew up, he attended the public schools and worked on the home ranch, doing such chores as a lad of his years was able to do. As he grew older, he associated himself with his father and took a man's part in the work about the place, and learned the art of growing grain under almost every condition. He later operated the home place with good results, besides leasing additional land with a partner, A. Gramm, raising between six hundred and seven hundred acres of grain each year.

On December 28, 1910, Albert Mehrens was united in marriage with Miss Dora Deichmann, a native of Germany, who had come with her mother to California in 1902. Mr. and Mrs.

Mehrens are members of the Lutheran Church at Germantown. In politics, Mr. Mehrens supports the policies of the Democratic party on national issues, while in local matters he supports the men he considers best qualified to hold the offices. Both he and his wife have a wide circle of friends in their section of the county, and are highly respected by all who know them. They have reached through their own efforts the position they now occupy, and Mr. Mehrens is counted one of the successful and up-to-date farmers of Glenn County.

PETER VOLQUART AND JOHANNES JACOB BERENS

That Germany has contributed many of her worthy sons to the citizenship of the United States is demonstrated by the roster of every state in the Union; and California has received a large number of sturdy and loyal German men and women to swell the numbers of her increasing population. The Berens Brothers represent the sturdy manhood of their native land. Peter Volquart and Johannes Jacob Berens were born in Tating, the former on January 11, 1869, and the latter on June 18, 1871. Their parents, Claus Peter and Annie Elizabeth (Moelk) Berens, were natives of Germany, where they were among the thrifty farmer folk, and immigrated to the United States in 1874 with their family, coming soon after to California. A brother of Mrs. Berens was living in Colusa County, and thither the family proceeded. Upon their arrival there, the father found work as a ranch hand. He continued working until he had saved enough money to make a start on his own account, and then secured one hundred sixty acres, two miles north-east of Germantown, now in Glenn County, where he began farming and little by little accumulated some money. In 1884 he moved into Tehama County, where he farmed for four years, after which he came back to Glenn County, and for the next nineteen years rented land west of Germantown. Claus P. Berens died on October 10, 1913. His good wife had died in 1877. There were three children in the family: Peter V., Johannes J., and a sister who is now deceased.

In 1901, the Berens Brothers formed a partnership, and leasing the Davis ranch of a full section, besides another half section near by, engaged together in the raising of grain. Later they leased the Lutts estate of nine hundred sixty acres, and six hundred forty acres in the hills. Here they farmed to grain and raised stock until coming to their present place in 1909. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics are Republicans.

On November 22, 1905, Peter Volquart Berens married Dora Caroline Martens, who was born in Colusa County, on April 6, 1878. Two children brighten their happy home, Leona Anna Margaretha, and Lenus Martens Berens. Johannes J. Berens is unmarried, and makes his home with his brother. The brothers have a wide circle of friends in their community, who admire them for their public spirit, and their many good qualities of mind and heart.

RALPH T. JONES

Prominent among the younger generation of ranchers of Glenn County is Ralph T. Jones, who has brought to bear in his work the progressive ideas and enterprise which have formed so important a factor in the development of this section. He is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in Sacramento, September 30, 1871. His father, Richard Jones, was a native of Toronto, Canada, who came to the United States, and thence by way of Cape Horn to California in 1856. He worked in the mines of Feather River, and with the means thus acquired purchased property consisting of ten hundred fifteen acres, just opposite St. John, Glenn County. This extensive property he farmed until 1868, when he sold out to his favorite brother, Samuel Jones, whom he brought to this state after he had made a start here. Later, he gave his attention to the retail and wholesale grocery business in Sacramento, and carried on an extensive and successful business until his death, which occurred in September, 1884, at the age of fifty years. His wife, whom he married in Canada while on a trip there, was formerly Anna Taylor. She was born in Toronto, Canada, and died in Sacramento, Cal., leaving a family of two sons and two daughters, of whom Ralph T. Jones is the second in order of birth, and with his sister, Mrs. Etta Florence King, of Toronto, is the only survivor of the family.

Reared in California, Ralph T. Jones received his preliminary education through the medium of the common schools of the state, after which he returned to the home of his parents, and from 1880 to 1883 took a course in the Upper Canada College. Upon completing the course in this college, he returned to California and assumed charge of the old Jones ranch, comprising seventeen hundred acres. Here he has given much attention to the raising of stock, having at present one hundred fifty head of cattle and a like number of hogs. He has met with the best of results in his work, and is recognized as one of the most enterprising and substantial citizens of this section.

The home of Mr. Jones is presided over by his wife, formerly Eva Glenn Wilson, a native of Marysville, Yuba County, Cal., with whom he was united in marriage in Sacramento. They have one daughter, Florence. Mr. Jones is prominent in fraternal circles. He is a member of the Chico Lodge, No. 111, F. & A. M.; Chico Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M.; Chico Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco; and is also identified with the Elks of Chico. Politically, he casts his ballot with the Republican party. He is now serving as clerk of the school board of the Walsh district.

FREDERICK WILLIAM AND EDWARD HENRY WHYLER

Natives of California, and born in Sutter County, the Whyler brothers have grown up with this part of the state and represent that pioneer element, the forerunners of civilization on the Coast, who crossed the plains with ox teams in 1852. That year their father, John Whyler, a native of England, came to California and took up his residence one mile west of Yuba City, on a quarter section of government land. After his arrival in the United States, he remained for a time in Cleveland, Ohio; and there he was married. To John and Anna May Whyler were born four boys and two girls. Mrs. Whyler was a woman of German parentage. Mr. Whyler conducted a store in Ohio, but after coming to California he became a rancher. In 1877, he moved from his Sutter County ranch to Tehama County, and settling on Cottonwood Creek, farmed there until his death in 1878. His wife passed away in June, 1868. One of his brothers, Edward Whyler, had been a farmer in this state for years, and died in 1892, at an advanced age.

Frederick William Whyler was born on October 1, 1860; and Edward Henry Whyler, on September 10, 1862. Their educations were received in the public schools in Sutter and Tehama Counties. They lived at home on the ranch and did all they could to aid their father, until his death. In 1880, after the estate had been adjusted, the brothers came to Colusa (now Glenn) County, and in the vicinity of Orland engaged in the raising of grain and stock. Their next move was made in 1892, when they leased the Mills ranch near Willows, on which they continued in their chosen occupation. Eight years later they came to the home place. There they reaped good harvests until 1906, when they decided to give their attention to the stock business. On their present place they are raising fine cattle, mules, sheep and hogs, which

bring excellent prices in the markets. Besides raising stock, they also buy and sell. At one time they were among the leading raisers of grain in the Willows section, having five sections of land devoted to its cultivation. They still have from six hundred to twelve hundred acres in grain annually, and are joint owners of eighteen hundred acres. The brothers have always worked together in harmony, widening their influence and standing year by year, until they are now counted among the foremost stockmen and farmers of Glenn County. In politics, they endorse the principles of Democracy. Both belong to the Odd Fellows, and Edward Whyler has passed all the chairs of the order. He married Anna Frances Buler, who was born in Dixon, Cal., of German ancestry. Her father was a native of Illinois; and her mother, of California. Of this marriage four children have been born: William Henry, Gladys May, Elizabeth Hazel and Ellsworth Howard. Frederick William Whyler is unmarried. Together with his brother and his brother's family, he enjoys the confidence and good-will of a large circle of friends in Glenn County.

WILBUR WARREN BOARDMAN

The present incumbent of the office of Supervisor of Colusa County, for District No. 3, is Wilbur Warren Boardman, of Leesville. Mr. Boardman possesses an enviable reputation for sterling character, and has also a high degree of business ability. It was but natural, therefore, that the citizens of Supervisorial District No. 3 should seek him out and insist upon his candidacy for this responsible post, to which he was elected in the fall of 1916. He was born on August 24, 1853, in Wheatland Township, Will County, Ill. His father, Franklin Boardman, was born near Burlington, Vt., the son of Amos Boardman, who was descended from old New England stock. Franklin Boardman was married in Vermont to Mindwell Bates, of the same state; and they removed to Wheatland, Will County, Ill. Here his uncle, Capt. Harry Boardman, had settled in 1833. He was at one time in command of the old Fort Dearborn, now the site of Chicago. Franklin Boardman was among the first settlers on the prairies of Will County, and broke the virgin prairie soil with ox teams, improving a farm there and becoming a substantial farmer. He and his wife resided on the farm till their death. Of the family of four children, William Warren was the third. He grew up on his father's farm, and received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended the old Jennings Seminary, at Aurora, and Northwestern



W W Brardman

College, at Naperville, Ill. He remained on his father's farm until he was about twenty-three years old, when he decided to seek his fortune in the Golden State, and came to Leesville, where his uncle Cornelius resided. He rented a tract of nine hundred sixty acres in Indian Valley, near Leesville; and here he remained for three years, raising stock and grain. In 1884 he purchased the nucleus of his present farms, and now owns two large ranches, upon which he has made valuable improvements, until today they are considered among the most up-to-date ranches in the district. For forty years Mr. Boardman has been very influential in the agricultural development of this section. Although he arrived in Colusa County with little or no means, he is today one of its most prominent and successful ranchers. Like most pioneers, he bravely faced trials and surmounted difficulties; and by hard work and industrious habits he attained to his present prosperous position.

In 1877, Wilbur Warren Boardman was married to Sarah E. Netzly, a native of Naperville, Ill. This union was blessed by four children, as follows: Lulu, Mrs. Boughton, of Chicago; Anna, the wife of F. A. Nason, of Leesville; Mina, the wife of Rev. Robert Webb, a minister in the Presbyterian Church; and a son, Frank D., also of Leesville.

Upon Mr. Boardman's election to the responsible office of county supervisor, he incorporated into the conduct of the county's affairs the same efficient business methods that have characterized the successful operation of his large ranches. He has conducted the business of the county with such satisfaction to his constituents and such credit to himself, that his friends anticipate for him his reelection, if he should again desire to seek the office upon the expiration of his present term. His name is a synonym for honesty, prosperity and conservatism; and he is a citizen of whom any community might well be proud.

CHARLES HANSEN

In the Butte City section of Glenn County, Charles Hansen's influence for the good of the community has been felt in many ways, through his hearty cooperation with all movements for the public welfare. He was born on the Island of Fyen, in Denmark, October 20, 1872, and attended the common schools there until he was eleven years old. He began his early training on a farm at the age of nine, and there became used to hard work, and learned how to take care of cattle and sheep as it is done in his native country. Many of his countrymen had migrated to Amer-

ica; and their reports were so glowing as to the advantages offered in this country, that he was induced to leave home and seek his fortune here.

In 1889, Mr. Hansen sailed for New York, landing there with just fifty cents in his pocket, and a ticket to Rochester, Olmsted County, Minn., where he arrived in due time. In December of that year, he came on to California, and for five years worked for wages on ranches near Chico, Butte County. He was quick to learn, and it was not long before he had mastered English and learned how to do successful farming under local conditions; and as a consequence he commanded good wages. By 1894 he had saved enough to make a start; and he then bought two hundred forty acres of land ten miles north of Chico. In 1898, he came to Glenn County, and, leasing four thousand acres, engaged in the raising of grain on a large scale. As he succeeded, he purchased two thousand acres of the J. Crouch estate, which has since been sold to the Dodge Rice Company, of San Francisco, and is one of the largest tracts farmed to rice in the county at the present time. Mr. Hansen has four hundred acres in his home place, and rents fifteen hundred acres adjoining. He raises grain, cattle, sheep and hogs, having as high as three thousand sheep at one time. He bought the home place in 1916, and is developing it into a very productive and attractive ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Hansen united him with Miss Alice D. Miller, daughter of W. Frank Miller, of Butte City. As a public-spirited citizen Mr. Hansen supports good roads, good schools, and good government. He was reared in the Danish Lutheran Church, in which he was confirmed after his school days were over. He is independent in politics, supporting men rather than party. Mr. Hansen is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, and of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco; and he is also a member of the Chico Lodge of Elks. He was one of the organizers of Wild Rose Chapter, O. E. S., at Princeton, of which he is Past Patron.

GEORGE M. BUCKNER

The manager of the Packer Island Orchards, which he is supervising in an efficient and capable manner, George M. Buckner is one of the progressive ranchers of his section of the state. Born in Polk County, Mo., January 20, 1870, he attended the public schools of that vicinity; and being raised on a farm, he early received the training necessary for the making of a successful

tiller of the soil. In 1892 he came to California and took up agriculture for himself, in Santa Clara County, where he farmed to grain. Later he put in fruit, specializing in prunes for ten years. At the end of that time he sold out and went to San Francisco. There he engaged in an entirely different occupation, being employed as a motorman by the United Railway Co. for five years.

In 1909 Mr. Buckner came to Colusa County and purchased twenty acres of land, part of the Boggs tract. This he partly put under cultivation, and then sold the place in 1912. The next year he became manager for Morse & Langdon, taking charge of the Packer Island Orchards. He has improved sixty acres of the property since becoming manager. In all, two hundred acres of the land are under cultivation. The original orchard is thirty-two years old. In connection with the orchard, Mr. Buckner operates a drier; and in 1915 two hundred seventeen tons of dried prunes were marketed from about fifty-three acres of the ranch. Some years the total amount has gone as high as three hundred thirty tons. Mr. Buckner is also interested in the cultivation of rice, a comparatively new industry in California. With T. J. Dawson and Harry Boyes, he leased two hundred acres of the Boggs tract in Colusa County; and they are having it planted out to rice this year (1917).

In Polk County, Mo., on July 3, 1898, Mr. Buckner was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle May Davis; and they are the parents of one son, Fred Sherman.

Mr. Buckner is a man of progressive ideas, and is meeting with deserved success. His varied work keeps him occupied; but he still finds opportunity to take an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, in the furtherance of which he is always willing to do his share.

LEON SPEIER

If there be one thing of which, more than of another, Californians may be justly proud, it is the rank and file of their public officials, not the least important of whom are the county supervisors, to whom are entrusted matters of much moment, particularly those relating to county property and the public highways. Prominent among the supervisors of the state is Leon Speier, chairman of the Glenn County board, who is located at Willows. He was born at San Francisco in 1878, attended the excellent grammar schools of the northern metropolis, and in 1896 graduated from the San Francisco high school.

Mr. Speier's first business experience was with the hardware firm of Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden, at San Francisco. From there he went, in 1900, to the United States Government Transport Service to the Philippines, where he was for two years quartermaster's clerk. In 1903, he assisted in the formation of the Midland Pacific Railroad, acting as assistant secretary; and the following year he came to Willows and entered the employ of Hochheimer & Company, at first taking the post of assistant bookkeeper. In 1910 he severed his connection with the company, at which time he was general sales manager of the store.

Since that date Mr. Speier has been grain-buyer for the firm of M. Blum & Company, of San Francisco, having for his territory all of Glenn County. He also has charge of the Glascock ranch, a property of three hundred fifty-seven acres; and he deals largely in wool.

Mr. Speier has served as foreman of the grand jury of Glenn County. He was elected supervisor in 1914, and has made good in all his pledges to his constituents. Popular socially, he is a welcome figure in the circles of the Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge.

JOHN W. HALTERMAN

When to take hold, but quite as important, when to let go, is a lesson learned by J. W. Halterman, the well-known contractor and builder of Willows. He was born in Jasper County, Ill., June 23, 1872. At fifteen, he commenced to learn the trade of a carpenter, in Colorado, and later contracted for building in the Cripple Creek district. Then, for five years, he had charge of construction work for the Ajax Mining Company in the same section. In 1904, he came to Nevada, and was one of the early settlers who saw Goldfield grow from a mining camp of two hundred to a city of thirty thousand. There he entered the real estate field, and also engaged in mining. Three years later he settled at Reno, where he established a home, and operated extensively in mining deals. Mr. Halterman named Bonanza Mountain at Bullfrog, having been among the first to be interested in mining there. He also opened up the first investment and brokerage business at Manhattan. Both at Goldfield and at Reno he made fortune after fortune; but in the same places he lost much of what he had, and this experience led him to decide to enter a field where business conditions were more stable. He concluded that a growing agricultural district would be a more desirable place in which to settle; after looking around in Oregon and in various parts of California, he decided upon



Andrew J. Clark

the town of Willows as the most promising community he had anywhere found, and decided to make it his home.

On Christmas Day, in the year 1910, Mr. Halterman arrived in Willows. Since his arrival in Glenn County, success has steadily attended his building operations, for which from the first he has drawn his own plans. He began by building a dozen houses in Willows and two in Orland, and as fast as he had finished them he disposed of the houses to those who were waiting. Then he contracted for others, designing and erecting the homes of Curry French, Walter Steele, C. T. Dillard, Charles Lambert, Jr., the Rev. Mr. Williamson, and Nick Hanson, for whom he recently built at Glenn a beautiful structure costing five thousand dollars. He also built the Jacinto school building, and the Cordora school building, for which twelve thousand dollars was expended, and which is one of the best structures of the kind in the state. In addition, he has put up many ranch houses and farm buildings. In spite of the hard times, such has been his care in designing and his judgment in estimating, that his operations have met with financial success.

In 1897, Mr. Halterman married Miss Eva Fulwider, of Indiana, by whom he has had two children, Hazel and Olive. Mr. Halterman is a Mason, and belongs to the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Halterman is also an active member.

ANDREW JACKSON CLARK

The son and namesake of one of Colusa County's earliest pioneers, who settled in the southern part of the county in the early fifties, Andrew Jackson Clark is a native of Colusa County and can rightfully claim a share in its development. His father, Andrew Jackson Clark, who settled in the southern part of the county in the early fifties, was born in Ohio. After locating here, he became a successful farmer and quite an extensive landowner. He died in the month of January, 1866, when his namesake was two and one half years old. The mother, Martha Grimes, was born in Aberdeen, Brown County, Ohio, the daughter of Henry and Susan Ann (Grant) Grimes, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father, who was a tanner, removed from Aberdeen, Ohio, to Maysville, Ky., and still later to St. Albans, W. Va., where he operated a large tannery. His son, Cleaton Grimes, who was a pioneer of California, had returned home for a visit; and in 1860 the family came via Panama to Grimes, Colusa County, where the parents resided until their death. Susan Ann (Grant) Grimes was the favorite

aunt of General U. S. Grant, she and General Grant's father, Jesse R. Grant, being brother and sister. Martha Grimes came to California, as stated, via Panama in 1860. She was first married to A. J. Clark; and some years after his death, she married Hayden Strother, a native of Kentucky, who was reared in Missouri. In 1849, he crossed the plains to California in the same train with Dr. Hugh Glenn. Mr. and Mrs. Strother followed farming near Grimes until his health failed, when they retired to Berkeley; and there he died in 1909. His widow still makes her home there. Andrew Jackson was her second child by Mr. Clark, the others being Mrs. C. W. Lovelace, of Maxwell, and L. W. Clark, who resides in Petaluma, operating a large hatchery there. By her second husband she had two children: H. Preston Strother, who resides with her in Berkeley, and one child who died in infancy.

Andrew Jackson Clark was born near Grimes, July 13, 1863, and grew up on the home farm, attending the public schools, and later Pierce Christian College for a term of two years. On finishing his education he spent one year in the mines and one year in Sonoma County, after which time he returned to Colusa County, where he has been farming successfully ever since. Mr. Clark specializes in growing grain and alfalfa, and also raises hogs and operates a dairy. He rents the Strother estate, which still remains undistributed. This estate comprises three hundred forty-three acres, situated two miles north of Grimes. Mr. Clark has a practical knowledge of the business he is engaged in, gained while he was growing to manhood on this same ranch. To this knowledge he has added by a thorough study of new conditions and methods from year to year, and now ranks as one of the progressive and successful agriculturists in the county. In addition to operating the large acreage above mentioned, he owns and operates forty-two acres of land near Grant Island, originally a part of the River Garden Farms.

The marriage of Mr. Clark, which united him with Miss Bertha E. Howe of Santa Cruz, took place in San Francisco, November 20, 1909. Two children have been born to them: Florence Elizabeth, and Andrew Jackson, Jr. Mrs. Clark was born in Santa Cruz, the daughter of Ira and Mary A. (Hoag) Howe, natives of New York State. They came to California, where Mr. Howe was a contractor and builder. He died in Kelseyville, November 27, 1880. The mother spent her last years with Mrs. Clark, and died on March 5, 1916. Mrs. Clark was engaged for some years in the millinery business with her sisters.

GEORGE LAMBERT ABEL

A man who has made his influence felt in the community where he has resided for many years is George Lambert Abel, of Colusa County. He was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., on September 17, 1863, and is a son of John F. Abel, of whom mention is made on another page of this volume. George L. Abel was brought to California by his parents, who came via the Isthmus of Panama in 1867, when he was only four years of age. He was reared in Colusa County and attended the public schools, after which he spent one year in Pierce Christian College, at College City. From a lad he made himself useful on the home ranch, and after his school days were over he threw his whole energy into the farm work, assisting his father and other members of the family to develop and cultivate a large acreage, and aiding materially in making the ranch a successful enterprise. He remained with his father until he was thirty-two years old, when he married and began for himself.

In 1896, Mr. Abel leased his present farm from his father; and he has been engaged in a successful ranching enterprise ever since. Nine hundred seventy acres of his land is located on the Colusa plains; and eleven hundred acres, in Antelope Valley. The former ranch is devoted to the raising of grain, and the latter to the raising of stock. He has sunk a well and installed a pumping plant, and by this means is enabled to raise fine crops of alfalfa. He raises about four hundred fifty acres of grain each year, using a forty-five horse power caterpillar engine to put in the crops, and employing other modern implements in his ranching operations.

Mr. Abel was united in marriage on March 25, 1896, with Miss Annie A. Henneke, a native of California, born in San Francisco. She is the daughter of William G. Henneke, a successful rancher in his young days, and a musician. In this latter capacity, Mr. Henneke served in the Civil War. He played at the inauguration of President Lincoln, and also at the funeral of the martyred President. He traveled over many parts of the United States, eventually becoming a settler in California. For a time he was engaged in ranching in Yolo County, and afterwards in Indian Valley, where he improved a place and set out an orchard of pears that has since become a fine and profitable bearing orchard. He is now living retired in the town of Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Abel have had seven children: Allen R., who was educated at the Oakland Polytechnic, and is now assisting his

father on the ranch; Minnie, who is attending the State Normal at San Jose; Pauline L., Bernice E., and Georgia E., who are attending the Williams High School; John William; and Carroll Herbert, who died on October 8, 1914, aged two years, seven months, and ten days. Mr. Abel was made a Mason in Tuscan Lodge, No. 261, F. & A. M., at Williams, of which he is still a member. He also belongs to the Central Lodge of Odd Fellows in the same town. For many years he has been a director of the Freshwater school district, and he has served as clerk of the board. He took an active part in the erection of the new school-house, and in many other ways has shown his interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare. Mr. Abel is a member of the Christian Church at Williams, and was a liberal contributor towards the erection of its house of worship. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN F. ABEL

The thrift and frugality of the Germans usually bring them a fair degree of success in whatever locality their industrious efforts centralize; and especially is this the case when they settle in a climate where Nature proves a kindly friend. In the list of settlers in Colusa County perhaps none met with a greater degree of success than the late John F. Abel, a pioneer of the county, of 1869. He was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, a son of John Frederick and Mary (Prosch) Abel, both natives of that same grand duchy and members of Lutheran families. During the year 1852, the family sought the greater opportunities afforded by the United States. They crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, and after debarking at New York proceeded to Chicago, and from there to Wisconsin, settling on a farm at Fond du Lac, where the parents remained until their deaths. They had six sons and four daughters, but only three came west of the Rocky Mountains: Charles, who settled in the vicinity of Spokane, Wash.; George H., who located near Maxwell, Colusa County; and John F., of this review.

John F. Abel was the oldest son in the family. He was born on May 1, 1828, and was educated in the schools of his native land. With his parents, he experienced the monotony of the long voyage from Hamburg to New York in 1852, and with them remained one winter in Chicago, before they settled in Fond du Lac, Wis. Later he had charge of the land owned by his father. The year 1859 found Mr. Abel eager to try his luck in the gold mines of Pike's Peak; and with three others he started on the

journey. They took provisions sufficient for a year, and had with them two wagons, with eight oxen and two cows. On reaching Omaha, they encountered many discouraged miners returning from the supposed Eldorado; and the reports these gave decided the trio to change their plans and come overland to California as fast as they could. After a weary journey of six months, they landed in the state, where they mined a short time in Siskiyou County. The results, however, did not justify the effort, and they became satisfied that other lines of endeavor were surer means of bringing them the desired fortune. Mr. Abel then secured work by the month, and in the spring of 1861 returned to Wisconsin, via Panama and New York, landing in the latter city the day Fort Sumter was fired upon.

On reaching home, Mr. Abel took up farming; and in this occupation he continued, in the same locality, until May, 1867, when he brought his wife and children to California, over the same route he had traversed on returning East. After his arrival he spent a short time in Napa County, and later bought a quarter section of land in Solano County. In 1869, he sold out to move to Colusa County, where he bought a half section northwest from Williams. Here he made a specialty of raising grain; and as he was able he added to his holdings from time to time, until he owned some three thousand acres. For some of his property he paid as high as forty-seven dollars per acre; but the larger portion he got for lower prices. A neat residence was occupied by the family up to the time of their removal to Williams, in the fall of 1903. All the improvements on his place were made by Mr. Abel, with the assistance of his family; and a well-improved and productive ranch was the result.

The marriage of Mr. Abel with Miss Christine M. Herman was celebrated on July 27, 1856. She was a daughter of Bartel and Effie (Pfaff) Herman, natives of Saxony, where she also was born. During 1849, Mr. Herman brought his family to America and settled in Wisconsin, where he improved a farm in Dodge County. Here both he and his wife passed away. In their family of ten children, Christine was the youngest. She was born on May 28, 1837. After the family settled in Wisconsin, she continued to reside there until she came to the Golden State. Her death occurred on June 18, 1905. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Abel, ten children were born: Franklin H., who resides in Oakland; Mrs. Laura M. Galloway, of Healdsburg, Sonoma County; George L., who is mentioned on another page of this work; Mary S., who became the wife of George Kaerth, of Williams; Mrs. Hattie C. Rathbun, who resides in Los Angeles; Henry H. and John F., both farmers in Colusa County; Dorothea A., who

resides in Williams; and William E. and Melvin D., both farmers in the home neighborhood.

From 1869 until his removal to Williams, Mr. Abel served as a school trustee of his district, and did much to advance the cause of education in the county. In politics he was a Republican. At the reunion of the family, to celebrate the eighty-third birthday of this successful pioneer, he divided the stock of the John F. Abel Co. among his children, thus giving them their interest in the property. His death occurred soon after his return from a visit to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in San Francisco, in August, 1915. At his passing, the state, and particularly Colusa County, sustained an irreparable loss; and in his community he was mourned by a large concourse of friends and neighbors.

ELBERT A. BRIM

A worthy representative of the pioneer element that laid the foundation for our statehood, Elbert A. Brim was born near Leesville, in Bear Valley, Colusa County, August 8, 1879. His father, Jackson W. Brim, was born in Tennessee, in the year 1835, and was the son of J. A. and Jane Brim. He resided in Missouri until April 21, 1856, when he crossed the plains to California, arriving in Oroville on August 24 of that year. After mining for a very brief period on the Feather River, he located in Colusa County, and engaged in farming in Bear Valley. In 1888 he moved to a ranch situated seven miles west of Williams, which he farmed extensively to grain. In addition to his operations as a grain-grower, Mr. Brim also became one of the pioneer horticulturists and vineyardists of his locality. After many years spent on his ranch, he moved into the town of Williams, where he now lives retired, in the enjoyment of his means. Jackson W. Brim married Emily A. Smith; and they became the parents of four children, Elbert A. being the only son. Of the daughters, Jennie (Mrs. G. C. Comstock) and Lucy M. reside in Williams; and both are interested in horticulture and in sheep-raising. Mary L., the other daughter, is deceased.

Elbert A. Brim attended the public schools of the district in which the family lived, until 1893. He then went to Oakland and attended the Lincoln school until he graduated. After his graduation, he entered Belmont Military Academy, in San Mateo County, where he spent two years, after which he entered Bunes Academy in Berkeley, from which he was graduated in 1903. He then matriculated at the University of California at Berkeley; but at

the end of the first year he was obliged, on account of his father's failing health, to give up his university course and take charge of the home ranch. Since 1905, he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and in the raising of various kinds of fruits. His stock is of a high grade. The cattle are of the Durham breed; and the hogs are Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. He owns nine hundred acres of well-improved land seven miles west from Williams, and also leases some three thousand acres of his father's holdings. The family have one hundred fifty acres set to almonds, and two hundred ninety acres are in vineyard. Twenty-two years ago, Mr. Brim's father set out the first commercial vineyard that was planted in Colusa County, on the plains.

On his own property, Elbert A. Brim has one hundred eighty-five acres in grapes, of the Muscat, Sultana, and Thompson seedless varieties, and also has a fine almond orchard. He finds his land, which is located in the beginning of the foothills, at a somewhat higher elevation than the plains, very suitable for horticulture. It is very free from frosts; and moreover the fruit and nuts mature earlier. In the operation of his ranch, Mr. Brim runs two caterpillar engines—one of seventy-five horse power, for putting in and harvesting his crops, and the other of thirty horse power for cultivating his orchards. Besides these modern appliances, he uses two eight-mule teams. He takes good care of his machinery, having large sheds under which he carefully stores it when it is not in use. He maintains both a blacksmith shop and a machine shop, run by gas-engine power; and when it comes to making repairs to any machine, Mr. Brim is a workman of no mean ability. His orchards are well laid out, and are arranged with a view to convenience in cultivating the land and gathering the crops. He has miles of drives, with both sides set to almond trees. Conveniently located on the edge of the vineyard, is his packing house, equipped with a thirty-ton Fresno stemmer and cleaner, with twelve-horse gas engine and five-horse steam boiler, where the produce is packed in boxes ready for market. It is interesting to go over Mr. Brim's place and note the systematic arrangement of everything. The comfort of his employees receives just as careful consideration as his own convenience. The bunk houses are built like small cottages, are provided with modern conveniences for lighting and heating, and are furnished with shower baths. Some of his employees have been with him ever since he began ranching for himself.

Mr. Brim was married in Williams to Miss Mabel Stovall, who was born on the Stovall ranch near Williams, a daughter of J. C. Stovall, of whom mention is made in this history. Mrs. Brim is a graduate from Hamlin's Ladies' Seminary, in San

Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Brim have one child, Beatrice Brim. The family reside in their comfortable home, a large residence surrounded by fine shade trees and lawns.

Mr. Brim is intensely interested in horticulture. He is satisfied that there is a great future for fruit-raising in this section, and is bending his efforts to demonstrate it a success on a commercial basis. He was a member of the first board of horticultural commissioners in Colusa County. He is interested in all public and social movements, and is frequently selected to work on committees, especially on important occasions, as for instance at the celebration of the completion of the State Highway, at Williams, and when the soldiers passed through the town. On both of these occasions, he was one of three men who each gave a beef for the barbecue. Mr. Brim is a member of the board of trustees of the Freshwater school district, and is a clerk of the board. In politics he is a Democrat.

DORR S. NELSON

It took a man from North Dakota to bring to the front the possibilities of the section of country about Arbuckle, Colusa County, for the growing of almonds profitably. Not that he planted the first orchards, for that was done years ago by others. Almond trees were already pretty well scattered over all that district, and they all seemed to thrive and produce an average and sure crop; but it remained for Dorr S. Nelson to carry out plans he had been formulating during a period of observation on the growth of the trees throughout the district, and to promote the Superior California Fruit Land Co. Purchasing six thousand acres of land in the Arbuckle district, he began a campaign to sell and to develop the property as an exclusive almond proposition. He put three thousand acres on the market in twenty-acre lots, two thousand acres being set to almonds; and now there are twenty-five homes located on the tract, which had all been sold by 1915.

Mr. Nelson was born on a farm in Sheffield, Bureau County, Ill., February 17, 1876. At the age of six he was taken to the Red River Valley, Grand Forks County, N. D., by his parents, who settled on a farm there; and there he attended the district schools and grew to manhood. As a young man he was ambitious and enterprising. When he was twenty-five he was engaged as a contractor and house-mover, owning the second largest outfit in that state. He was centrally located at Larimore, where he did a large



D. S. Nelson.

and profitable business up to the time when, in 1909, he came to California to look after a subdivision project in Modoc County that he had become interested in. That property was sold out the first year; and as this great state, with its wonderful possibilities, suited him, he looked about to find a section that was worthy of the effort necessary to develop its resources. In 1910 he located in Arbuckle; and he has since been one of the leaders in exploiting its fertile lands, and has been the direct means of bringing many settlers within its boundaries. After the first large tract of land had been sold and the local people had been educated to the opportunities that lay at their very doors, in 1915 he promoted the California Almond Co. Eleven hundred acres was purchased, of which three hundred eighty-five acres is now set to almonds; and the balance is being planted as fast as possible. A plant for shell-ing almonds has been planned and hopes are entertained for its early operation. Every assistance is given the settler to make his crop sure, and to see that it brings the highest market price. It is the desire of Mr. Nelson to have the district set out figs, apricots, raisin grapes, etc., so that there will be a continuous season of harvest, enabling the farmer to do more of his own work, and at the same time giving employment to workers the year round.

The latest subdivision promoted by Mr. Nelson is the Highway Almond Home Subdivision of two hundred fifty acres, part of the Sherer ranch, situated south of the town of Arbuckle on the state highway. Twenty-acre and forty-acre farms have been sold to local people and will be planted in 1918; and homes are already being built on the tract. Besides his subdivision work, Mr. Nelson conducts a successful general real estate business under the name of the Nelson Real Estate Co. He has the confidence of the home people, who have been led to see the possibilities in store for them in the specialized development of the district. Arbuckle has the distinction of being the first locality in the state to claim a specialized district for growing almonds, and it is so advertised. The local people are investing at high prices, and having the land developed. The object of Mr. Nelson is to serve, believing that a satisfied home-seeker is the best kind of advertising; and he is always on the alert for the welfare of the newcomer. The work of development is done by local people, so that a great deal of the money spent for labor comes back "home."

Mr. Nelson is frequently referred to as the "Almond King" by those who know him best. He is active in every movement for the advancement of his district. He was local manager, vice-president and director of the Superior California Fruit Land Co., and is now manager, secretary and treasurer of the California Almond Co.; secretary of the Almond Growers' Association of Arbuckle

and College City; and one of the organizers, and vice-president and director, of Arbuckle and College City Chamber of Commerce. He has done much to put Arbuckle and Colusa County on the map, showing the world another favored spot in California. He was a prime mover in having the streets paved in the business district in Arbuckle, and also in securing electric lights for the town, as well as every other modern convenience, making of it a real city.

Dorr S. Nelson was united in marriage with Miss Eva A. Sheets, of Northfield, Minn.; and they have one son, Donald S. Mr. Nelson is a Mason, belonging to Meridian Lodge, No. 182, F. & A. M.; and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, at Arbuckle.

COLUSA COUNTY FREE LIBRARY

The Colusa County Free Library was established on July 1, 1915, under the state law governing county libraries, and began operations on August 1, 1916. A properly certificated librarian, Mrs. Antoinette Hollabaugh, was appointed; but because of ill-health, she was shortly forced to resign, and was succeeded by Miss Louise E. Jammé, on October 16, 1916.

The library is housed in the County Hall of Records, in Colusa. Nine community branches have been established throughout the county; and a custodian is in charge of each. Four of these branches have reading rooms; the remaining five are deposit stations. The service in these little libraries is not confined to the number of volumes contained in each, for requisition may be made on the County Library headquarters for any books or information that may be desired. In case of inability to supply what is required, the County Library may borrow from the State Library, which, by granting this privilege, supplements the service of the County Libraries, thus making available to the public much material which the County Libraries find it impracticable to purchase. At the present time, the Colusa County Library owns thirty-nine hundred fifty-three volumes.

A distinct branch of the County Library work is its cooperation with the public schools. With the sanction of the school trustees, any school district may join the County Library. Thereafter, the county superintendent turns over the library fund of the district to the County Library, and the school makes requisition on the county librarian for all supplementary books and other library material. The County Library books are left in the school as long as they are in use there, and are then returned and replaced by others that are needed. This is made possible through

the pooling of the books as well as the funds; and each school has thus the benefit of the exchange from all the other schools. Furthermore, the schools have at their command the services of a trained librarian and practically unlimited resources in reference material. At the present writing (July, 1917), nineteen of the school districts in the county have joined the County Library.

The constant exchange of books between the branches and headquarters, and the schools and headquarters, keeps the collection alive and moving throughout the county, the aim being to supply the library needs in every section, and to stimulate an interest in the education that comes from the use of books and other sources of printed information and knowledge. The County Library cooperates with the clubs in the county by furnishing outlines for courses of study and the books that are necessary for the pursuit of the courses outlined; and it also furnishes the books required in correspondence and other extension courses of the various universities and colleges.

JOHN ARCHIBALD BEDFORD

Of English ancestry, John Archibald Bedford has a long line of soldier forebears, who, both in England and in America, have made a record for valor and patriotism. His great-grandfather, Capt. Stephen Bedford, was born in England, became a captain in the British army, and crossed the seas to America with General Braddock, serving under him in the French and Indian War. His brother, Dr. Gunning Bedford, was a surgeon in the same regiment, while still another brother was a lieutenant under General Braddock. After the close of the French and Indian War, Capt. Stephen Bedford settled in Virginia; Dr. Gunning Bedford, in Delaware; and the third brother, Lieutenant Bedford, in North Carolina. Captain Bedford afterwards served in the Revolutionary War, as did four of his sons, among them Archibald, the grandfather of John Archibald of this review.

After the War of the Revolution, Captain Bedford and his two brothers located near what is now Paris, Ky. He sowed the first blue grass in Kentucky, having obtained the seed from General Calmes' patch. Green Bedford, father of John Archibald, was a farmer in Kentucky. His fortune being depleted during the Civil War, in 1867 he removed to Missouri to recoup his losses, and became a successful farmer near Wellington, Lafayette County, where he died in 1910 at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He married Caroline Chinn, a native of Harrison County, Ky., and a

daughter of John Chinn, who was born in Virginia and became an early settler of Kentucky. He was an own cousin of Gen. George Washington, their mothers being sisters—Mary Ball, wife of Augustin Washington, and Agnes Ball, wife of Rollo Chinn. Green Bedford and his wife had seven children, four of whom are living, John Archibald being the second child.

John Archibald Bedford was born near Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., on February 15, 1840. He was reared in the Blue Grass State, and received his early education in the public schools there, after which he entered Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Ky., where he continued his studies until he enlisted in the Confederate army. Always opposed to slavery, he did not want to see the Union broken. However, when Garfield was camped near Georgetown, and it dawned on him that the colored people would be given their freedom without provision for colonizing them elsewhere, he foresaw great trouble between the races, and so in 1862 he joined the Confederate army. He served under General Morgan in a cavalry regiment as first sergeant, until Morgan was captured, and then with General Longstreet in the commissary department. He was brevet captain in February, 1864, and brevet major of commissariat in March, 1864. During the same year, at the request of General Morgan, who had been exchanged, he returned to Morgan's command, to his place in the cavalry, until Morgan was killed. After that he served on detached service as a scout for Col. Adam Johnson, Joe Wheeler, and General Eckles, until the close of the war. He had many close calls. Numerous bullets passed through his clothes, and his horse was shot from under him; but he did not receive a wound. When the news of Lee's surrender reached him, he advised the "Boys in Gray," at Christiansburg, Va., in these words: "Boys, go home, help build up the country, and make this the best government in the world."

After the war, the family moved to Missouri, in 1867, as stated above; and on April 15, 1869, Mr. Bedford was married, at Wellington, to Miss Elizabeth Freeman, a native of Cass County, Mo., and the daughter of Thomas Fountain and Elizabeth (Thomas) Freeman, who were born at Culpeper Courthouse, Va., and in Kentucky, respectively. The father came to Missouri in early days and engaged in farming. After the mother's death, he moved to California and homesteaded a farm across Stony Creek from Elk Creek, where he farmed until his death at the age of eighty-two years. Of the seven children, two grew to maturity, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Bedford, and R. Y. Freeman, a rancher in Jackson County, Mo., and an ex-chief of police of Kansas City, Mo.

After farming in Missouri for some years, Mr. and Mrs. Bedford determined to come to California. In 1872, they located near



W. S. Carpenter

the Stone Corral, Colusa County, and in 1873 they moved to the vicinity of Elk Creek, Glenn County, where they have since resided. They first homesteaded one hundred sixty acres on Grindstone Creek, where they made the necessary improvements, built a home, and raised their family. In 1901, they sold the place and located on their present ranch, the one taken as a homestead by Mrs. Bedford's father, which she inherited; and here they have engaged in farming. Their ranch comprises one hundred acres on Stony Creek. Their alfalfa fields and gardens are irrigated from a ditch leading from Stony Creek. This ditch was originally started by a Mr. Boyles, in 1878, and was completed by Mrs. Bedford's father; and later it was extended by Mr. and Mrs. Bedford. It is now the oldest ditch on the creek. Their son, Marcus Green Bedford, resides with them and manages the ranch. Fifteen acres of the place is seeded to alfalfa. The place is in part devoted to stock-raising, and it also maintains a dairy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedford have had nine children born to them: Richard Thomas, who farms on the old home place; Edmund Coleman, who resides in Willows; Mary A., who resides with her parents; Charles Henry, of Orland; Carrie, Mrs. Gould, of Woodland; Mildred, Mrs. Vanderford, of Orland; Marcus Green, who manages the home ranch; Archibald Houston, of Paskenta; and Lena Freeman, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bedford are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM GORDON CARPENTER

A man who has made his influence felt in the affairs of Colusa County as one of the leading and successful ranchers of the Sacramento Valley, in which section he is well and favorably known, is William Gordon Carpenter, a native of Missouri, born in Grundy County, on December 14, 1861. His father, Andrew Jackson Carpenter, was born near Louisville, Ky., and was married in that state to Susan Mitchell. They removed to Grundy County, Mo., where they remained until 1863. Deciding that the West held better opportunities for him, Mr. Carpenter then set out with his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters and two sons, on the long journey over the plains and mountains, with slow-going oxen hitched to their wagons. After an uneventful journey of six months, they arrived in California. The first year was passed in Stanislaus County, where Mr. Carpenter put in a crop along the Stanislaus River. It was a dry year (1864), and he met with a total failure. This greatly discouraged him, and he

moved to Oregon that fall, using horse teams, as he had disposed of his oxen. He took up a claim of one hundred sixty acres near the town of Eugene, in Lane County. This he improved; and here for some years he farmed with fair success. His next move took him to Whitman County, Wash., where he engaged in raising wheat near Colfax for two years. Here he passed away, in 1880. His widow and her family then located in Eugene, and three years later came down to California. Mrs. Carpenter died on December 24, 1907, leaving six children: Mrs. Laura Saunders, of Oregon; George W., residing near Maxwell; Drucilla, Mrs. Baker, of Colusa; William G., of this review; and Mrs. Alameda Gregory and Stonewall Jackson, of Maxwell.

William Gordon Carpenter was but a babe when his parents brought him across the plains in 1863. He was reared and educated in Oregon, whither his parents had moved in 1864. He was sixteen years of age when the family moved farther north into Washington, and was then able to be of great assistance to his father on the ranch, where he learned to drive the big teams in the grain fields. Upon the death of his father the family located in Eugene, Ore., and two years later Mr. Carpenter came down to California and found employment near the town of Maxwell. His mother and the other members of the family joined him the following year. In 1884 he began ranching on his own account, leasing a ranch near Maxwell, where he farmed for about six years. Then he leased land from Colonel Hagar on the Sacramento River, in Colusa County, and for fourteen years was engaged in grain-raising on that place, at the same time leasing adjoining land, farming fifteen hundred acres in all. In 1909 he leased his present place of ten hundred fifty acres, part of the W. H. Williams estate, which adjoins the town of Williams; and also twenty-five hundred acres from the Stovall-Wilcoxson Co., about eight miles west from the town. This entire acreage he devotes to the raising of grain. He raises some fifteen hundred acres of wheat and barley each year, summer-fallowing the balance of the land. Mr. Carpenter is up-to-date in his methods, using a sixty-five horse-power Holt caterpillar, and a fifty horse-power Holt steam tractor. These modern machines are supplemented by a Holt combined harvester. Besides harvesting his own crops, he cuts about two thousand acres each year for his neighbors, the proceeds of which add materially to his annual income. In 1900 Mr. Carpenter became the representative for the Holt Manufacturing Co. of Stockton. He bought Since then he has placed all of the Holt power rigs and combined harvesters used in the county. He devotes considerable time to

sales, and now finds the gasoline caterpillar tractor taking the lead over the steam tractor.

Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage at Colusa, on December 17, 1893, with Miss Hannah Miller, a native of Stockton, and a daughter of J. H. and Mary J. (Goodin) Miller, born in Springfield, Mo., and Kentucky, respectively. Her parents crossed the plains to California in 1856. For a time they followed mining, after which they farmed in Colusa County, later removing to Stockton. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter five children have been born: Loveta Jane, a graduate of the Williams high school and the San Jose State Normal, and now a teacher; Darrell J., a high school graduate; Georgia Elaine, a student in the high school; and Helen and William Bernell.

Mr. Carpenter is a member of Central Lodge, No. 229, of the Odd Fellows, at Williams. He is a Past Grand, and has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge. He and his wife, and their daughter Loveta, belong to the Rebekahs, Pearl Lodge, No. 181, at Williams. For over twenty-five years Mr. Carpenter has been an active Odd Fellow. In political matters he favors the Democratic platform, and has been a member of the County Central Committee for years. He has served as a school trustee in Maxwell.

JOHN WILLIAM SOETH

A farmer in Clark's Valley, where he is well and favorably known, John William Soeth has been a resident of California since he was a lad of twelve. He was born in Holstein, Germany, January 25, 1876, and attended the German schools until 1888, when, with his grandparents, he came to the United States. They were bound for the Pacific Coast and on arriving in California settled in Colusa County, in a section that later became a part of Glenn County. In Marion school district this German lad learned to speak English, and completed his grammar school education. His school days over, he began working on ranches, and for ten years was a wage-earner. With his savings he engaged in farming, and for three years had Fred Mason, an energetic young man, for a partner. He then sold out his interests and bought a twenty-acre tract of the Glenn ranch, on the river. He improved the place, raised alfalfa and ran a small dairy, and made his home there for eight or nine years, when he sold out. With the proceeds he bought six hundred forty acres of the Johansen place in 1902. He has four hundred acres under cultivation, and is adding to his income by raising sheep and hogs.

Mr. Soeth was married in Colusa County to Miss Rose Allen Hebert, a native daughter, born March 18, 1880, into the family of Samuel and Mary (St. Louis) Hebert, natives respectively of Canada and Missouri, in which latter state they were married. Mr. Hebert was a soldier in the Civil War. He came to Colusa County, where he located a government claim of one hundred sixty acres and followed farming. His wife came to California with a brother. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Soeth seven children have been born: Alda Norine, Wanda Valentine, A. Lorine, Velma, Orrin, Odon and Theoran. The family is highly respected by all who know them, and hold a high place in their community, where Mr. Soeth is ever ready to cooperate with every movement for the betterment of the county. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

ROY W. GRENFELL

An enterprising and successful business man, Roy W. Grenfell, as secretary and manager of the Grenfell Lumber Company of Colusa, has made his influence felt in the commercial world. He was born in Madison, Wis., December 12, 1879. Coming to California with his parents in 1885, he grew up in Grass Valley, and graduated from the high school there in 1897, after which he returned to Wisconsin and was graduated from the Northwestern Business College, at Madison. He then entered the employ of a lumber company there, and remained two years learning the business, at the end of which time he was put in charge of the office of a sawmill at Chelsea, Wis. Returning to California, on a visit, Mr. Grenfell heard of an opening at Colusa, and coming here on February 28, 1905, bought out the C. C. Hickok Lumber Company. Since his arrival in this city, he has built up a large and profitable business.

Everything in the building line is carried by this enterprising dealer. He buys redwood in ship-load and car-load lots, from Eureka to Albion, and pine from Portland, Ore. In connection with his lumber yard, Mr. Grenfell operates a planing mill and caters to the building contractors in this section of the valley. Since he located here he has had an unusually successful career and has won a high place in the business life of Colusa County.

As he succeeded in business, he found time to devote to other interests. He bought seventy-six acres of land and set out an orchard of prunes. On twenty acres of this property, the trees are now (1917) two years old and in a promising condition. As

a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Grenfell has always had the best interests of the county at heart, and has ever been ready to lend his support to all worthy movements for the benefit of his community. He believes in the future of Colusa and the country surrounding it; and by his industry he has made a place for himself in the life of the valley with the passing years.

At Grand Rapids, Wis., Mr. Grenfell was married to Miss Myrtle Kellogg. Three children bless their union: Janice, LeRoy, and Clarence. Mr. Grenfell was made a Mason in Medford, Wis., Lodge, and belongs to the Chapter and Commandery at Colusa, being Past Commander. He belongs to the Marysville Lodge of Elks, and to the Antlers Club of Colusa.

THOMAS G. AJAX

A wide-awake business man who still finds time to devote to healthful recreation, and who, by providing legitimate sport, has become one of the best-known sportsmen in this part of the state, is Thomas G. Ajax, a native of Terre Haute, Ind., of Welsh descent. He was a journeyman tailor, and followed his trade as a young man in various parts of the East. He came to the Coast, and for a time followed his trade in Seattle, Wash., after which, in 1889, he came to California and opened a tailoring establishment in Sacramento. Later he removed to Willows, where at first he had a tailor shop under the Crawford Hotel, making there a display which at once attracted the attention of the public. When he had acquired some reputation, he moved to his present location on West Walnut Street, where he conducts a first-class tailoring business, making a specialty of ladies' garments. Knowing just what is wanted, and how and when to supply it, he has built up a trade such as many longere established would be glad to enjoy.

In 1911, Mr. Ajax opened a modern and thoroughly up-to-date cleaning establishment at 320 South Butte Street, equipped with every known appliance for washing, extracting, drying and otherwise cleaning, with or without steam, the same being the only modern dry-cleaning plant in the entire county. He has built up a considerable business by parcel post, adopting the plan of paying the carriage both ways within fifty miles of Willows, and so attracting patrons from a wide surrounding territory.

Some years ago Mr. Ajax was married to Miss Sadie Lowe, a native of Missouri; and together they participate in the social life of the community. Mr. Ajax is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is also a member, and was one of the organizers, of the "Clampers" of Willows.

Along the line of sports Mr. Ajax has become well known throughout Northern California. In 1900, he was the organizer and manager of the "Willows Giants," one of the best amateur baseball teams in the state—a team that won many championships and defeated the most renowned players sent out from San Francisco and Sacramento. As a souvenir of those exciting days, Mr. Ajax has an interesting scrapbook containing the account of all ball games played by the team since 1900. Some of the best players in the Pacific Coast League, in the past few years, have played with the "Willows Giants." Boxing events have also been promoted by Mr. Ajax; and in early days he was interested in local entertainments such as Negro minstrel shows. In more recent years he has found recreation in goose hunting in the local marshes, using a flock of live decoy geese, and accompanying visiting sportsmen from various parts of the state to the most favorable hunting grounds. Mr. Ajax superintends the annual celebration of the Fourth of July. It will thus be seen that he has given himself to the advancement of clean and beneficial sport, and in this matter he has undoubtedly rendered a public service.

REV. HERMAN J. VON RENNER

As pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Germantown, Glenn County, Rev. Herman J. von Renner is proving his ability in his chosen calling—in fact, has already proved it, for he is a leader in the educational and social life of the community. Born in Richville, Mich., March 16, 1886, of German parentage, Rev. Renner pursued his studies in the public schools of that vicinity, after which he attended the Maston High School, at Buffalo, N. Y., for four years, and the Preparatory School at Milwaukee, Wis., for three years, and finally graduated from the Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ill., in the spring of 1908.

Coming to California, Rev. Mr. Renner accepted his first charge in the fall of 1908, as pastor of the church he still serves, in which capacity he has more than satisfied every demand made upon him. He is an active factor in all movements for the advancement of the people in his community. He formed the Germantown Young People's Society, and takes an active interest in its work. He is a school trustee, and assisted in the formation of the Farm Center, Germantown district. He also teaches the German language, having two classes from the local school and giving the course of instruction in his church. Rev. Renner makes the interests of his people his own interests. A man of

education and attainments, he has built up his church and lent every effort toward placing the community on a higher level, both socially and economically. He is a highly respected and very popular man, having the faculty for making friends and keeping them, as is shown by his many friends and helpers in his chosen field.

At Altamont, Ill., August 30, 1908, Rev. Renner was united in marriage with Miss Emma Laatsch, a native of Illinois. They have one son, Bertwin.

THOMAS E. MARONEY

One of the most enterprising and progressive business men of the city of Colusa is the gentleman whose name heads this article. As owner and proprietor of the Colusa Machine Shop, he has built up a good business on the premises formerly occupied by the old Colusa Foundry. In March, 1914, Mr. Maroney bought this property from Mrs. Frank Wulff, whose late husband was formerly proprietor of the business.

Thomas E. Maroney is the son of Martin Maroney, a sawyer and machinist. He was born at Huntington, W. Va., January 31, 1870. About that time his father was running a sawmill at Porterville, in that state, and previously he conducted one for the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company. Grandmother Maroney was born in Ireland, and came to Pennsylvania, living for many years near Meadville, where she died at the age of one hundred three. His parents still reside in Huntington.

Young Maroney's early childhood, boyhood and young manhood were associated with machinery; and his inclinations turned so strongly in that direction that his education was confined to the public schools in his native state, which held sessions about four months in the year. All of his spare time was spent in his father's mills and shops. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the Ensign Manufacturing Company, to learn the trade of boiler maker. He served for four years at Huntington, W. Va., and at eighteen was a competent journeyman. His first position was at Logan, in that state, in the employ of the United States Coal and Oil Company. He began at the time the ground was broken, and remained until they shipped their first coal; and he was present when the first car load went out to the president of the company in New York City, which represented an expenditure of one and a quarter millions of dollars.

Soon after this, Mr. Maroney came west. He held responsible positions as boiler maker, construction engineer, and machinist in

Detroit, Chicago, and Bakersfield, Cal. He was construction engineer for the Associated Oil Company, in the Kern River fields, for two years, and from there went to Old Mexico, where he held important positions with the Madera Lumber Company until the Mexican revolution made it unsafe for Americans to remain in that country. He again came to California in 1907, on the last train over the route by which he returned. An extended trip to several Oregon cities, and a prospecting and mining trip into Del Norte County, Cal., occupied about two years of his time. He then made a visit to Colusa, where he decided to locate. His ability was soon evident and he had many jobs offered to him. Soon after, in partnership with a friend, H. S. Hearn, he started in business; and they were very successful from the beginning. The firm continued as Maroney and Hearn until January 23, 1917, when Mr. Maroney became sole owner. His shops are equipped with all kinds of modern tools and machinery, and are run by a powerful electric motor. He is prepared to execute any kind of repair job or to manufacture anything in his line.

Mr. Maroney was married to Mrs. Leonora Hannah, widow of J. H. Hannah, and a native of Virginia. Their comfortable home in Colusa is presided over by Mrs. Maroney with a delightful charm and grace of manner; and they have a wide circle of friends in their home town and throughout the county. Fraternally, Mr. Maroney is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

ALFRED L. WEST

Among the wide-awake real estate dealers of Willows, and one who succeeds largely because of his unbounded confidence in the future of the town, is Alfred L. West, a native of the good old town of Quincy, Ill., where he was also brought up. There were schools enough, and good ones, too, in Quincy; but circumstances compelled Alfred to quit his teachers and his books at the age of thirteen, and to commence his hard struggle with the world. His first employment was in a grocery store at Quincy, at three dollars and fifty cents a week. Later, he went to Chicago and engaged with a dry-goods establishment, where he learned the business; and during the thirteen years he remained there, he was advanced steadily until he reached the position of manager of the store. He next conducted a dry-goods business at Louisville, Ky.; and afterwards was a dry-goods merchant at Kansas City, Mo., and then at Carson City, Nev.



Caroline H. Mueller

Coming to San Francisco in 1894, Mr. West became associated with the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, and remained in that city until 1907. He then removed to Willows, where he engaged in the real-estate business, and by exceptional foresight and close attention to details built up a remunerative trade. He has become agent of the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, and of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company and the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of New York City.

MRS. CAROLINE MULLER

If America is preeminent as the land of opportunity for the man of moderate means, California is the state for the development of woman, especially as a factor in the business world. This is made clear in the career of Mrs. Caroline Muller, owner of valuable real estate in Willows. She was a daughter of John and Dorothy (Herschel) Hirt, farmers near Strasburg, France. It was here that her father died, after which her mother joined her children in America, where she died in San Francisco. She had five children, three of whom are still living. Mrs. Muller, the second youngest in the family, was educated in the public schools of her native country. She came to California in 1877, making her home in San Francisco until her marriage to Joseph Muller, born in Colmar, Alsace-Lorraine, when it was a province of France. He learned the trade of blacksmith there, and followed it until he came to America, making his first stop in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he continued his trade until he had become familiar with the ways of the country and had made enough money to bring him to the Pacific Coast, whither he came in 1875. He arrived in Los Angeles, then a small town, and there followed his trade. He was able to speak French and German fluently, and soon picked up Spanish and English, all of which were valuable assets to him in his work. He was looking for a location in some growing community; and with this in view he traveled north from Los Angeles, stopping at various places, and finally arrived in Willows, in 1880. He bought some town lots, put up a blacksmith shop at the corner of Sycamore and Butte Streets, and in time built up a profitable and thriving business, drawing custom from all over Glenn County. He was an adept workman, courteous to all his patrons, and was well liked by all who knew him. He served as a trustee of the city and became prominent in the lodges of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Muller's enterprise and public spirit have been demonstrated in many ways. She has shown an optimistic confidence in the future of Willows, improving her property with suitable business houses. She has erected three modern business buildings. Her home at the corner of Shasta and Sycamore Streets has stood for more than thirty-three years as a familiar landmark in Willows. The yard is set with beautiful flowers, and is shaded with fruit trees and ornamental trees, all of which she has cared for with her own hands. She is continually making improvements on her holdings, and displays her enthusiasm in many ways for the advancement of her adopted city, supporting and working for progressive movements that make for a better town.

Mrs. Muller has four children: Mrs. Emma D. Barceloux, Alfred L., Jeanette J., and Joseph T., all of whom have been given good educational advantages. Mrs. Muller is active in social, religious, and civic circles, supports the various associations that have for their aim the moral uplift of the community, and is recognized as a charitable, hospitable and progressive citizen.

RICHARD HENRY NICHOLS

An enterprising farmer in the Clarks Valley section of Glenn County, who is making a record for himself in the agricultural interests of the state, is Richard Henry Nichols, owner of eleven hundred twenty acres of land at the head of Willow Creek, below the Needham and Washington grades. He was born in Holstein, Germany, October 7, 1880, a son of Claus J. and Elsie (Soeth) Nichols, who brought their family to Glenn County in 1891, the year that this county was formed. They became the owners of eleven hundred twenty acres of land above Mills Holm, where they carried on their occupation as farmers for several years, finally retiring to make their home in Los Angeles. There Mr. Nichols died in 1914. Mrs. Nichols still makes that city her home, residing on Flower Street. Of the three children, Richard Henry is the only one living.

Richard Henry Nichols received his education in the public schools of Glenn County. From a lad he lived on a ranch, where he became greatly interested in farm pursuits, learned to drive a big team, and proved to be of great assistance with the work about the ranch. At the age of twenty-one, he entered into partnership with his father. In 1905 he purchased six hundred forty acres of his present place, upon which he located and made necessary improvements. He fenced it, built barns and a house,

and engaged in raising grain and stock. Later he added four hundred eighty acres adjoining, thus giving him ample acreage for his stock and grain fields. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and sheep.

Mr. Nichols was married in Willows, to Miss Mattie Johannsen, born in Clarks Valley, a daughter of Hans Johannsen, a pioneer of the valley, but now living retired in Oakland. Two children grace their happy home: Elsie and Edith. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. For several years Mr. Nichols has been a member and clerk of the board of trustees of the Marion school district. He also serves as road overseer of the fourth road district of the fourth supervisorial district in Glenn County. The success made by Mr. Nichols has been the result of his own efforts, and he has made many friends throughout Glenn County.

WILLIAM F. KLEWE

It would be difficult to find a man better fitted to judge of the resources and opportunities of Colusa County than William F. Klewe. Born and raised in the county, and a resident in it almost continuously since his birth, he has been closely identified with its ranching interests, and has become a factor for progress in the valley. A son of Henry and Rosa (Miller) Klewe, he was born in Colusa, January 18, 1878. His father was a native of Germany, where he lived until well along in his teens. He then came to America, and making his way to California, located in Colusa, where he learned the butcher's trade. When his means permitted, he started in business for himself, opening a meat market on Fifth Street, near Market, where he later erected the Klewe Building. He enlarged his business, gradually branched out as a dealer in stock, buying and selling cattle on a large scale, and became well and favorably known in this section of the state. He was also interested in ranching, and became the owner of several ranches. Retiring from the butcher business and his stock-dealing enterprises, he made his home in Colusa, looking after his varied interests until his death, in 1915. His wife was a native of Sacramento, and the daughter of a pioneer. She died in 1888, leaving two children: William F.; and Lillie, Mrs. O. H. Miller, of Sacramento.

William F. Klewe was brought up in Colusa, receiving his education in the public schools here and at Sacramento. On account of ill health, he went to Snow Mountain, near Fouts Springs, where he remained about two years. The outdoor life

there proved very beneficial, and on his return to Colusa he went into Johnsen's butcher shop and learned every department of the butcher business, continuing there six years. He then entered the employ of Showler's meat market, for a period of seven years.

During these years, Mr. Klewe had been thrifty with his earnings and had accumulated a snug sum; and in the meantime, also, he had engaged in the stock business, raising, buying and selling cattle, in which he was very successful; so he finally left the employ of the market, to look after his ranching interests. With his sister, he owns seven hundred acres of rich bottom land, eight miles north of Colusa, on the east side of the river. It is a splendid ranch, with one hundred fifty acres under irrigation and raising alfalfa, while the river bend is devoted to raising beans and corn, yielding large crops each season. A part of the ranch is leased and used for dairy purposes. Mr. Klewe and his sister also jointly own four hundred twenty acres just west of Colusa, now devoted to rice-growing; and he owns, individually, an eighty-acre ranch east of Colusa, and is engaged in the stock business, buying and feeding cattle for market.

With all these interests to demand his time and attention, Mr. Klewe has nevertheless found time to do his share toward promoting the general welfare of his native county; and he is known throughout the district as a man who takes an active interest in the development and upbuilding of this part of the state. He is a stockholder and vice-president of the Cheney Slough Water Company, which furnishes water, by means of pumping plants, to the rice lands west of Colusa. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Colusa, and owns valuable residence property in town.

The marriage of Mr. Klewe, which occurred in Sacramento, united him with Miss Ethel Cromer, also a native of Colusa, and a daughter of Chris Cromer, a pioneer farmer of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Klewe are the parents of two sturdy sons, Henry and Harold. Fraternally, Mr. Klewe is a member of Marysville Lodge, No. 783, B. P. O. Elks, and of the Antlers Club of Colusa.

W. T. BELIEU

That much of civic righteousness depends upon the integrity and the intellectuality of the Bar, is exemplified by W. T. Belieu, the prominent attorney at Willows, in the daily practice of his profession. Born in Brownsville, Lynn County, Ore., on November 30, 1882, he came to Willows when he was seven years of age, and here grew up. He attended the public grammar school of the

town, than which perhaps there is none better in the county, and in 1902 graduated with honors from the Willows high school.

In the well-equipped offices of Judge Oval Pirkey, young Mr. Belieu was first introduced to the study of law. After assiduous application, he was admitted to the California Bar in 1904, and soon afterwards began the practice of law at San Diego. While in the Southland, he was elected city attorney at Oceanside.

In 1907, Mr. Belieu returned to Willows, welcomed by all who already knew him, and assured quite generally of patronage and place; and here he has remained ever since, an earnest worker for law and order, and for the general upbuilding of the town. He has become the attorney for a number of corporations, and has more than made good in his chosen profession.

Besides practicing law with regularity and vigor, Mr. Belieu has become identified with large real estate developments in Willows, his counsel and experience, as well as his reputation for character and principle, counting for much, both with his colleagues and with would-be investors. Fraternally, he is popular as a Mason, belonging to Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M.

JACOB HASSIG

A contracting painter and paper-hanger who has had a large experience in the world, and has brought to his work both the inherited taste characteristic of life across the ocean and the vigor and enterprise marking American ways and means, is Jacob Hassig, who was born in Helvetia, W. Va., March 19, 1886, the son of parents who were natives of Germany. He was reared and educated near Pittsburg, and when thirteen years of age started to work with his father, who was a painter and paper-hanger. When his father retired to a farm, Jacob carried on the business alone; and as he arose early and went to bed late, and was unremitting in his attention to his patrons, he easily built up a prosperous trade.

On November 1, 1907, he set out for the Pacific Coast, and arriving in San Francisco went to work on various residences and notable buildings in the newly created city. Everywhere the high standard of his workmanship was recognized, and he was always assigned to portions of the day's labor requiring skill and taste. He helped decorate the Palace Hotel, for example, and gave the finishing touches to some of the finest residences in the Presidio.

By the end of the first week in April, 1910, he had established himself at Willows, and has since been busily engaged at his trade

there. His first work in Willows was on the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company's cottages. Still later, he was a partner in the firm of Lightner & Hassig, of Willows; and when, after a year and a half, the firm was dissolved by mutual consent of the partners, he assumed the proprietorship and conducted the business himself. One of the largest undertakings of this very dependable artisan has been the decoration of the department store of Hochheimer & Co. It is hardly too much to say that Mr. Hassig has worked on over half of the painting contracts in the town.

On March 19, 1911, Jacob Hassig was married to Mrs. Letia M. (Simpson) Miller, a native of Maxwell, Colusa County, and the daughter of California pioneers. Her mother crossed the plains to California in early days, and her father long had a blacksmith shop in Maxwell. Three children have blessed their union. The oldest died, aged twenty days; the others are John Jacob, Jr., and Letia Martell. In fraternal circles, Mr. Hassig finds social diversion as an Odd Fellow.

ROBERT L. TENNANT

Among the prominent, wide-awake and successful ranchers of Colusa County, is Robert L. Tennant, a descendant of pioneer stock in California. His parents, Robert James, and Hannah (Waring) Tennant, were among the early pioneer ranchers on the east side of the Sacramento River, north of Colusa. William ("Billy") Tennant, millionaire and financial genius, for whom Tennant Station, in Santa Clara County, was named, was an uncle. Richard Waring, another of the old pioneers, was his maternal grandfather. These and other relatives connect him with the early history of our state. Mrs. Tennant comes from people of no less note, being an own sister of the late Edward W. Jones, once sheriff of Colusa County, and a daughter of the late James Winslow and Hannah (Heathcote) Jones, natives of England, and California pioneers of the gold-mining days of 1850. She is also a niece of Edward Heathcote, now past ninety, and residing in Colusa County on his ranch.

Robert L. Tennant was born in San Francisco, July 17, 1866, and when nine years of age moved with his parents to Colusa County, where he grew to manhood on his father's ranch, northeast of Colusa. He attended the public schools and assisted his father on the ranch. Wishing to be independent, he secured permission from his father to go out to work for wages; and this he did for several years. With the experience thus gained, young

Tennant felt that he was able to make a success of ranching on his own account; and leasing land in the Butte Creek district, he farmed for himself during ten years, meeting with success, though not without a struggle. He met with reverses, but kept up his spirits, paid his own way, and forged ahead until he had won success and fortune, and an honored place in his native county.

Mr. Tennant bought his present ranch of three hundred thirty-nine acres from Dr. Ford, and in 1910 erected his modern bungalow. He has two splendid stock barns, models of convenience for feeding and housing stock. His place is situated in Newland precinct, on the Princeton road, and is considered one of the finest ranches in Colusa County. He has two hundred acres in barley and thirty-two acres in rice; and he has set out a family orchard. Mr. Tennant owns fifty shares of stock in the Cheney Slough Irrigation Company; and one half of his ranch is under irrigation. Besides these interests, he has a dairy of seventeen cows.

In Butte Creek District, on February 14, 1900, Mr. Tennant was united in marriage with Miss Francis H. Jones. Mrs. Tennant is the daughter of an old pioneer, who came to California in 1850, and here acquired mining interests and farm lands, and engaged as a speculator in various enterprises. He died in 1869, and his wife passed away in 1903. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Tennant six promising children have been born: Robert J., Harold W., Alfred E., Florence H., Theodore W., and Louis F.

CYPRIEN BRYs

A gentleman well liked and highly respected, Cyprien Brys was born at Maille, Vendée, France, May 11, 1847, the son of Joseph Brys, who for many years, and up to the time of his death, was foreman of construction on the roads in his district. The father passed away in 1885. The mother of Cyprien was in maidenhood Marie Garraud, who died one year after her husband, in 1886. Of the five children born to this worthy French couple, Cyprien was the youngest; and he is the only one of the family in California.

Cyprien Brys was brought up in France, where he learned the barber's trade and also the weaver's trade, and worked at each alternately until he decided to migrate to the land of gold and sunshine. Sailing from Havre on the steamship *La Bourgogne*, he landed in New York City, and then crossed the continent for Cali-

fornia, arriving at Vina on December 10, 1887. Here he was employed for a time in the Stanford vineyards. He then opened a barber shop in Vina, but after two years removed to Willows, where he engaged in barbering until August, 1896, when he returned to France, remaining thirteen months. The call of the great West he had learned to love became so strong that he followed his inclination and again returned to Willows.

Mr. Brys served as janitor of the Willows high school, the Bank of Willows, and the First National Bank until he found caring for the three places too arduous. He then discontinued his work as janitor of the Bank of Willows and the high school, and is now janitor of the First National Bank alone. Aside from his duties as janitor, he is engaged in viticulture. He owns an acre of land in East Willows, and leases an adjoining vineyard, where he is growing the wine grape. He is also engaged in the manufacture of wine, and in the raising of poultry.

The marriage of Cyprien Brys occurred in France, where he was united with Madeleine Turnier, also a native of that country. Of this union three children were born: Irma, Mrs. Pouvraue; Natalie, Mrs. Coulland; and Damas—all residing in France. Personally, Mr. Brys is a very affable gentleman; and his liberality and kind-heartedness have made him hosts of friends in Glenn County.

WILLIAM J. LOVELADY

Among the old settlers and highly esteemed citizens of western Colusa County, we find William J. Lovelady, who was born in Greene County, Ark., August 27, 1855. Tradition tells us that three Lovelady brothers came to America and settled in Tennessee, whence the family has scattered throughout the country. Grandfather John Lovelady served in the War of 1812, and became a farmer in Alabama. The father of William J. Lovelady was Joshua West Lovelady, a native of Alabama, where he resided until eighteen years of age. He migrated to Arkansas, and there married Miss Nancy Magaha, a native of Tennessee, of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1857, with his wife and only child, William J., he crossed the plains with ox teams. After leaving Salt Lake, the train came to the forks of the road. Joshua Lovelady and several in the train were in a hurry; and wishing to push forward, they proceeded on the straight route. The others went on to Mountain Meadows, and while resting their stock there at leisure, became the victims of the fatal Mountain Meadow Massacre. Joshua Lovelady came on to Nevada County, Cal., where he engaged in mining and milling. In 1864 he made a trip to the Owens River



W. F. Lovelady

country; but the Indians were so hostile that he returned to Nevada County. In 1868 he located in Colusa County, settling in Indian Valley. The nearest post office then was Colusa, forty miles away. He improved the old homestead, where he farmed until his death in 1886, aged sixty-seven. The mother died at seventy-seven years of age. Of their eleven children eight are living: William J., of this review; Lizzie, Mrs. Johns, of Ukiah; Mrs. Edna Green, of Colusa; Rachael, Mrs. Totman, of Lodoga; Thomas, a partner of William J.; Henry and John A., who reside at Lodoga; and Ann, Mrs. Sites, of Leesville.

William J. Lovelady was brought to California in 1857, by the old-fashioned mode of travel by ox teams and wagons. He lived in Nevada County until 1868, when he came to Indian Valley, Colusa County. He received a good education in the public schools, and from a lad made himself generally useful on the home place, where he learned farming and stock-raising. At the age of fourteen we find him driving the big teams in the grain fields; and when twenty-one, he began farming for himself on rented land. About 1889, with his brother Thomas as a partner, he leased the Bank ranch of one thousand acres, and was there engaged in grain- and stock-raising for twenty years, after which they purchased the place and continued operating it till they sold it, four years later, at a good profit. Some years before this, they had purchased three hundred twenty acres, the nucleus of their present ranch. They moved on this in 1913, and have added to their holdings until they now own one thousand one hundred sixty acres in a body, besides six hundred forty acres in the hills, used for ranging stock. The ranch is watered by the Little Stony, from which they have taken out a ditch used in irrigating their seventy acres of alfalfa. Although engaged in general farming, they make a specialty of cattle-growing, and have from one hundred to one hundred seventy-five head of cattle. The place is conveniently and well improved with water, which is piped three quarters of a mile from a mountain spring and used both for domestic purposes and to irrigate the gardens and orchards. Mr. Lovelady's brother and partner, Thomas Lovelady, was born in Nevada County, Cal., and became associated with William J. after finishing his school days. Thomas Lovelady was married to Mrs. Annie (Newton) Evans and has served as school trustee in his community.

Mr. Lovelady is very prominent as a Mason. He was made a Mason in Snow Mountain Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., at Stonyford, and served as its Master for fifteen or sixteen years. As a Democrat, he has given valuable service to his party, as a member of the County Central Committee. He is well and favorably known throughout Colusa County.

HENRY EDWARD REHSE

How much of the wonderful transformation wrought in the development of California is due to those pioneers who left home and country beyond the ocean and cast their lot upon the western shores of the United States, is seen in such a life-story as that of Ehler Rehse, the father of Henry Edward Rehse, the popular constable of Germantown. Born in Holstein, Germany, December 22, 1847, and brought up to learn the miller's trade, he came to the United States in 1868, having sailed from Hamburg on November 1. After a very stormy passage, during which the vessel was nearly shipwrecked, he arrived in New York, on Christmas Day. During the passage, there were eleven deaths and three births on board the ship. Almost directly young Rehse made for California, by way of Panama; and on arriving at San Francisco, he went to Dixon, where he had some friends, and began his first work in America on a California ranch.

Later, he rented a hundred sixty acres, and farmed the same until he removed to Germantown, in 1871. Then he took up a hundred sixty acres of government land, and there tilled the soil for many years. For a while he was in partnership with his two brothers, Claus and Hans, planting their farm land to grain; but fancying that he could do better by himself, he sold out his interests to his partners.

His next venture was a ranch of three hundred twenty acres, nine miles northwest of Germantown, which afforded him excellent grazing land near the foothills. Little by little he accumulated more and more stock, and added to his knowledge of their care; but a peculiar local problem presented itself, and one which today is not without its romantic side. Wild cattle were very numerous in those days, and often came down from the mountains in considerable numbers; and the ranchman was obliged to stand watch nightly over his more domesticated cattle, to keep the wild ones from starting a disastrous stampede.

After fourteen years, Mr. Rehse sold this upland ranch, and in 1892 came to Germantown to live. Here he engaged in the butcher business, and here he also worked in a warehouse. Of a religious nature, he attended the Lutheran Church, and in his later years found pleasure in quiet hours among his many friends.

After getting nicely established in life, Ehler Rehse married Anna Hinrichs, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1884, when she was eleven years of age. She was the

daughter of Peter and Elsabe (Busch) Hinrichs. From her mother she inherited many of her amiable traits. Of this marriage were born two children: a son, Henry Edward; and a daughter, now Mrs. Augusta Moelk, one of the founders of Germantown, who herself has a daughter named Loraine.

Henry Edward Rehse was born on his father's ranch at Germantown, July 24, 1877, and when only sixteen started to earn his own living. He went to San Francisco and worked for the Western Meat Company; and after that he was with the Pinole Powder Works. When he returned to Germantown, he took up the butcher business, in which he was engaged for several years. In 1913, Henry Rehse was elected constable of the district; and in that office he has continued ever since, each year and month adding to his creditable record. Henry Edward Rehse married Agnese Peterich, a native of Germantown and a daughter of J. H. Peterich. Mr. and Mrs. Rehse have been blessed with one child, Lorna. Fraternally, Mr. Rehse is popular among the Red Men and the Woodmen of the World. He is a charter member of the latter organization.

HENRY W. BLICHFELDT

Men possessing the fundamental characteristics of which Henry W. Blichfeldt is heir have ever been regarded as the bulwarks of the communities in which they have lived. He was born at Fargo, N. D., November 17, 1884, the eldest son of John O. and Henrietta (Lequam) Blichfeldt, whose sketch is given on another page of this work. He attended schools at Grand Forks, and then went to the University of North Dakota. Coming to Los Angeles in 1904, with his parents, he took a special course at the University of California, after which he was employed in the auditor's office of the Southern Pacific Railroad in San Francisco.

In the winter of 1905-1906, Mr. Blichfeldt returned to North Dakota and entered upon the study of the law at the State University. After finishing the course, he was admitted to the bar, and began his practice near Minot, N. D. While living there he became prominently identified with public affairs, and served for several years as president of the town board of trustees. He was a candidate for county judge, but lost by a few votes. He was persuaded to accept the nomination for a seat in Congress, and was placed on the Progressive Republican ticket. When in a fair way to election, however, he received an urgent request from his father, who was in Orland, to come out here and assist him with his colonization business, which had assumed large propor-

tions. So he withdrew from politics and came West. He was admitted to practice in all the courts in California, and opened an office in 1914, at the same time aiding his father. Since his advent in Glenn County, he has taken his place with the leading attorneys of the state. He conducts a general practice, handles loans, writes insurance, and manages the Blichfeldt Land Co.

In Minneapolis, in 1910, Henry W. Blichfeldt married Miss Louise Johannessen, who was born in Norway. They have two children: A daughter, Dagny, born in Minot, N. D.; and a son, John Martin, born in Orland. Mr. Blichfeldt is a member of Orland Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F.; and also of the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN O. BLICHFELDT

The interests with which John O. Blichfeldt has been identified are of a varied nature and indicate his adaptability to different enterprises and the resourcefulness of his mind. He was born in Norway and educated in London, England, and having given himself particularly to the study of languages, became a correspondence clerk to the German Consul in London. When he migrated to the United States it was to become foreign correspondent for the Columbia National Bank in Minneapolis. Leaving this position he settled in Fargo, N. D., in 1880, and became affiliated with the Fargo Loan Agency, still later establishing a bank at Milton, in that state.

It was in 1901 that John O. Blichfeldt made his first trip to California as a tourist; and so well pleased was he with what he saw that he made up his mind he would locate here. Accordingly, in 1904 he brought his family, consisting of his wife, whose maiden name was Henrietta Lequam, and their sons, Henry W. and Fredrik E., and located in Los Angeles, principally on account of his wife's health. She died in 1904, in the southern city, and Mr. Blichfeldt and his two sons, Henry W. and Fredrik E., then came to San Francisco, where the sons remained, while the father returned to his home in the Middle West to settle his business affairs. The next year he came back to California, and, locating in Oakdale, Stanislaus County, was engaged in the colonization business for four years. He then transferred the scene of his activities to Anderson, Shasta County. While living in the latter place, he organized the Shasta Land Company, and colonized Happy Valley. He remained in the northern city until in 1913, when he settled in Orland.



*Mr & Mrs
Susan A Morris*

His advent in this county was hailed with delight by many ranchers, for he stood behind them, loaning them money during the hard times, and enabling them to continue with their development work, which was the means of really putting Orland on the map. For more than twenty-five years, he has represented the George W. Foreman Loan Company, of Chicago, and in eight months loaned to the farmers over one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, relieving a great need for resources at this time. He acquired valuable holdings in both Shasta and Glenn Counties, and is now living retired in Oakland, in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, after an unusually busy career. His youngest son is a composer of classical music, with a studio in San Francisco, and Henry W. is mentioned on another page in this work.

JOHN M. MORRIS

A resident of Colusa County since the year 1860, whither he was brought when a lad of eight years, John M. Morris has seen and taken part in the growth and development of this section ever since. He is a Westerner by birth, having first seen the light of day in the Willamette Valley, in Oregon, on February 28, 1852; and there he was sent to the district school until he came to California. His father, Lewis Morris, was born in Kentucky, and married Louisa Bradley, a native of Missouri. Their children were Thomas W., William A., James M., John M., Mrs. Ida Welton, and Mrs. Edith McGann. In 1849 the father crossed the plains to Oregon. There he farmed until 1860, when he came down into this state and secured two hundred acres of government land in the Hagar grant near Three Rivers, and for seven years farmed to grain. In 1867 he moved to Stonyford, and bought three hundred twenty acres of school land, where he raised cattle and hogs with success until his death.

John M. Morris attended school at Grand Island and Stonyford, after he came to California; and when he was old enough he began farming for himself, taking up one hundred sixty acres of government land in east Stonyford, where he developed a promising ranch. In 1897 he moved to his present place, on which he raises stock cattle and some grain. Mr. Morris is interested in all things that make for the upbuilding of the state, county and district.

Mr. Morris was married at Stonyford, on December 30, 1877, to Miss Susan A. Winn, born in Springfield, Ill., the daughter and the only child of Washington W. and Sarah (Davis) Winn, natives

of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Winn was a builder. He migrated with his family to Colusa County, Cal., in 1871, followed the builder's trade in the vicinity of Orland for a time, and then located at Stonyford, where he continued at his trade. Here he and his wife resided until their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Morris eight children were born: Clarence A., forest ranger, stationed near Banning in the Angeles Forest Reserve; Eva B., Mrs. Hickok, who resides near Lodi; Alonzo J., of Exeter, Cal.; Preston, who resides in Tehama County, Myrta, Mrs. Lake, who lives near Orland; Opal, Mrs. Potter, of Stonyford; Harriette, deceased; and Ida, who resides with her parents. Mr. Morris was made a Mason in Snow Mountain Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., at Stonyford, of which he is a Past Master. With his wife, he is a member of Eowana Chapter, O. E. S., of the same place. For many years he was a member of the board of school trustees of Indian Valley district, and was active in building the schools and bringing them to a high standard. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family are well and favorably known in Colusa County, where they have taken a prominent place in business and social circles.

CHARLES A. TEMPLETON

To those men who have succeeded in life solely by their own efforts much credit is due; and of such, Charles A. Templeton is an example. Born in Goderich, Ontario, Canada, February 7, 1863, he was taken to Michigan by his parents while a child. There he attended the public schools and was reared on the home farm, and learned the trade of cheese-maker. In 1884 he came to California, settling in Orland, Colusa County, where he found employment in the store of Albert Papst. Later he worked in the store at St. John owned by C. J. Papst. From there he went into the mountains west of Orland and engaged in the cattle business. Afterwards he rented fourteen hundred acres of land and devoted himself to grain-raising; and after some time spent in this venture, he returned to Orland and worked in the store of B. N. Scribner, of that place.

In 1904 Mr. Templeton started to farm and improve his present ranch of sixty acres. He bought this place, situated one mile east of Orland, in 1887, paying ten dollars per acre, and has improved it steadily until it now ranks as one of the best ranches in the vicinity of Orland. He originally owned one hundred sixty acres, but sold one hundred acres. Of the ranch, thirty

acres are in alfalfa and thirty in almonds. His alfalfa runs six tons per year to the acre, with five cuttings yearly. In addition to these interests he has a dairy of fourteen Jersey cows, standard-bred, with registered bull; and he is also one of the organizers, and a stockholder, of the Orland Creamery Co.

Coming to Colusa (now Glenn) County in early manhood, Mr. Templeton has been a part of its steady growth; and like most self-made men, he has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his community. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise; and all projects inaugurated for the advancement of the commonwealth have found in him a ready helper. He has found time, in the midst of his business interests, to join in the social life of the community. Fraternally, he is a member of Orland Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment, has passed all the chairs, and is a Past Noble Grand and Past Chief Patriarch. He also is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

The marriage of Mr. Templeton united him with Miss Millie Sebring, daughter of the late Cyrus Sebring, M. D., who crossed the plains in the early days. He was justice of the peace in Sacramento County, and later held the same office in Newville, Glenn County, in which locality he practised medicine for many years. He was a pioneer of Chico, Butte County. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton are the parents of three children: Fay, the wife of E. Eddy, and the mother of two girls, Grace and Ellyn; Grace, the wife of Wm. Barr; and Gawn, in Orland high school. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

O'SULLIVAN BROTHERS

The O'Sullivan Brothers own and operate one thousand acres of land of their own in the Newland precinct, Colusa County, besides leasing other tracts of land, and are engaged in raising rice and barley. In 1917 they had five hundred acres of the former and two hundred sixty of the latter planted, part on their own land and the rest on rented property. This is an increase of three hundred acres in rice over 1916. To secure plenty of water for irrigation, they have invested in stock in the Cheney Slough Irrigation Company. In the care of their crops and land they use the most modern machinery and implements. Included in their outfit are a combined harvester and thresher, originally drawn by thirty-two mules and horses, but now propelled by a C. L. Best track-layer tractor, which they also use for plowing; a Rumley rice thresher, with 36x60 cylinder; seven Deering binders

for cutting rice; and other modern tools and machinery. They own and use five automobiles, and have two fifteen-horse-power gasoline engines for pumping seepage water from their land. They employ several men the year round, and during harvest and haying have additional help. When the threshing season comes round, there is a particularly busy time at the O'Sullivan Brothers', and they then have from twenty-five to thirty men busily engaged in various ways.

The firm of O'Sullivan Brothers is composed of four enterprising young men, sons of Jeremiah O'Sullivan, who is mentioned on another page of this history. These are John P., Jeremiah T., Thomas F., and Dan P. O'Sullivan. Their sister, Mary E. O'Sullivan, is also interested with them in their ranching enterprise. She and her brothers received a good education in the common schools of this county. When the sons were old enough, they began farming, in which they have been very successful. All are good mechanics, and are looked upon as enterprising and able business men. They are highly esteemed in Colusa County, where they have won many friends.

JEREMIAH O'SULLIVAN

A highly respected citizen and a well-known rancher in Newland precinct, Colusa County, Jeremiah O'Sullivan sailed through the Golden Gate on April 7, 1870, from Australia. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, May 10, 1844, and when twenty years of age went to Australia to try his fortunes; but after spending six years there, he decided that his future success was to be found under the Stars and Stripes and embarked to California. On his arrival he went direct to Marysville and there made declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. At once he set out to find some work, and for some time was employed as a farm hand. On January 22, 1873, after he had got a start, he and a brother, John P. O'Sullivan, came to Colusa County. Here Mr. O'Sullivan has since made his home; and here he won success and prospered beyond his highest expectations. He began on a small scale, and bought land from time to time until he became owner of one thousand acres, upon which he carried on a very successful business as a grain- and stock-raiser.

Mr. O'Sullivan was married during his early residence in the state, and five children were born into the family: John P., Jeremiah T., Thomas F., Dan P., and Mary E., now her father's



Hawgood

housekeeper. As Mr. O'Sullivan grew older, he practically retired from hard work, turning the ranch work over to the boys. As soon as they proved their ability to carry on the work successfully, Mr. O'Sullivan deeded the property to them, and his daughter. His good wife had died in 1902; and after her death he reared his family to manhood and womanhood. The children have ever been kind and dutiful to their father, and have all worked together in harmony for their common interest. To Jeremiah T. and John P., he deeded five hundred ten acres, two miles west of the home place; and the balance he deeded to Thomas F., Dan P., and Mary E. On the home ranch are some gigantic walnut trees planted in an early day by Mr. O'Sullivan. The family are members of the Catholic Church. They are all public-spirited, patriotic citizens, and are well and favorably known throughout their section of Colusa County.

ROSCOE RAHM

A potent factor in the development of the town of Arbuckle, in the vicinity of which he has lived for twenty years, Roscoe Rahm has the distinction of being a native son of California. He was born on July 19, 1872, near Woodland, Yolo County. His father, Frank M. Rahm, was born near Wooster, Ohio. He crossed the plains with ox teams and wagons, by way of the overland trail, to California, in 1851. He settled on government land near Woodland, where he improved a farm and became one of the important factors in the upbuilding of Woodland and Yolo County. He served as sheriff of Yolo County two terms, and was postmaster of Woodland for several years. He was married in Yolo County to Helen A. Gaddis, a native of Illinois, and a sister of Judge E. Gaddis. The history of the Gaddis family in America dates back to colonial days. The Reverend William Gaddis and his wife, formerly Deborah Blair, left Ireland and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he was pastor of the Episcopal Church. In the early forties he was transferred to Illinois, where he preached until his death.

Roscoe Rahm attended the Woodland schools, after which, for ten years, he was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. as a telegraph operator and station agent at different places in the Sacramento Valley, on the Sacramento division. In 1898 he was transferred to Arbuckle, where he acted as agent for six years, giving up the position to engage in agricultural pursuits. For ten years he farmed the Kaerth ranch, east of Arbuckle, raising grain and stock with good results.

Mr. Rahm was united in marriage in Colusa with Nellie Kaerth, born near College City, a daughter of William Kaerth, of whom a sketch will be found on another pages of this work. Two children have been born to this couple: Edith, a graduate of Pierce Joint Union High School, and June Elma.

Mr. Rahm was elected to the board of supervisors of Colusa County from the first supervisorial district in the fall of 1914, after a hard-fought campaign against three opponents, and is serving his constituents with impartiality and with much credit to himself. He stands for progress, and has been an important factor in recent improvements in Arbuckle. It was largely through his efforts that electric lights were installed, the main streets of the town paved, and other improvements made in his district. He supports every movement that will be of benefit to the people of the county, is just and impartial in all his public work, and holds the respect of all who know him. The cause of education receives the hearty support of Mr. Rahm. He has been an active member of the board of trustees of Pierce Joint Union High School for the past fifteen years, serving as president of the board after his first term as a member. He was made a Mason in Meridian Lodge, No. 182, F. & A. M., of which he served as secretary for seven years, and as Master for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Rahm are members of Golden State Chapter, No. 180, O. E. S., of which he is Past Patron.

JOHN PLECK

The enterprising proprietors of the Willows French Laundry, Mr. and Mrs. John Pleck, have built up a creditable business and are meeting with deserved success. Mr. Pleck is a native of France, born in Basses-Pyrénées, June 24, 1884, where he was reared a farmer's boy. On reaching the age of twenty-one years, he entered the French army, serving in the Eighteenth Infantry Regiment of Pau for two years, when he was honorably discharged. In October, 1907, he came to San Francisco, Cal., and there began his connection with the laundry business, working in various laundries in the city until 1910, when he came to Willows and started in business for himself.

A few weeks later, on June 24, 1910, Mr. Pleck married the girl of his choice, in San Francisco. The bride was Madaleine Loustau, who was also a native of Basses-Pyrénées, France. Having an uncle, Henry Foucadie, in San Francisco, she joined him in the spring of 1907, remaining in that city until her marriage to Mr. Pleck.

It was May 1, 1910, that Mr. Pleck bought out the small French Laundry in Willows, at No. 126 Willow Street; and there he continued in business for three years, meeting with success. Having accumulated some means, Mr. and Mrs. Pleck purchased the lot where their present laundry is located, at No. 128 Colusa Street; and built the present building, a two-story structure thirty-five by eighty-five feet in size. The entire building is utilized for laundry purposes. It is a fully equipped steam plant, with thirty-horse boiler and electric power, and the most modern and up-to-date machinery for laundry work.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pleck have been born two children, Augustin and Henrietta. Fraternally, Mr. Pleck is a member of the Red Men. Like most of his countrymen, he is an ardent Republican.

PETER KISSLING

A resident of Colusa County since October, 1893, Peter Kissling was born in Schwabendorf, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, on December 21, 1859. His father was Jean Kissling, mention of whom will be found in the sketch of his brother, Jean Kissling, in this work. Peter Kissling was the second child in the family. He was brought up in his native place and was educated in the public schools. On the completion of his studies, he made his way to Westphalia, where he worked for a while in the coal mines. Returning home on May 2, 1876, he went to Reinscheid, in the Province of Rheinland, and began an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade. He completed his apprenticeship in three years' time, and was thereafter engaged as a journeyman in the same place until 1885, when he established himself as a merchant tailor in Reinscheid.

About this same time, on November 10, 1885, Mr. Kissling was united in marriage with Miss Ida Koll, a daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Kaiser) Koll. The father was a blacksmith and file manufacturer, and died in 1875. The mother is still living. Of six children born into their family, Mrs. Kissling is the second in order of birth.

In 1893, Mr. Kissling sold his interests in Reinscheid, and with his wife and two children came to Colusa County, locating at Arbuckle, where he again engaged in business as a merchant tailor. He was a splendid workman, and established a large and successful trade in his line, conducting the business until 1914, when, tiring of indoor work and close confinement, he closed out the establishment, to devote his time to looking after his other affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Kissling are very enterprising and progressive. They have a nice, comfortable home in Arbuckle, and have given their children the best educational advantages their means would allow. Helen Caroline, a graduate of the Chico State Normal School, was formerly a teacher. She is now the wife of Peter Greve, a rancher south of College City. Rudolph Conrad is also a graduate of the Chico State Normal School. He taught one year in Arbuckle, and then became principal of the Davis grammar schools, which position he filled for seven years. He is now a senior at the University of California, Berkeley. Ida Elizabeth, a native daughter, was born in Arbuckle. She graduated from the Pierce Joint Union High School, and is also a graduate of the Chico State Normal School, class of 1917.

Mr. Kissling owns real estate in and adjoining Arbuckle, and is particularly interested in almond culture and in the development of the general horticultural interests of his locality. He is independent in his political affiliations. He and his wife adhere to the tenets of the Lutheran Church, in which they were reared.

JOHN J. CURRY

A pioneer who brought with him, when he came to California, some of the best Ohio traditions of husbandry to add to the common stock for the advancement of California agriculture, is John J. Curry, who was born on November 22, 1859, near New Baltimore, Hamilton County, Ohio, in which state he lived until he was twenty-seven years old. His parents, William and Mary (Kennedy) Curry, were born in Ireland, and died in Ohio. Two of their sons besides John J. came to California, Patrick H. and William H., and they are still residents of the state.

At twenty-seven years of age, John J. Curry came west to Kansas, where he spent a year, after which he worked his way through Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon, and arrived in California in January, 1889, while the great boom was still drawing thousands of settlers to the state. For a few months he worked in Chico; but reports as to promising conditions in Colusa County drew him to that district, where he engaged to work first on Oldham Bros.' ranch, and then on the ranch belonging to Mrs. Mary Johnson. He also put in two years on the W. H. Hodgsdon ranch. He worked hard and saved his money; and when he had sufficient, he bought his present ranch of fifty-four acres, a part of the old Glenn ranch. The purchase was made in 1900, and Mr. Curry was the first one to buy after the great ranch was subdivided and



John J. Curry

put on the market. To improve the property, he had to clear the land of timber along the Sacramento River bottom. While the labor and expense have been great, the reward is gratifying, for he has there the richest and most productive soil. On this ranch he has built his house and the necessary farm buildings; and here he is engaged in grain-raising. Mr. Curry also owns forty acres in the neighborhood, which he devotes to grain and alfalfa. Recently, too, he set out two and a half acres to almonds. Besides these interests, he has a good herd of high-grade Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Curry is a self-made man of energy and enterprise, who takes an active interest in the upbuilding of the county. Not a little of his time and effort is expended in the activities of the Glenn County Farm Bureau, of which he is an efficient and esteemed member. In politics, he is a supporter of Republican principles.

FRED ARTHUR NASON

Among the men who have contributed to the agricultural development of Colusa and Glenn Counties, mention is due Fred Arthur Nason, a prominent rancher of the Leesville district. He was born in Brownsville, Piscataquis County, Maine, October 26, 1870. He is descended from an old New England family, members of which participated in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. His father was William Nason, born in Stillwater, Maine, a son of Edward and Annie (Elwell) Nason. Edward Nason was the son of Edward and Abigail (Small) Nason, who were married at Limington, January 3, 1793. William Nason served as Corporal in Company D, Second Maine Infantry, in the Civil War. At the second battle of Bull Run, in 1862, he was wounded in the right arm, on account of which he was honorably discharged and mustered out after eighteen months of service.

William Nason married Emily Philpot, a native of Maine, born August 7, 1841, a daughter of James and Nancy (Seavy) Philpot, both natives of that state. Moses Philpot, her grandfather, served as one of the minute men in the War of 1812. The family is traced back to Capt. James Philpot, of New Castle, N. H., in 1693. Among the maternal ancestors were Richard Philpot, who served in the French and Indian War, and John Philpot, who served in the Revolution. After William Nason received his discharge from the army, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber with his two brothers until 1876, when, with his family, he migrated to California and located in Lake County, near Bartlett

Springs. For three years he manufactured lumber, and then followed farming until he moved to Chico. Some years later he moved to Santa Cruz, where he died and where his widow now resides. They had five children, all of whom are living.

Fred Arthur Nason, the youngest of the family, was reared and educated in Lake County from the age of six until he was twenty years old, after which he attended the Chico State Normal. After this he was employed on ranches in Butte and Solano Counties. In 1899 he began farming in Bear Valley; and in 1903 he leased a ranch, which he operated successfully until 1909. He then purchased his present ranch of eight hundred acres, originally known as the old Spurlock place. There were no improvements of any kind on the property and he immediately began its development. He erected a modern and comfortable residence, built suitable barns, fenced and cross-fenced the ranch, and set out orchards and shade trees. The place is devoted to the raising of grain and stock, four hundred and fifty acres being under the plow. In 1917 Mr. Nason received the top price for wheat, selling for four dollars per cental.

At Leesville, Colusa County, on November 12, 1899, Mr. Nason was united in marriage with Miss Anna Boardman. She was born in Bear Valley, Colusa County, a daughter of W. W. Boardman, a prominent rancher and at present a supervisor of Colusa County. Mr. and Mrs. Nason have four children: Ora Rowena, Wilbur C., Donald M., and Barbara A. For the past eight years, Mr. Nason has been a trustee and clerk of the Leesville school district. In politics he votes for the men he considers best qualified for the office, regardless of party lines; and he is always ready to support all measures for the upbuilding of the county. With his wife he enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM KIRKUP

• A native son of Colusa County, William Kirkup was born on the old Kirkup ranch near Sites, in the Antelope Valley, September 17, 1876. His father, George Kirkup, was born in England. At the time of the mining excitement in Australia, he made his way to that country. After spending some years there, he came to San Francisco, and from there made his way to Butte County, where he mined on Feather River, near Oroville. Thereafter he followed up different mining excitements in various parts of the state. At the time of the rush into the Kootenay mining country, on the Fraser River, he tried his luck there, but soon returned,

having accomplished nothing. As early as 1868, he came to Antelope Valley and purchased one hundred sixty acres of land. He made a trip to Canada, where a sister lived, and from there went back to England on a visit. Returning to Morrisburg, Canada, he married Margaret McMartin, a native of that place, and soon afterwards brought his bride to his ranch in Antelope Valley and began grain-raising, commencing with two horses. As he succeeded, he bought one hundred sixty acres adjoining his ranch, thus increasing his acreage to three hundred twenty acres, and invested in a good farming outfit. In addition to his operations as a grain-grower, he was also the largest poultry-raiser in his vicinity, having a flock of six hundred hens. Mr. Kirkup was very liberal and enterprising; and at his passing, in February, 1906, the community lost a noble man and a worthy citizen. His widow is residing on the old homestead. Their three children are: William, of this review; Isabella, Mrs. Rigg, of Antioch, Contra Costa County; and James, who resides at Cranmore.

William Kirkup learned farming when a lad. His education was obtained in the public schools, and at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. After finishing his studies, he continued to assist his father on the home place until the latter's death, and since that time has managed the ranch. He is raising grain, cattle, sheep and hogs, making a specialty of hogs, and is meeting with merited success.

Fraternally, Mr. Kirkup is a member of Maxwell Lodge, No. 361, I. O. O. F. He is liberal and kind-hearted, ever ready to give of his time and means to assist those less fortunate than himself, and is well liked and universally esteemed by all who know him.

HERMAN DUNLAP

A native son of Colusa County, Herman Dunlap was born at Fifth and Clay Streets, Colusa, April 17, 1862. His father, Judge H. Willis Dunlap, was a New Englander, who came from Vermont to California in 1852, and became an early settler of Colusa County, where he practiced law, and rose to be one of the leading attorneys of the county. He served as a member of the state legislature; and in 1863 he was a candidate for superior judge against J. J. Hickok. The records show that H. W. Dunlap received three hundred sixty-four votes, while J. J. Hickok received but two hundred eleven. Mr. Dunlap served on the superior bench until his death in 1865. His funeral was held at the courthouse; and being a Mason, he was buried with Masonic honors. The mother of Her-

man Dunlap was Jane Van Ness, also a native of New England. She died in 1874, leaving four children, as follows: Shelly, deceased; Mrs. Mary Schnoor, who resides in Fortuna; an infant, deceased; and Herman, the subject of this review.

After he was left an orphan, Herman Dunlap lived with his uncle and aunt, Martin and Mary Dunlap, in Colusa. His aunt was well-known and much loved in the early days, through the comfort and aid she gave to sick people as a nurse. Herman Dunlap received his education in the public schools of Colusa, and at University Mound, San Francisco. When fifteen years of age, he began working on ranches, where he learned the rudiments of farming and stock-raising as it is carried on in California, and thus laid the foundation for his later successes. He had become the owner of a three-hundred-acre ranch in the upper part of Antelope Valley; and when he reached the age of eighteen years, he began farming it. Wishing to enlarge his operations, he leased a ranch in Bear Valley, and engaged in grain-raising until 1891, when he returned to his Antelope Valley ranch. There he continued in the raising of grain and stock; and as he prospered, he bought land and ranches adjoining until he now owns thirty-three hundred acres in a body, well improved, fenced, and cross fenced. In 1910, he also leased the Gibson place, or rather the old Wash Larch place, of twenty-seven hundred acres in Antelope Valley. Leaving his home farm to the care of his son Willis, he moved to the new place and enlarged his operations in grain- and cattle-raising. In 1913, he completed the purchase of the place. They use three eight-mule teams and a Holt caterpillar sixty-five horsepower engine in the operation of the ranches. This engine is also used as the motive power for pulling the combined harvester. In his operations as a stockman, Mr. Dunlap raises horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs. His brand is his mother's old brand and mark—D on the left hip, crop and split in the right ear, under slope in the left ear.

Mr. Dunlap was married in Bear Valley, August 6, 1882, when he was united with Miss Thurza Epperson, born in Sutter City, October 1, 1864. Her father, Brutus Clay Epperson, was born in Estill County, Ky., October 27, 1830. He lived for a time in Bourbon County, Ky.; and then the family went to Coles County, Ill. In 1851 he came to California via the Nicaragua route, and after his arrival followed mining in the Sierras. In 1859 he returned East, and in Illinois married Lucretia Lawson, born in Hardin County, Ky. Her father, Thomas F. Lawson, was employed on the Louisville Courier Journal. After his marriage, Mr. Epperson farmed in Illinois. In April, 1864, with a herd of fine horses and Jacks, he crossed the plains to Sutter County. In 1868, he

purchased a ranch in Bear Valley, and in 1869 moved on to it and there farmed and raised stock. In January, 1873, seeing the need of a public thoroughfare from Colusa through Lake County and on to Ukiah, he organized a company and built the Bartlett Springs and Bear Valley toll road. His place was located on the road, as was also the Epperson post office. He also built what is known as the Epperson grade, a central road out of Bear Valley, at a cost of five thousand dollars, and afterwards gave it to the county. He died in San Francisco, in May, 1911. His widow now resides in Colusa. Of their four children, two are living: Mrs. King Becker, of Sacramento; and Mrs. Dunlap.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have three sons. Willis Epperson is operating the home farm. He married Esther Brown, and has five children: Chas. B., Thurza A., James Willis, Janet E., and Esther June. Herman, Jr., is a stockman near Maxwell. He married Catherine Feeney. Brutus Clay is assisting his father in ranching, and is married to Myrtle Boyes. Mr. Dunlap and his three sons are charter members of Williams Parlor, No. 164, N. S. G. W. For many year he was a trustee of Jefferson school district. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. Mr. Dunlap believes in having charity towards all men, and strives to practice the Golden Rule.

STEPHEN A. STILLWELL

An enterprising young man who until recently was a large grain-grower of the Sacramento Valley, Stephen A. Stillwell has been a resident of the state since the first year of his life, in 1874, when he came with his parents to California. He was born in Hancock County, Ill., on September 5, 1873. His father, John T. Stillwell, was also born in Illinois, where he was reared and became a farmer. There, too, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Tanner. In 1874, he brought his family to Chico, California, and the next year located on a claim southwest of Tehama, where he is still engaged in farming. This worthy couple had nine children, eight of whom are still living, Stephen being the eldest.

Stephen A. Stillwell received his education in the Tehama County schools. From a lad, he made himself useful, assisting his father on the farm; and when twenty-one years of age, he became his partner as a grain-grower. In 1903 he dissolved partnership with his father, and leasing a ranch of one thousand acres in the same vicinity, farmed this to grain until the fall of 1908, when he removed to Glenn County. Here he leased the old Welch place of eleven hundred acres, and for five years raised grain and hogs,

after which he operated the Talbot ranch for one year. In 1914, he leased the Glide place of sixty-eight hundred acres, west of Maxwell, where he engaged extensively in raising grain, farming over two thousand acres a year to barley. In his operations he employed twelve eight-mule teams for putting in the crops; and for gathering the crops he used two combined harvesters propelled by thirty-two mules each. In his ranching enterprises, Mr. Stillwell has been ably assisted by his wife. Recently they retired from farming, and bought a nice home in Tehama County, near the new town of Gerber, where they expect to make their permanent residence.

The marriage of Mr. Stillwell, in Red Bluff, October 4, 1896, united him with Miss Ella Whitlock, who was born near Paskenta, Tehama County, the daughter of Harrison and Frances (Oakes) Whitlock, who came from Iowa to Paskenta. The mother is deceased. The father, who is still engaged in farming, served his country in the Civil War, in an Iowa regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell have eight children: Marietta (Mrs. Etchason), Ivy, Douglas, Eunice, Elige, Marvin, John, and Stephen. Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell are enterprising and progressive, and have a large circle of friends, who esteem them highly.

EDWIN HENRY PEAKE

A resident of California for more than a third of a century, Edwin Henry Peake was born at Peakeville, Clark County, Mo., on September 4, 1865. He was a son of Arthur W. Peake. His grandfather, Dr. John Peake, brought his family to Clark County, Mo., where he engaged in the practice of medicine. Arthur W. Peake was educated at Palmyra, Mo. After the completion of the elementary branches, he took up the study of the law, but on account of weak eyes had to abandon it. He then engaged in farming, in which he met with good success. Mr. Peake and other members of the family became owners of three sections of land. The town of Peakeville was named for them. He was prominent in local affairs and was highly esteemed in his community. His death occurred in 1892. The mother of Edwin H. Peake was in maidenhood Johanna Byers. She was born in Virginia, and was a sister of John A. Byers, one of the early settlers of Colusa County. Of her four children, Mr. Peake was the eldest.

Edwin Henry Peake was brought up on the home farm in Clark County, Mo., receiving his education in the public schools. When eighteen years of age, he decided to come to California; so

in May of 1884 we find him in Colusa County, where he was employed on the ranch of his uncle, John A. Byers. In 1885-1886, he attended Pierce Christian College, at College City. Thereafter he continued to follow farm work in the vicinity of Arbuckle until he started in the livery business in town, on the present site of the lumber yard. He continued in the livery business for a period of four years, after which he engaged in ranching for a short time, until he accepted a position as foreman of the warehouse at Berlin. This position he held for three years, and then filled a like position, for an equal period, at Dunnigan. He then removed to Vallejo, where he was employed in the United States navy yard at Mare Island until 1904, after which he spent a year on a fruit ranch at Santa Rosa. From 1905 to 1906, he was foreman of the workhouse at Harrington Station. Since 1907, up to the present time, he has been foreman of both the Byers and the Hershey warehouse, at Hershey Station. The Byers warehouse is six hundred feet long; and the Hershey warehouse is two hundred feet in length. They have a combined capacity of one hundred sixty thousand sacks, enabling him to handle a very large quantity of grain.

The marriage of Edwin H. Peake occurred in Colusa, where he was united with Miss Lucy Ward, a native of Missouri, who came to California with her parents when three years of age. Her father, J. C. Ward, is represented on another page in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Peake have five children: Roy D.; Lela, teaching music; Nellie, a graduate of Pierce Joint Union High School, who is clerking at Dunnigan; Alba, attending Pierce Joint Union High school; and Wayne. Fraternally, Mr. Peake was made a Mason in 1888, in Meridian Lodge, No. 182, F. & A. M.; and he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is independent, preferring to vote for the man rather than the party.

BENJAMIN POLLARD PRYOR

For forty-two years, ever since his arrival in Colusa County in 1875, Benjamin Pollard Pryor has been a resident of California. He was born in Richmond, Va., January 6, 1855. His father, whose given name was also Benjamin Pollard, was born in Tennessee. His grandfather, Dr. Pryor, was born in Virginia, whence he removed to Tennessee. Dr. Pryor afterwards returned to his plantation in Hanover County, Va., where he spent his last days. His son Benjamin, also a planter, served in the Virginia Home Guards and died during service, in August, 1862, aged forty-one years. Mr. Pryor's mother, Frances Bacon Clark

before her marriage, was a native of Virginia, the daughter of William Clark, who served as sheriff of Hanover County, Va., for many years, and afterwards as a clerk and copyist in the state capitol in Richmond until his death. The mother came to Colusa County, remaining with her children until her death at the age of eighty-seven years. Her six children all reside in Colusa County. They are: Mary E. (Mrs. Smith), William, R. A., Benjamin P., F. B., and C. E.

Benjamin Pollard Pryor, the subject of this review, was reared in Richmond, Va. When nine years of age he went to work, making himself generally useful in a grocery store as an errand boy, thus aiding his mother in the support of the family. From that time on, he was employed at various occupations, as a boy in the city usually is. In 1875 he came to Colusa County, where he was employed on grain ranches until 1888, when he began farming for himself, being located near Williams for three years. In 1891, he purchased the County Well ranch, his present place of seven hundred twenty acres on the Grapevine, on which he located, and where he is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. The place is well improved with buildings and fences. In his door yard is a gigantic water oak, nearly twenty-seven feet in circumference, one of the largest trees of its kind in the state.

In Antelope Valley, Colusa County, Mr. Pryor married Cora L. Rosenberger. Six children were born of this union, all of whom are living in Colusa County. In April, 1884, Mr. Pryor was made a Mason in Tuscan Lodge, No. 261, F. & A. M., at Williams. With his wife, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sites.

MARVIN EARL PENCE

Earl Pence, as he is familiarly called by all his friends, was born at Maxwell, Cal., August 13, 1891. He is the eldest child of Supervisor George B. Pence, who is represented on another page in this work. Earl Pence received his early education in the public schools. After moving to Antelope Valley, in 1902, he completed the common branches in the local school, and then took a course in Heald's Business College at Stockton. He then worked for his father one year, after which, in 1913, he became his partner. Since that time he has had charge of their farming and stock-raising operations.

Mr. Pence and his father are leasing the P. T. Laugenour ranch of twenty-seven hundred forty acres in Antelope Valley.



Nora Lambirth
C. L. Lambirth

They operate the place with two and three eight-mule teams, gathering the grain from six hundred or seven hundred acres each year with a Holt Combined Harvester propelled by thirty mules. They also engage in the raising of cattle, horses, mules, and hogs, their well-known brand being P. L. combined.

In San Francisco, on October 28, 1912, Earl Pence was united in marriage with a daughter of one of the oldest families in Antelope Valley, in the person of Louise Sites, a native of the valley and the daughter of William F. Sites, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this history. Three children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pence: Marvin, Melvin, and George. As a conscientious and energetic young man, Mr. Pence is deservedly popular. Both he and his wife have a high standing in the community.

CHARLES LEROY LAMBIRTH

Among the successful farmers and stock-raisers in Colusa County is Charles Leroy Lambirth, a native son of California, born at Yuba City, Sutter County, February 8, 1878. His father, John Lambirth, migrated from Illinois in the fifties, crossing the plains with ox teams, and located in Yuba City, where he was engaged in farming until his demise in 1879, when Charles Leroy was only a year old. The mother, Jane Gillham, also crossed the plains, coming with her parents to California, where she afterwards met and married John Lambirth. She was the mother of nine children, her two youngest being twins, Charles Leroy and a sister. The mother died at their birth. Thus Charles was left an orphan when one year of age. He lived with his uncle Hiram in Yuba City until he moved to Stonyford in 1882, where he was reared on a farm north of town. After completing the grammar school he worked on his uncle's farm, where he learned farming and stock-raising.

In Colusa, on October 9, 1899, Mr. Lambirth married Miss Nora Keffer, who was born in Indian Valley, the daughter of John and Rachel (Lovelady) Keffer, early settlers of Indian Valley, where Mrs. Lambirth was reared and educated. After his marriage Mr. Lambirth leased a ranch at Stonyford, where he farmed, meeting with fairly good success, until the fall of 1906, when he came to Leesville. There he worked for Cornelius Boardman for two years, and then leased the Hart ranch for one year. In the fall of 1909 he purchased his present place of nineteen hundred sixty acres in the upper end of Bear Valley. Moving on the place, he bent his energies to paying for it, for he had to go in debt

to buy it. He met with success beyond his expectations; and with the able assistance of his wife, he has won a competency. About five hundred acres of the ranch is under plow, and on this he raises wheat and barley. The balance is devoted to raising graded Hereford cattle, of which he has a constantly increasing herd. A ditch from Mill Creek enables him to irrigate his land and raise alfalfa; and besides, the ranch is watered by numerous springs, all but one being springs of a mild sulphur mineral water, excellent for the stock. The cold, pure spring water of the other spring is piped to the house for domestic use.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambirth have had five children, two of whom are living, Belden Leroy and Murine Ellen. Mr. Lambirth has been a member of the board of trustees of Leesville school district since 1907. Politically, he supports the principles of the Republican party.

GEORGE NEWTON TAYLOR

Born at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, on November 1, 1868, George Newton Taylor was the son of Rev. Dyer Taylor, born in Missouri, who was educated for and ordained in the ministry of the Baptist Church. As a young man, in the fifties, he crossed the plains in an ox-team train to California. After his arrival in this state, he served as pastor of Baptist churches at various places. Among these were Healdsburg, Upper Lake, Potter Valley, Willits, Williams, Willows, and Maxwell. He established his home on a ranch of two hundred twenty acres, which he purchased in Bachelor Valley, Lake County, and after retiring from the ministry, he lived on his ranch until his death, on November 18, 1893, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife was Susan Jones, a native of Missouri, who came with her parents across the plains, locating in Sonoma County, where she married Rev. Taylor. She died in Upper Lake, May 1, 1902.

Of the nine children in his parents' family, George Newton was the fourth in order of birth. From the age of nine months, he was brought up on the farm in Bachelor Valley, near Upper Lake. After completing the public schools, he gave his attention to farming and stock-raising, and in time took charge of his father's place. After his father's death, he became possessor of fifty acres, where he resided and engaged in general farming until July, 1910. He then rented the place and moved to Colusa County. There he purchased three hundred thirty-seven acres of land ten miles west of Sites, where he is engaged in raising grain, alfalfa and stock. The name of the valley there has been changed

from Rail Canyon to Surprise Valley, from the fact that on reaching the summit of the Grapevine grade, and seeing the valley lying below, people express surprise at finding a valley there. Mr. Taylor has labored energetically to improve his ranch with fences, residence, and barns. The place is well watered by creeks, springs, and wells. Ample government range adjoining makes of it a splendid stock ranch.

In Butte City; on November 25, 1892, George Newton Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ellen Wiles, a native daughter of Butte City, and the only living child of John M. and Maria Jane (Hampton) Wiles. Her parents were born in Tennessee and Missouri respectively. They were married in Missouri in 1868, and in 1869 settled at Butte City, where they engaged in farming for twenty-two years. Thereafter, for shorter periods, they were located at Lincoln, in Lake County, and at Santa Rosa, where Mr. Wiles died on November 29, 1911, aged seventy-one years. Since then Mrs. Wiles has made her home with Mrs. Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children: Juanita, Mrs. Blakely, of Santa Rosa; and Chester Wiles and Cecil Lester, both of whom are assisting their parents on the ranch. Fraternally, Mr. Taylor is a member of the Woodmen of the World. In national politics he is a Democrat. He has served as school trustee in Lake County, and also in Mt. Hope district, Colusa County.

DICK MOORE

Dick Moore was born on Stony Creek, near Stonyford, in June, 1857, a son of Ben Moore, who was a pioneer of Colusa County. Dick was reared on the farm, and early learned the best methods employed in farming and stock-raising, at which he worked steadily until his savings were sufficient to buy a farming outfit. He then leased a ranch on the Little Stony Creek, and operated it for about fourteen years.

In 1909, Mr. Moore leased the Brown ranch of six thousand three hundred acres, where he has since been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He raises large quantities of grain and alfalfa, and has about six hundred head of cattle of the Hereford strain. He is engaged in feeding cattle for the markets.

At Willows, Dick Moore was married to Miss Nora Stinchfield, who was born on Grand Island, the daughter of George Stinchfield. Her father crossed the plains in the early fifties, in an ox-team train, as a member of the Onyett party, and afterwards became a pioneer farmer in Colusa County. To Mr.

and Mrs. Moore have been born five children: Amelia, Mrs. Heard, of this vicinity; and Beulah, Earl, Lawrence, and Irene. Irene is a graduate of the Chico State Normal School, class of 1917. Mr. Moore is one of the oldest settlers of the Stony Creek section, and one of its substantial and highly respected citizens.

ARTHUR T. WELTON

An honored, cultured, and refined gentleman who has been a resident of Colusa County since 1868, Arthur T. Welton was born in Sidney, New South Wales, Australia, on June 8, 1843. His father, Major William Welton, was born in London, England. He was a commissioned officer in the English army, and was stationed in Australia for many years, until he retired from service. His death occurred soon after his retirement.

Arthur T. Welton was left an orphan, and was brought up in Sidney, where he was educated in the public schools, afterwards studying the classics under a private tutor. Later he began to learn the stock business, riding the range, in time becoming superintendent of a stock ranch. Filled with the spirit of adventure, he severed his relations with the stock business in Australia, intending to go either to the Fiji Islands to cultivate cotton, or to South Africa to engage in hunting; but instead he accidentally drifted to California. Happening to see an advertisement in the daily paper of a vacant berth on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco, he decided to take it and in less than five minutes had his ticket purchased. He landed in San Francisco in the summer of 1868, and in the fall of the same year drifted into Colusa County. The year following he began teaching school in the Butte Creek district, and for fourteen years he continued in educational work. During this time he took a course in civil engineering in Heald's Business College in San Francisco. He did some land-surveying, and was the nominee of the Republican party for county surveyor; but the county being strongly Democratic, he failed of election.

About 1876, Mr. Welton located a preemption claim of one hundred sixty acres near Stonyford, and later also located a homestead. Here he made improvements, and engaged in stock-raising. For some years, while improving the place, he continued his work as teacher and surveyor. He now owns two hundred forty acres in his Stonyford farm and one hundred twenty acres in the foothills. The land has been brought under irrigation by taking out a ditch from Stony Creek, which runs through the ranch. This enables him to raise alfalfa and to run a dairy,



Leonard Huffman.

besides raising stock. He has built a comfortable residence, spacious barns, and good fences, and has set out an orchard. The ranch is now one of the best-improved places in the vicinity.

Mr. Welton is both enterprising and progressive. He was one of the original stockholders and builders of the Stonyford Creamery, and was president of the company until he resigned. He is also a stockholder in the Willows Creamery.

In Marysville, July 20, 1875, occurred the marriage of Mr. Welton with Miss Ida M. Morris, who was born near Jacksonville, Ore., the daughter of Lewis Morris. The father was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri, where he married Louisa Bradley, a native of Tennessee. They migrated to Oregon by the overland trail, with ox teams, and later came to California, locating in Colusa in the early sixties; and in November, 1867, they settled on Stony Creek, where they resided until their death. Mrs. Welton is the second youngest of six children. She was educated in the public schools and Notre Dame convent at Marysville. Fraternally, Mr. Welton was made a Mason in Equality Lodge, at Colusa. He was a charter member of Snow Mountain Lodge, No. 271, at Stonyford, of which he has been secretary for many years. Mrs. Welton is a charter member of Eowana Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at Stonyford. As a Republican, Mr. Welton is actively interested in the success of his party. He is a member of the County Central Committee.

LEONARD HUFFMASTER

Nestling beautifully in the foothills of the Coast Range, in Blanchard and High Valleys, lie the ranches of Leonard Huffmaster, a native son and prominent farmer and stockman of the Leesville district, Colusa County, who has made a name and place for himself in his community. A son of a pioneer settler in California, Leonard Huffmaster was born on April 20, 1867, in Yuba County, and was reared at Reed's Station until 1881. He attended the public schools in his native locality and also after coming to Blanchard Valley and Antelope Valley, and for a time was a student in the Maxwell school. His father was Edmund Huffmaster, a native of Springfield, Ill., who served as a volunteer in the Mexican War. He was an engineer and machinist by trade. He crossed the plains to California with horse teams, and in 1852 arrived in the locality where Wheatland now is situated. Settling at Diamond Springs, with two partners, he ran a sawmill for seven years, after which he sold out to his partners, taking their notes in

payment. They defrauded him of his money by going through insolvency. Locating in Wheatland, he bought a ranch, and began farming. At the same time he followed his trade as an engineer, engaging in both occupations until he sold his ranch. He then located at Reed's Station, where he preempted a quarter section of land, made necessary improvements while running the place, and also followed his trade as engineer. In 1881 he located in Blanchard Valley, Colusa County, homesteaded one hundred sixty acres, and later purchased a like amount of land adjoining. Here he farmed until his death on June 17, 1890, at Sites. Edmund Huffmaster married Susan Parker, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Potter County. She was a daughter of Lorenzo Parker, who brought his family across the plains in an ox-team train about 1852, and located near Wheatland, where he became the owner of a fine ranch. Later he sold out and settled in Chico, where his last days were spent. He was a fancier and breeder of standard-bred horses, and was a good judge of horse-flesh. Mrs. Huffmaster died at Sites at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Huffmaster became the parents of six children, of whom Leonard, the subject of this review, is the only survivor. John was accidentally killed in the mill at Diamond Springs. Charles was a splendid machinist and an inventor of some note, having patented many inventions, among them a governor for steam engines. He also invented a steam dome for engines. He was master mechanic with the Best Agricultural Works at San Leandro for twenty-seven years. His last days were passed in Oakland, where he died. Lydia became the wife of Charles Shaddock, and died at Sites. Clarence died at San Leandro. Emma became the wife of Nicholas Smith, and died in Trinity County.

His school days ended, Leonard Huffmaster rode the range, learned to rope and brand cattle, and became familiar with all branches of the stock business, and a particularly good judge of stock. In the meantime he was also engaged in grain-raising and in cutting wood and getting it to market. In 1888 he took charge of the old home ranch. There was a heavy indebtedness upon it, as much, in fact, as the land could be sold for in the market at that time. Nothing daunted, however, he assumed all obligations, and by careful attention to the cattle and wood business paid off the incumbrance and established himself as a successful stockman. As his herds increased and needed more range land, he bought adjoining property from time to time as his means would permit, until he is now the owner of two thousand two hundred sixty acres, practically in one body. The land is equipped with a good set of buildings, as substantial as any to be found in the whole of the

Blanchard Valley. There are two sets of buildings on his High Valley ranch; and he has a residence at Sites, and one at Leesville. Besides his own land, he also leases some eleven hundred acres from the Cortina Vineyard Company, near Williams, and raises large quantities of grain and hay for his stock. Through close application to the details of his large stock and ranching interests, Mr. Huffmaster has prospered financially. He raises cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep on his ranches, and also buys and sells extensively. His cattle are of the Durham breed; and his horses of Percheron stock. He owns a fine Jack and several Jennets, which head his band of mules. His brand, L. H., is well known among the stockmen of the surrounding country.

At the old Thomas Newsom place, four miles northwest from Williams, Leonard Huffmaster was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Hanson, who was born near Marysville, a daughter of William and Lydia (Wilson) Hanson, pioneers of California. William Hanson at one time built and owned a toll bridge across the Yuba River; and later he became a rancher near Willows. He was killed by being accidentally run over by a passenger train. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Huffmaster five children have been born: Grace Elizabeth, Clara Augusta, Leonard Clifton, Glenn Wilson, and Ellen Blanche, all bright and intelligent children. Mr. Huffmaster is a trustee of the Leesville school district. He was a charter member of Maxwell Parlor, No. 148, N. S. G. W., until they surrendered their charter. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Huffmaster is a woman of refinement, loving disposition and Christian character. She is a member of the Baptist Church at Willows. She joined this congregation years ago; and her friends of early days prevailed upon her to remain with them in church fellowship, though she now lives so far away that she can rarely attend. Mr. Huffmaster is a very liberal and kind-hearted man, and is ever ready to help those who have been less fortunate than himself. He is an interesting conversationalist, and an exceptionally hospitable host. Fortunate indeed is one who has the privilege of being entertained at his home. "Len" Huffmaster, as he is familiarly called by his many friends, is a truly self-made man, and is highly esteemed in the community for his honesty and integrity of purpose, his moral worth and his manly ways. He is a man of whom Colusa County may well be proud.

CHARLES ALEXANDER

Self-educated and self-reliant, Charles Alexander has solved the vital problem of attaining to success in the face of disheartening difficulties. A son of Allen Alexander, he was born near Maxwell, Colusa County, July 27, 1870. His father was born in Brown County, Ill., in November, 1833, and as a lad attended school in the rude log schoolhouse in the vicinity of his home, also doing such work about the farm as his strength would permit. In 1850, at the age of seventeen, fired with the same spirit of adventure, no doubt, that had led his parents to locate in the Middle West, he joined a wagon train bound for California, and drove an ox team across the plains. Arriving in California, he at once went to work in the mines; but finding that occupation too precarious, he soon turned his attention to other pursuits. For a while he worked for wages in the vicinity of Oroville, then a distributing point for the mines in that section. Later he went to Colusa County, and from there made his way to Petaluma. Returning to the Prairie State in 1867, he married Ann B. Huffman, a native of that state. With her he returned to Colusa County, Cal., where he has since resided. He received good wages, and saved his money until he had enough to buy an outfit to begin ranching. Leasing land near Maxwell, he raised grain and some stock, remaining on that ranch until 1875. He then sold out and moved up into the section now embraced in Glenn County, and near Stonyford bought a quarter section of land, to which he added from time to time until he owned thirteen hundred acres, upon which he successfully raised grain and stock. The valley in which his ranch is located is known as Alexander Valley, and a portion of the place adjoins the East Park Reservoir. Allen Alexander is one of the oldest men now living in Glenn County who have seen and assisted in its wonderful development. His wife died in 1885, leaving four children.

The oldest child in his father's family, Charles Alexander attended the Mount Hope district school, the schoolhouse then standing on the present site of the East Park Reservoir. As he grew older, he assisted with the ranch work; and when seventeen he entered Pierce Christian College at College City, for a special course, after which he returned to the home ranch and remained until 1891. The following year was spent on the George Ware place. He then returned again to the home place and located there, leasing the northern portion until 1909, and since then



Charles Alexander
&
Myrtie Alexander.

operating the whole place. Here he is engaged in raising grain and hay, together with fine horses, cattle and hogs.

Near Stonyford, on October 25, 1893, Mr. Alexander was united in marriage with Myrtle Angelina White. She was born near Maxwell, a daughter of the late Fred White, a native of England, who came to the United States and settled in Kansas City, Mo., in 1870. Five years later he came to California, and in 1894 bought a ranch on Elk Creek. Fred White married Annie Bailey, also of England. She died in California; and after her death, Mr. White sold his ranch and made his home with Mrs. Alexander. He passed away on May 15, 1917, at the age of eighty-one years. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, three children have been born: Allen Frederick; Gleta, Mrs. McGhan, living near Lodi; and Eula, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the Eastern Star Chapter at Willows. Mr. Alexander is a member of Snow Mountain Lodge, No. 271, at Stonyford, of which he is Senior Steward (1917); and he also holds membership with the Elks in Chico. He is a Republican, and served on the County Central Committee for years. For nine years he has been a trustee of the Grapevine school district, and has done much to maintain a good school. Mr. Alexander and his wife enjoy the confidence and good-will of all who know them; and they are accorded a place among the worth-while citizens of Glenn County.

FRANCIS MARION KESSELRING

One of the successful farmers and stockmen of Colusa County, and a native son, Francis Marion Kesselring was born at English Hill, Sonoma County, on April 27, 1859. His father, Jacob Kesselring, was born in Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when six years of age. The family located first in Pennsylvania and then at Jonesville, Mich., where he grew to manhood; and there he married Emily Jane Smith, a native of Indiana. Being in poor health, they came to California, crossing the plains in 1850, with ox teams; and on arriving at Bidwell's bar Mr. Kesselring followed mining and teaming for four years, after which he returned East via Panama. In 1856, he and his wife came via the Isthmus to San Francisco, landing from the steamer the day Casey and Carey were hung. They spent a year in Butte County, and then came to Sonoma County. Here Mr. Kesselring remained until June, 1858, when he returned to Butte County and engaged in the hotel business at Peavine. In 1860, he

moved to Colusa County, and the first year ranched west of Newville, after which he moved to St. John, on Stony Creek, and engaged in farming. He plowed the first land on the south side of Stony Creek, and his residence was located where the Central Canal crosses the stream. In the fall of 1864, he moved back to Sonoma County, but in 1865 returned to St. John. In 1866 he moved across the river into Butte County for a year, after which he again returned to St. John. He leased land and ran a hotel till 1870, when he moved on to Colusa Plains, to land upon which he had filed in 1868. This he improved, making it his place of residence for seven years, when he sold and moved to Modoc County. Afterwards, however, he returned to Colusa Plains, where he died on May 31, 1880. His wife survives him, and is now residing in Orland. Their four children are as follows: E. B., proprietor of a hotel in Orland; G. A., residing in Chico; F. M., of this review; and Ora, Mrs. Sharp, of Oakland.

Francis M. Kesselring's childhood was spent in Colusa and Glenn Counties, where he received a good education in the public schools. From a lad he was trained in the raising of grain and in the care of stock, assisting his parents until he was twenty years of age. He then began farming near Adin, Modoc County, and later bought land, which he operated until 1886. Selling his property, he then made a trip to Chiapas, Mexico, and purchased a two-hundred-acre farm. Two years later, he disposed of this and returned to Adin, where he engaged in the livery business for two years, and then sold out to become a buyer and seller of horses and mules. He sold horses and mules to the Sacramento markets, and also shipped them to the Hawaiian Islands, in partnership with W. N. Winter. They made shipments of from forty to sixty-five at a time, shipping on sailing vessels, which made the voyage in from twelve to twenty-six and one half days. Horses and mules were purchased in Northern California and Southern Oregon, and were brought to their pastures at Sites, in Colusa County, where they were kept until they were in shape for the market. After three years in this line of trade, the sugar company they had been supplying failed. He could not sell the last shipment to advantage, and it was practically a total loss.

About this time, in 1902, Mr. Winter and Mr. Kesselring purchased from the Stonyford Improvement Company about twelve hundred acres of land in and adjoining Stonyford, and began developing and improving the property for alfalfa-raising and dairying. One year later, however, Mr. Winter withdrew from the partnership. Mr. Kesselring then assumed the whole indebtedness involved in the project, and continued the enterprise alone. Nothing daunted, he put his shoulder to the wheel, with

the result that he now has one of the best-improved dairy farms in the county, with a valuable dairy herd of the Red Durham strain. He also purchased other land, and now has fifteen hundred acres. He has four hundred acres in alfalfa, which is irrigated from a ditch run out from Stony Creek by John Smith, the original owner, as early as 1868, and probably the oldest ditch on the creek. Mr. Kesselring is three quarters owner of the ditch, which has a right to two thousand inches of water. He also leased mountain range for pasture, being extensively engaged in stock-raising. For years he raised alfalfa seed, one year obtaining twenty cents a pound for his entire crop.

Mr. Kesselring was one of the organizers, and is a director, of the Stonyford Creamery Company, of which he has been vice-president for years. He was also one of the organizers of the Willows Creamery Company, but afterwards sold his interest.

In July, 1903, Mr. Kesselring married Mrs. Annie (McDaniel) Anderson, who was born near Stonyford, a daughter of William Anderson. Her father was a California pioneer of 1850, who became a prominent stockman of this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Kesselring rebuilt their home in Stonyford. Besides this residence, which is the largest in the town, they also own other residence and business property in Stonyford. Mr. Kesselring was made a Mason in 1884, in Adin Lodge, No. 250, F. & A. M., and also served as Master of the lodge. He is now a member of Snow Mountain Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M.; and both he and his wife are charter members of Eowana Chapter, O. E. S., at Stonyford. They are both liberal and enterprising, and are held in high esteem in the community, where they are well and favorably known.

GEORGE LEMUEL MASON

One of the most enterprising and progressive men in western Colusa County is George Lemuel Mason. He is a native son of the county, born near the present site of the East Side Reservoir, on July 5, 1875. His father, Andrew Mason, a stone mason by trade, was born in Connecticut in 1835. He enlisted in the regular army and was sent out on the plains, where he served in the Indian wars. After being mustered out of the service, he was located in Utah for a time. In 1863 he came to Colusa County, where he followed his trade, working on several of the first brick buildings constructed in Colusa. Afterwards he farmed at Elk Creek, and still later at Stonyford. Next we find him at Bear Valley, from which place he returned to Stonyford, where he now lives retired, the oldest man in the district. While living in Utah,

Andrew Mason was united in marriage with Rebecca Smith, who was born in Illinois and crossed the plains with her father in pioneer days. She died in 1880. Of the seven children born to this worthy pioneer couple, six are still living, of whom George Lemuel is the youngest.

At the time of his mother's death, George Lemuel Mason was but five years old. A good home was found for him with Mr. and Mrs. Welton, who raised him with care, giving him the advantage of the public schools. He remained under their protection and influence until twenty years of age, after which he engaged in ranch work for himself. He was married in Stonyford to Miss Minnie Robertson, also a native of the county, born near Maxwell. She was the daughter of I. L. Robertson, an old settler of the county. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mason located on a ranch of one hundred twenty acres, two miles west of Stonyford, which they purchased and improved, and still own. For five years Mr. Mason was associated with A. L. Robertson in the butchering business in Stonyford, after which he resumed farming and dairying, leasing the Welton place for over a year. Having been a stockholder of the Stonyford Creamery from its organization, and being also one of its directors, he arranged with the company for a lease of the creamery, which he is operating. At this plant he is manufacturing a fine grade of creamery butter. He also produces ice cream for the market, and is engaged in the manufacture of ice, using a De Kalb ice machine of five tons' capacity. Aside from the local trade, he ships his products to the summer resorts in the mountains. To perfect himself better for his work, in 1916 he took the short course in the manufacturing of dairy products at the Davis Farm Department of the University of California. He is well qualified for his present business.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason have had seven children. George Morris and Fred Lewis are assisting their father in the creamery. Ida M. died at ten years of age. The others are Verda S., Herbert H., Albert A., and C. Milton. Intensely interested in the cause of education, Mr. Mason is serving his community as a member and clerk of the Stonyford school district. He is also acting as constable of Stonyford township, having been elected to that position in the fall of 1914. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Snow Mountain Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., of which he is at present Master, for the second term. Mrs. Mason is a member of Eowana Chapter, O. E. S., at Stonyford. Mr. Mason stands for high morals and Christian ideals. He is a member of the Stonyford Union Church, in which he is one of the deacons. In his political views, he has always been a staunch Republican.

JOHN F. DURHAM

A venerable and highly esteemed gentleman who has been a resident of the county since 1867, John F. Durham was born near Weston, Platte County, Mo., on August 11, 1851. His father, J. H. Durham, was a native of Kentucky, and was descended from an old and honorable Virginia family. The elder Durham moved to Platte County, Mo., in 1841, where he resided until 1865, when he brought his family over the old Oregon trail with ox teams to Corvallis, Ore. After remaining there for two years, he came on overland to Colusa County, Cal., and leased a part of the Murdock ranch, west of Willows, for one year. He then purchased land seven miles northwest of Williams, and was engaged in raising grain until he retired to Maxwell, where he died at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, who was Burretta Bentley before her marriage, was born in Kentucky, and died in Maxwell, also at seventy-four years of age, her death occurring in February, 1895. Of their union, six children were born, five of whom are living, John F. being the eldest.

When a lad of fourteen years, in 1865, John F. Durham drove an ox team across the plains for her father, standing his turn as guard with the other men of the train; and two years later he drove a mule team from Oregon to California. He attended public school in Missouri, Oregon and California, finishing his schooling in the Freshwater district. On leaving home, he bought a ranch, on which he engaged in farming until 1878, when he sold out, and with his brother Robert started the first hardware store in Maxwell, under the firm name of Durham Bros. This partnership continued until the time of his brother's death, after which Mr. Durham carried on the business under the name of J. F. Durham & Co. The store carried a full line of hardware and agricultural implements, and also engaged in tinning and plumbing, as well as well-drilling, until 1895.

Desiring to take up farming again, Mr. Durham located at Stonyford in November, 1897, where he purchased one hundred sixty acres, a part of his present place. Later, he bought two hundred acres adjoining this property. On his three-hundred-sixty-acre ranch he engaged in the raising of grain and stock, his brand being the well-known lone D.

In Maxwell, on October 30, 1879, occurred the marriage of John F. Durham with Miss Mary E. Phelps. She was born in Jackson County, Mo., in 1858, the daughter of J. M. and Hannah (Dailey) Phelps, who settled in Maxwell, Colusa County,

in 1870, and removed thence to Stonyford, where the father died in 1900. The mother made her home with Mrs. Durham until her death in 1917, aged eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Durham had six children. John F., Jr., was accidentally killed by a fall, while working as a carpenter on the Truckee Dam project, in Nevada. Walter is forest guard at the Paskenta government reserve. May, Mrs. August Johanningsmeier, resides at Sites. Willis M. is a forest ranger in the Paskenta district. Alta, Mrs. Chester, resides in Williams. J. Homer is a farmer near Williams.

Mr. Durham was for nine years school trustee at Maxwell, and was a member of the board, and its clerk, when the first brick schoolhouse was built. He served as justice of the peace of Maxwell township till he resigned from that office. He also served as director of the Central Irrigation District for twelve years and was president of the board during his last term. Mr. Durham was elected justice of the peace of Stonyford township in 1906 on the Democratic ticket, and was reelected in 1910, serving eight years. For eleven years he was a member and clerk of the Indian Valley school district. In all the offices to which he has been elected, Judge Durham has always served with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents; and he is honored and respected by everyone. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Maxwell Lodge, F. & A. M., but is now a member of Snow Mountain Lodge, No. 271, of Stonyford. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a man of worth and integrity.

A. L. MARTINELLI

One of the largest dairymen of Colusa County is A. L. Martinelli, a resident of California since 1869. Mr. Martinelli was born in Maggia, Ticino, Switzerland, August 3, 1854. His father, Fidele Martinelli, was an early settler in California, coming in 1854, and remaining until 1867, when he returned home. A. L. Martinelli received a good education in the public schools. When fourteen years of age, having become interested in California from hearing his father relate his experiences and tell of the wonderful resources of the Pacific Coast, he left his native land and came via Panama to this country. In July, 1869, he arrived at Nacassia, Marin County, and for the first four years was employed in dairies in Marin, Sonoma, and Napa Counties, without the loss of a day's time. From 1873 to 1875 he ran a dairy near old Sonoma. Removing then to Napa County, he leased a dairy and began the creamery business, starting the Bay

View Creamery. In 1877 he bought a ranch of thirteen hundred sixty acres on Carneros Creek, seven miles southwest of Napa, where he ran the Bay View Creamery for sixteen years. He then sold out and moved to a ranch two miles southwest of Napa, where he continued business under the same name. On each occasion when he exhibited dairy products at the Farmers' Institute in Napa, he took the prize.

Coming to Stonyford in 1913, Mr. Martinelli leased the Kesselring ranch of twelve hundred acres, four hundred of which is seeded to alfalfa. Here he engaged in dairying, later enlarging his operations by leasing the Sutliff place of eight hundred six acres, one hundred ten of which is planted to alfalfa. Both places are irrigated from a canal taken from Stony Creek. He milks one hundred twenty cows. The cream is separated by a separator, and is shipped to the Central Creameries in San Francisco.

Mr. Martinelli's success is in no small degree due to his wife, who is his able and devoted helpmate. His marriage occurred in Napa City, on December 21, 1881, and united him with Miss Ida Welch. She was born in Vallejo, in 1860, the daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (McConnell) Welch, who came to California in 1856 and 1857, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Martinelli had eight children: Marie, Mrs. Wall, of San Jose; Edward, who is assisting his parents; Loretta, Mrs. Stetson, of Sacramento; Rose, in Napa; Frank, who died at seven years of age; and Regina, Alice, and Ida. Fraternally, Mr. Martinelli is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

FRANK LESLIE GOBEL

A native son of Colusa County who is making a success of stock-raising and farming, Frank Gobel was born on his father's ranch, twelve miles west of Williams, on August 17, 1886. He is the son of Obadiah and Hannah (Clark) Gobel, who were born in South Carolina and Wisconsin, respectively. The father came to California across the plains, in an ox-team train when a young man, and followed mining until the time of his marriage, after which he began farming in Colusa County. There he purchased a ranch, twelve miles west of Williams, where the family have been engaged in farming ever since. Of the nine children born to this worthy couple, eight are still living. Frank L. is the fifth in order of birth.

Frank Leslie Gobel received his education in the public schools. From a youth he assisted his father on the ranch, and was early set to work driving big teams. On reaching his

majority, he went to Washington, but after a stay of three months, returned to Colusa County. His brother Charles had a team on the road, hauling mineral water from Bartlett Springs to Williams; so Frank Gobel also engaged in hauling Bartlett water, using an eight-horse team. He had made only a few trips when his brother Charles was accidentally killed by falling from the wagon, which ran over him. Frank Gobel continued hauling for five seasons, after which, for one year, he worked in a horse-shoeing shop in Williams.

In 1913, Mr. Gobel came to Stonyford, and for one season worked with his team on the government ditch. He then leased the Millsaps ranch of nineteen hundred thirty acres, where he is raising grain, cattle and hogs. Here he has succeeded in building up a nice herd, and is meeting with merited success.

Mr. Gobel was married in Sacramento to Miss Clara Newman. Mrs. Gobel was born in Bartlett Springs, but was raised near Meridian and Sutter City. Until the time of her marriage, she was engaged in educational work. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gobel: Leo, Evelyn, and Zola.

FRANK DAYTON BOARDMAN

A native son of Colusa County, Frank D. Boardman was born on the Bank ranch, in Indian Valley, December 17, 1885. His father, Wilbur W., was born in Illinois, and came to California as a young man, where he became a successful farmer, in Colusa County. Wilbur W. Boardman married Sarah Metzley, also born in Illinois. He is the owner of two large ranches at Leesville; and now that he is supervisor from his district, he leases his ranches to his son, Frank D., who is the youngest of his four children.

Frank Dayton Boardman received his education in the public school in the Leesville district and at the business college in Woodland, after which he returned to assist his father on the ranch. In 1909 he leased both of the ranches, which together comprise about thirty-one hundred acres, one thousand acres of which is under plow. Aside from raising large quantities of grain he is also engaged in raising cattle of the Durham strain. He is a stockholder in the Freshwater Vineyard Company, who set out and own on eighty-acre vineyard of Sultana and Thompson Seedless grapes, west of Williams.



a D girard

Mr. Boardman was married near Leesville to Margaret Reese, who was born in that vicinity, the daughter of Stephen Reese, an old and highly respected pioneer of the section. Fraternally, Mr. Boardman is a member of Williams Parlor, No. 164, N. S. G. W. Politically, he is a staunch Republican.

ALCID D. GIRARD

A citizen of worth who has made his own way in the world since he was a lad of some sixteen years of age is Alcid Girard, a prosperous rancher of the Willows district in Glenn County, in which locality he has made his home since 1892, one-year after the organization of the county. Born near Montreal, Canada, on November 2, 1875, he is a son of Joseph and Alma Girard, farmers of the vicinity of Montreal for many years, and descendants of an old family of that province. The mother is now deceased, and the father is making his home in the city of Montreal.

The fourth child in a family of nine, Alcid Girard grew up on the home farm and attended the public schools of his native province. At the age of sixteen he determined to come to California, whither a brother Joseph had preceded him by two years, who had sent back glowing accounts of the state as a prosperous country, and as a place of opportunity for young men who wanted to get ahead in the world; and in May, 1892, we find him in Glenn County, willing to begin the upward climb to success. His first work was on a ranch owned by Charles Fortier, where he got used to the methods employed in running a ranch in California. He worked as a ranch hand, principally in the Liberty district, driving a header wagon, and one of the big teams used by the ranchers to put in their crops. After seven years of hard work he had saved enough to buy a farming outfit; so he leased land for two years, and met with good success, harvesting bountiful crops.

Anxious to become a landowner, Mr. Girard invested in eight hundred eighty acres of land on the Colusa and Glenn County line, and began in the stock business and in the raising of grain. He keeps sheep, hogs, cattle and mules, making a specialty of sheep. As a successful sheep raiser he has won wide recognition. To illustrate his operations in this enterprise, we summarize some of his successful deals. In 1916 he bought picked ewes at \$4 each, and sold them in 1917 for \$12 a head. He sold 2,000 head for \$24,000; 500 head of lambs at \$10.50 each, or \$5,250; and 562 lambs for \$3,300. He sold 471 old ewes for \$9.50 each, and 70 ewe lambs at \$12 apiece. He still has 3,000 head of sheep, and continues buy-

ing and selling. He is also raising more than a thousand head of turkeys each season.

In 1916 Mr. Girard sold his ranch of eight hundred eighty acres and purchased five hundred fifty acres seven miles north of Chico, besides which he also leases land from the land company of Willows; and here he raises grain and stock. His success has been won in Glenn County; and during his residence here he has always shown his public spirit by his support of all movements for the betterment of the county. He is serving as road overseer of Road District No. 4, under Supervisor Leon Speier.

Mr. Girard was united in marriage with Miss Valedo Fortier, a native daughter, and a representative of an old French family in Glenn County. Of this union six children have been born: Roma, Alberta, Ellery, Alvin, Adrian and the baby. Mr. Girard has met with very satisfactory results since he began farming for himself; and he has made many friends throughout the county, who admire him for his many manly traits of character. He and his good wife are welcome guests in the homes of their many friends.

ROBERT EVERMONT PHELPS

The enterprising owner of Lakeside Ranch, Robert Evermont Phelps—or Bob Phelps, as he is familiarly called by his many friends—was born on October 1, 1853, near Lone Jack, Jackson County, Mo., where his father, Jacob M., was also born. The grandfather, Edward Phelps, was born in France, and migrated to the United States, settling in Jackson County, Mo. Jacob M. Phelps was a farmer in Jackson County, Mo. During the Civil War, he served in the Confederate army, being twice wounded. He married Miss Hannah Daley, a daughter of David Daley, a native of North Carolina, who was a pioneer of Jackson County, Mo., where he became a large landowner and a man of affairs. Jacob M. Phelps brought his family to Colusa County, Cal., in 1871, and farmed for a while at Maxwell, after which he purchased a ranch of one hundred sixty acres in Indian Valley, now covered by the government dam. Selling his ranch, he located near Stonyford, where he died in 1900. His wife survived him, dying on June 20, 1917. Six of their eight children grew up, of whom Bob is the fourth in order of birth. His childhood was spent in Missouri, where he attended the public schools, which at that time gave very limited advantages, owing to the Civil War and its hardships, which left that section in straitened circumstances. Coming to California in 1871 with his parents, he was

employed on grain ranches, and later attended the public schools for several years, after which he studied at Pierce Christian College, at College City, where he pursued the scientific course for two years. Thereafter he assisted his father in farming at Maxwell. In the fall of 1881, he came to Indian Valley and purchased a ranch, a part of which is now under the water of the government dam. In 1885, he sold this ranch and purchased his present place, on which he moved and began the improvements that have made it one of the fine ranches of the valley. Lakeside Ranch comprises four hundred eighty acres lying four and one half miles north of Lodoga, and bordering on the east side of the East Park Reservoir dam. It is well named, as it commands a beautiful view of the lake. The location and climate are well adapted to fruit-raising and viticulture; and he has an orchard of apples, peaches, prunes, pears, and almonds, as well as a vineyard—all doing splendidly. His experience with almonds has been highly satisfactory, his orchard yielding a crop every year. Having an abundance of water from the lake and from numerous springs, it is also an excellent stock ranch; and aside from fruit and grain, he is raising cattle, hogs and turkeys.

The first marriage of Mr. Phelps took place at Maxwell, on September 22, 1882, when he was united with Sarah C. Allen. She was born at Upper Lake, and died near Stonyford, leaving six children: W. C., who is employed at Cooks Springs; Minnie, Mrs. Stafford, of Colusa; Archie Lee, who resides in Butte County; John Franklin, of Willows; Jesse A., of Maxwell; and Sarah E., Mrs. Schearin, of Sites. Mr. Phelps' second marriage occurred at Sacramento, on December 29, 1913, at which time Mrs. Mary E. (Cox) Morrissey became his wife. She was born at Hepsadam, Sierra County, the daughter of John and Virginia (Perry) Cox, who were born in Missouri and Ohio respectively. In 1852, when a very young man, the father crossed the plains to California. After mining a few years, he returned to Missouri to claim the girl he had left behind, and brought his bride via Panama to California, after which he continued mining in Sierra and Butte Counties. In the latter county he passed away. His widow now makes her home in Oroville. Of their three children, Mrs. Phelps is the second in order of birth. She was a graduate of the county schools, and engaged in educational work in Butte, Yuba, Solano, Kern and Colusa Counties. Through her first marriage, to James Pearce, who died in Butte County, she was left with two children, who were babies at the time of their father's death, after which she took up teaching, and was thus enabled to rear and educate them. They are Cecil, who attends Stanford

University; and Myrtle, Mrs. Sachs, of Woodland. By her marriage to James Morrissey, she has one child, Robert Emmett. It was while teaching in Mt. Hope district, Colusa County, where she taught for two years, that she met and married Bob Phelps, a union that has proved very happy. Mr. Phelps was formerly a member of the Sons of Temperance, and afterwards became a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, serving as Chief Templar. He was also Master of the Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are members of the Baptist Church; and he is superintendent of the Sunday school at Lodoga. Mrs. Phelps is a member of the Rebekahs, and was formerly secretary of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Both are Democrats in political principle, and are strong supporters of the temperance cause. From a lad Mr. Phelps has played the violin, an accomplishment he still enjoys. At times they have musicals at their home, at which he favors the people of the community with his playing. He has served as trustee of Mt. Hope school district for about twenty years, most of the time as clerk of the board. Mrs. Phelps is a cultured and refined woman, and is proving a true helpmate to her husband.

JOCHIM BRÜGGMANN

Jochim Brüggmann was born in Hamburg, Germany, June 18, 1857, the son of John and Geschen (Wilms) Brüggmann, farmers near Hamburg. The mother died in 1860; and the father, later in life, came to Colusa County, where he spent his last days. Jochim was the second of the three children born of this union, and is the only one in the United States. The other two were named Peter and John. The father's second marriage united him with Annie Wilkens, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living.

Jochim Brüggmann received a good education in the public schools, and was brought up to the life of a farmer. In 1877 he joined Company Eleven, Eighty-sixth Fusileer Regiment, in which he served for three years, until the expiration of his time, being mustered out on September 27, 1880. On October 11, of the same year, he married Cecelia Weber, the daughter of John and Sophie (Cords) Weber. The father was a cabinet maker, and died at his home near Hamburg. The mother now makes her home with Mrs. Brüggmann, who is the eldest of her four living children.

In May, 1881, Mr. Brüggmann migrated to California, locating in Colusa County, where he was employed at ranching on Grand

Island until he had saved enough to buy a big team. Thereafter he worked with the team, and later leased a part of the Moulton ranch, where he raised corn for a period of five years. He then engaged in grain-growing on a farm near Arbuckle until 1897, when he located in Indian Valley. Soon afterwards he purchased a ranch on Little Stony Creek, becoming owner of four hundred eighty acres in East Park, well improved for raising alfalfa and stock. It is now about the deepest part of the government reservoir, the dam lying just north of his land. In 1908, Mr. Brüggmann sold the ranch to the government. The site where his land stood is now about ninety feet under water. Some years before this he had leased the present place of twelve hundred acres in Indian Valley, where he engaged in raising grain, cattle, horses mules, and hogs, and also White Leghorn poultry. They are also owners of real estate in Oakland and Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Brüggmann had seven children, of whom six are living: Gustav, a farmer near Williams; William, of Sunnyvale; Anna, Mrs. Green, of Maxwell; Wilhelmina, who died at the age of twenty years and eleven months; Henry, living in Napa; Edward, who is assisting his father in his ranching operations; and Olga, now Mrs. Sidell, of Willows. Mr. Brüggmann is a member of the Knights of Pythias in Colusa. He is a Lutheran, in which church he was raised. For fourteen years he has been a trustee of the Ashton school district, and is clerk of the board.

JOSEPH NORDYKE

A native son of Bear Valley, Colusa County, "Doe" Nordyke—as he is familiarly called by his friends—was born on March 26, 1875. His father, John Nordyke, was born in Illinois, and as a young man, in the fifties, came to California across the plains with ox teams. After prospecting and mining for a while, he began farming in the Sacramento Valley, in Colusa County. Later he became one of the first settlers in Bear Valley, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death. His wife, Mary Nolan, was born in Missouri, and also crossed the plains in pioneer days, coming with her parents. She now makes her home with her son, Joseph Nordyke, and is eighty-four years of age. Of her seven children, five are living, as follows: B. J., in Idaho; W. S., who resides with Mr. Nordyke; John, in Sites; Gordon, in Glenn Valley; and Joseph, of this review.

Joseph Nordyke was brought up in Bear Valley, and was educated in the Leesville schools, after which he followed ranch

work, soon engaging in farming for himself on different places in the valley. In the fall of 1907, he leased his present place, the Epperson ranch of sixteen hundred acres, in Bear Valley, devoting it to raising grain and cattle. He operates the ranch with two big teams, and gathers the grain with a large combined harvester.

Joseph Nordyke was married in Colusa to Miss Sarah Davis, who was born in Indian Valley, Colusa County, the daughter of Edward Davis, a pioneer farmer of the County and of Indian Valley. Of this marriage one child has been born, Dayton—a very bright and interesting lad, and the pride of his parents.

MATHEW J. KEEGAN

An enterprising and progressive man who has accumulated a competency in a few years is Mathew James Keegan, who was born at Moores Flat, Nevada County, January 11, 1872, the son of Robert and Ann (McAdams) Keegan, natives of Ireland. His father was a pioneer prospector and miner in California. In May, 1880, he came to Bear Valley and purchased a ranch, intending to move his family hither later, but took pneumonia and died in September of that year. The mother brought her family to the Bear Valley ranch in November, 1880. She rented the place for seven years, after which, with her son, she ran it until her death in 1900. Of her ten children, seven grew up, six of whom are living. Mathew J. is the eighth, in order of birth.

From the age of eight years, Mathew J. Keegan was brought up on the farm in Bear Valley, receiving a good education in the Leesville public school. At fifteen years of age he took charge of the farm, and thereafter ran it for his mother until her death. He was the administrator of the estate, and bought out the other heirs, in time paying off on the five hundred twenty-seven acres of the home farm. It is a valuable property, lying mostly in the valley and containing rich lands. He has made substantial improvements on the place, and in 1910 built a comfortable residence. He also purchased over seven hundred acres adjoining, so that he now owns twelve hundred fifty-seven acres in all, lying in a body. Seven hundred fifty acres is under plow; and of this, three hundred acres or more is each year devoted to the raising of grain. Besides his own land he leases mountain range, on which he is engaged in raising cattle.

In Marysville, Cal., on September 29, 1909, Mathew J. Keegan was united in marriage with Rosemarie Lang, a native

of Colusa County. Her father is William H. Lang, who was born in York State. When twenty-one years of age, he came to California, and is now engaged in farming in Sutter County. His wife was Rosie Burns, a native of Colusa County, and the daughter of Peter Burns, one of the California pioneers. Mrs. Keegan received her education in the public schools and in Mrs. Wilkins' private normal school in Marysville, where she was graduated. After graduation she engaged in educational work in Colusa and Sutter Counties until her marriage to Mr. Keegan. To Mr. and Mrs. Keegan four children have been born: Rosemarie, Mathew James, Jr., Wanda Ann, and Aloise Alexa. Mr. Keegan has served as trustee of Leesville school district. Fraternally, he is an Elk, being a member of Marysville Lodge, B. P. O. E. The family are members of the Catholic Church, in Maxwell parish. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the grand jury three terms.

WILLIAM WALLACE GIBSON

One of the oldest settlers in the Sulphur Creek region, and one who is very conversant with the quicksilver mines and the curative properties of the mineral waters of the district, is William Wallace Gibson, who is a native son born in St. Louis, Sierra County. His father, John Gibson, was born in London, England, and was one of the "Argonauts," coming to San Francisco around Cape Horn in 1849. He followed mining in Sierra County, and later ran a hotel. In 1878 he came to Forbestown, Butte County, and thereafter engaged in ranching until his death. Some years after his arrival in California, John Gibson made a visit to his old home in England. There he married Elizabeth Eldridge, who was born in London, England, and then brought his bride to his California home. She survives him, and is still making her home in Forbestown. Five children were born to this worthy pioneer couple, of whom Mr. Gibson is the third in order of birth.

After completing the public schools of Forbestown, William Wallace Gibson worked in the mines and sawmills, and on various stock ranches. In 1892 he came to Colusa County, where his brother, A. A. Gibson, was operating a quicksilver mine at Abbot, and later opened a mine on Sulphur Creek. He worked for his brother, off and on, for eleven years, at the mine, and at teaming and ranching. He ran cattle on shares on the ranch for eighteen or twenty years. During this time, he purchased land, which he added to, from time to time, until he now owns

twenty-three hundred acres on Sulphur Creek. This property is devoted to the raising of hay and stock. He specializes in graded Hereford cattle, using the well-known diamond brand. Aside from his cattle interests, Mr. Gibson has been foreman at the Wilbur Hot Sulphur Springs, looking after the improvement of the property, and also gives attention to the quicksilver mines.

The marriage of William Wallace Gibson occurred in Williams, where he was united with Miss Bessie Smith, who was born at Lower Lake, Lake County. Mr. Gibson is interested in the cause of education, and is serving as trustee of Quicksilver district.

HENRY DOMONOSKE

A ranchman highly esteemed by his fellow agriculturists, and one who is extremely loyal to Glenn County, is Henry Domonoske. He was born in Monroe County, Wis., December 28, 1855, and came to California when he was nineteen years old. On April 14, 1875, he first saw the beckoning ranch lands of the San Joaquin Valley; and he soon decided to locate near Stockton, where he worked on a ranch one year. He then went to Visalia, and for eight months added to his practical experience by working on ranches for others.

Being full of ambition, Mr. Domonoske wished to equip himself better for competition with the world. Going to Sacramento, he found employment in the wholesale grocery house of Lindley & Co. In the evenings he took a business course in Atkinson's Business College, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1878. In May of that year he came to Colusa County and found work with Williams & Co. Next he became foreman for Terrill & Williams, in whose service he remained as an overseer for four years.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Domonoske was able to make a start for himself. He leased the French ranch, west of Germantown, bought an outfit, and for thirty-three years farmed the place to grain, with few exceptions receiving abundant harvests. He also rented at different times both the Boggs and the Murdock ranch, and in addition farmed three hundred twenty acres of his own east of Germantown, which he had bought about the middle of the eighties. For some years he owned and farmed what is known as the Eucalyptus Farm, of twelve hundred eighty acres, south of Germantown. Some seasons Mr. Domonoske has leased as high as five thousand acres; and he has had twenty-five hundred acres in grain, necessitating the use of ten eight-mule teams to plant and harvest his crops. He has also farmed two sections of the Dudley



A. Donovick



Elena J. Donovick

place, eight miles southwest of Willows, beginning there in 1890. In 1911 he bought the Sutton place of six hundred forty acres, and in 1915 moved from the French place to his present home. He also rents land outside, and is now farming some two thousand five hundred acres, including eight hundred acres on the Hart place, near Princeton, and eleven hundred acres on the Rasor place, near Butte City. On all these properties he raises grain, hogs and sheep. His specialty is wheat and barley, for which he uses six eight-mule teams, besides a seventy-five horse power cat-erpillar engine.

On Christmas day, 1882, Mr. Domonoske was married in Oakland to Miss Clara Jane Price, a native of Provo, Utah, who came with her parents, James B. and Sarah (Sykes) Price, to Dixon, Solano County, and from there removed to Oakland. Her death, in 1894, was mourned by a large circle of friends. She left three children. Arthur Bouguer is a graduate of the University of California, class of 1907, with the degrees of B. S. and M. S. He taught in the mechanical engineering department of the university for five years, and then taught for two and one half years in the University of Illinois at Urbana. He then spent several years with different manufacturing companies as engineer and draughtsman, but is now assisting his father with his large farming operations. He was married to Gladys Boydston, a native daughter, born at Dayton, Butte County, a graduate of the California School of Arts and Crafts. They have one child, Henry Arthur. Hazel Pearl and Clara are the other children of Mr. and Mrs. Domonoske. Both are graduates of the University of California, and are successful teachers. Mr. Domonoske is a Republican in national politics; and the family are members of the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

JOHN STICKNEY THOMPSON

A resident of Colusa County for over sixty years, John Stickney Thompson was born at Dallas City, Henderson County, Ill., on May 21, 1851. His father, John I. Thompson, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he met and married Ruth Jane Graham, a native of Massachusetts, who was engaged in teaching school in Cincinnati. Soon after their marriage, they moved to Henderson County, Ill., where they purchased and improved a farm. Dallas City was afterwards laid out on a part of this farm. John I. Thompson was a very successful man, and was in independent circumstances at the time of his death, in 1851. At that time John Stickney Thompson, the youngest of the three children in the family, was a baby;

and he is the only one of the three now living. His mother's brothers—James, Benjamin, Hiram, John and Edward Graham—had crossed the plains to California in 1849. A sister, Mrs. Jos. Tully, also accompanied them. They settled in Colusa County, and there became prominent ranchers and office-holders. They were also engaged in mining in the early days, and at one time were owners of the Eureka mine. Edward Graham had returned to Illinois, where he married Asenith Stanton; and in 1856 Mrs. Thompson, with her three children, accompanied him and his bride across the plains. They came by ox-team train, Mrs. Thompson having six teams of two yokes each. The train consisted of one hundred wagons, and had two captains, E. R. Graham and Leonard Crane. They arrived safely in Colusa County, on October 4, 1856. The mother bought a large ranch on Grand Island, but subsequently lost it by the Whitcomb and Hagar grant's claiming title to it. With it she lost all of her investment. She then settled west of the grant, locating one hundred sixty acres of land, and farmed there until 1870, when she sold and located at Venado (meaning "antelope"), a place in the southern part of Antelope Valley. There, with her children, she purchased a ranch, on which she continued to live until her death in 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years and eight months. She was a well-educated, refined and cultured woman, and left, besides her relatives, many warm friends to mourn her loss. Her three children were James, a farmer, and a deputy sheriff and constable, who died in Colusa County; William, a farmer, who also died here; and John Stickney.

John Stickney Thompson was five years of age when he crossed the plains with his mother and uncle. He received his education in the public schools of Grimes. The two industries in California at that time were mining and stock-raising; and John S. Thompson was raised in the latter business. As a lad he rode the range and learned to care for cattle. When he was nineteen years of age, the family moved to the ranch at Venado. After his mother's death, he administered the estate. They sold off some of the land, retaining six hundred thirty-seven acres. John S. Thompson purchased the interest of his brothers in this ranch, and here he has since resided. His cattle brand is the well-known J. T. He still has the same strain of Tecumseh cattle they brought across the plains from Henderson County, Ill. He also has in his possession the copper kettle they used in cooking while crossing the plains. This kettle has a remarkable history. It was purchased in Scotland by his great-great-grandmother Graham, and was brought by his great-grandmother Graham to Massachusetts. It is an heirloom he prizes very highly.

Mr. Thompson was married at Venado, in 1874, to Miss Alma Lillie, who was born in New York State and crossed the plains with her father and sisters to Butte County, Cal. Later they moved to the vicinity of Venado. She died in 1910, at fifty-two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had six children. Edwin, a deputy sheriff of Colusa County under Claude Stanton, a man of unusual quickness and an unerring shot, is assisting his father in his stock-raising; Lillie J., Mrs. Charles Moss, resides in Colusa; John Graham, a farmer near Venado, is ex-game warden of Colusa County; Mary Alice, Mrs. Thomas Coleman, presides over Mr. Thompson's household; Warren Hiram is constable at Taylor, Plumas County; and George Washington resides in Colusa. Mr. Thompson has been solicited to become a candidate for supervisor, but has always declined. He has, however, consented to serve as school trustee, being interested in educational work. For twenty-one years he was trustee of Venado district, and for eight years trustee of the Williams high school district. Mr. Thompson is an enterprising and highly respected citizen, and is now the oldest living resident in these parts. Politically, he has always been a Democrat.

CHARLES EMMETT KING

A progressive and successful stockman and farmer in western Colusa County is Charles E. King of Venado, a native son of the county, born near College City, September 25, 1860. His father, Thomas Carrol King, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., and was raised a farmer's boy. Fitting himself for a teacher, he followed that profession in Missouri. He crossed the plains to California in the fifties, making the journey overland with ox teams, and spending six months on the way. He taught school on the Sacramento River in Colusa County for a couple of years. After coming to this county, he married Miss Martha Shearer, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of William Shearer, who brought his family from Missouri across the plains to California the same year Mr. King came. Indeed, the young people met in the same train. Mr. King located on a farm on Sycamore Slough; and after his marriage, he gave his attention to grain and stock-raising. Meeting with success, he purchased more land, acquiring a ranch of almost a thousand acres; and there he resided until the time of his death, a few years since. For twenty years he served as justice of the peace. An ardent supporter of good

schools, he served as a trustee for many years. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and fraternally was a Mason. His wife survived him, and passed away in May, 1915. The old home farm was divided up between the seven children, and is still owned by them. Of the family, Charles Emmett is the eldest. The others are W. J., of Colusa; Mary, Mrs. Moore, also of Colusa; Susie, Mrs. Cobb, of Oroville; John S., of Colusa; Alva, the present district attorney of Colusa County; and Annie, Mrs. Dobroskey, of Redding.

Charles Emmett King received a good education in the public schools; and as a youth he learned farming and stock-raising. After reaching his majority, he engaged in farming in partnership with his father on the home place, also leasing land adjoining and in the tules. They operated at one time over ten thousand acres of land, using nine eight-mule teams to put in the crop, and two combined harvesters to gather the grain. One year the yield was thirty-six thousand sacks of grain; but the price was so low that there was very little profit in the crop. They were also raising stock, however, which netted them a substantial income.

Wishing to engage in the stock business on his own account, Mr. King left the farm on Sycamore Slough and in the fall of 1903 purchased his present ranch of eighteen hundred acres, lying in the south end of Antelope Valley, near Venado, and known as the old Michael place. It is one of the old places in the district. The old barn, built sixty-six years ago out of hewn timber grown in the vicinity, still stands, and is kept in repair. He has added to the original acreage, and now has about four thousand acres. The ranch is watered by Freshwater Creek, as well as by numerous springs, which makes it a most excellent cattle ranch. About eight hundred acres is plow land; and he has two hundred fifty acres in alfalfa, which he raises successfully without irrigation, cutting two crops, and gathering one crop of seed. He is thoroughly experienced in cattle-growing, and is making a marked success.

In Sacramento, on January 26, 1910, Charles Emmett King was united in marriage with Frances E. Benton. She was born in McDonald County, Mo., the daughter of J. S. F. and Nancy E. (Pool) Benton, and came to California in 1907. She is of the same family as Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. Of this union three children have been born: Kathryn Ruby, Charles Benton, and Thomas Carrol. Mr. King served as a school trustee of Webster district, now Pine district; and Mrs. King was trustee of Jefferson school district for one term. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church of Maxwell. Mr. King is well and favorably



O. L. Bickford

known in Colusa County; and he and his estimable wife are held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends. Politically, he has always favored Democratic principles.

OCTAVIUS FREELAND BICKFORD

A sturdy pioneer, whose life and character will long be remembered and appreciated, is Octavius Freeland Bickford, who was born on April 22, 1848, in Penobscot County, Maine. The father, Jabez Bradbury Bickford, was born in Biddeford, Maine, of an old family. Some of the ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, and are traced back to the Mayflower. Jabez Bickford was a lumber contractor. He married Anna Dolliff, also of Revolutionary stock. Both parents died in Maine. James R. S. Bickford, a brother of Octavius, came to California in 1861, and died in San Mateo County in 1910.

Octavius F. Bickford attended the country schools of his time and neighborhood; and after completing his schooling he worked in the great forests of Maine—a schoolroom from which have come some of the best-known of successful Americans. On coming to California, in 1877, Mr. Bickford located at Elk Creek; and in keeping with his early training, he went into the mountains and forests, and again engaged in getting out and handling timber. After three years, he took up a place in Oriental Valley, consisting of one hundred sixty acres; and there he began carefully and systematically to improve the property, building up for himself the home place on which he still resides. At Stonyford, also, he rented a stock ranch for fourteen years; but in 1910 he gave up the stock and discontinued the venture.

Mr. Bickford bought out the general merchandise store at Elk Creek, and for two years conducted a good business there; but he was burned out in 1912, with a loss of seventeen thousand dollars' worth of stock. He then came to the old Miller place and opened a livery stable and a blacksmith business, at the same time looking after the home place of one hundred sixty acres. He brought the first threshing machine to Elk Creek, and long operated it there. For six years, also, he conducted a harness shop, which he gave up to engage in stock-raising. A prominent Democrat, he is at the same time popular with all parties. He was constable for eight years at Elk Creek. Always active in Christian work, Mr. Bickford's personal example and influence have made for the moral uplift of the community.

In 1874 Mr. Bickford was married, in Brown County, Wis., to Miss Emma Frances Smith, also a native of the state of Maine; and by her he had eleven children. Five of these are deceased: Eva, Ervine, James, Elsie, and Amelia. The living are: Myrtle, Mrs. Skidmore, who resides in Sacramento County; Delia, Mrs. Walkup, of Stonyford; Alonzo, a merchant of the same place; Luella, Mrs. Killebrew, of Fall River; Cora, Mrs. Heard, of Butte City; and Floyd, a member of the firm of Mulford & Bickford, at Elk Creek.

WILLIAM BARHAM

A prominent native son of California, who first saw the light of day in Chico, Butte County, on May 20, 1874, William Barham has made his influence felt for the good of the community where he lives. William Barham is the son of Marcus L. and Angeline (Finnicum) Barham. Marcus L. Barham was one of the well-known men of Glenn County, and acted as foreman of the Glenn ranch for years. He was born in Kentucky, May 7, 1847, the son of Lewis Barham, a Kentuckian who migrated to Missouri at an early day and located in Dade County, where he farmed till his death. He was survived by his wife, who afterwards married William Dunn, and with her family came to California in 1857, locating in Butte County, where Mr. Dunn engaged in the hotel business at Honcut, and where Mrs. Dunn passed her last days. By her first marriage she had six children. Marcus L. Barham, the youngest of the family, remained at home until 1864. He then went to Nevada City, and from there to Virginia City, and was engaged in teaming and as a cowboy for twelve years. In 1876 he came back to California and engaged in teaming in Chico. Four years later he went to Glenn County and became foreman of the Tehama County ranch, holding the position five years. He then accepted a position on the Slager ranch, at that time a part of the Glenn estate, and remained for ten years. In 1901 he purchased a farm ten miles east of Willows, and was there engaged in raising hogs and cattle until his death.

When the canal company came through this section, they bought the old school lot; and Marcus Barham then supplied the lot for the new location of the school, and served as trustee for several years. He was a Mason, a member of Laurel Lodge, which conducted his funeral. He was a man who was always ready to do a good act for those less fortunate than himself. In national politics he was a Democrat; while in local matters he cast his vote for the best man, regardless of party affiliation.

Marcus L. Barham was married on October 8, 1871, in Chico, to Angeline Finnicum, born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 7, 1851, a daughter of James Finnicum, also a native of Carroll County, who came to California in 1857, sailing from New York on the Star of the West for the Isthmus, and from Panama on the Golden Gate for San Francisco, and was for some years engaged in the sawmill business in Placer County. Mr. Finnicum later was engaged in running stage lines to various places, and finally settled down in Chico. Mr. and Mrs. Barham had six children, of whom William was the second oldest.

William Barham attended the public schools in Tehama and Glenn Counties, and lived at home until he was twenty-two, when he went to San Francisco and was in the service of the Southern Pacific Railway for eight years. He then returned to the home place. His mother passed away on May 5, 1907, and his father on February 1, 1911. He has since run the place, raising grain and hogs with good success.

PATRICK S. QUIGLEY

Not every community has been so fortunate as Hamilton City in the appointment of its public officers, among whom is numbered Patrick S. Quigley, the genial and efficient postmaster, justice of the peace and notary public. Born in Beaver County, Pa., August 8, 1865, of Irish parents, he was reared and educated in the Keystone State, and there remained until his eighteenth year. Then he went westward to Indiana, and for a time clerked in a store; after which he pushed on to Duluth, Minn., where for thirteen years he was a telegraph operator for the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad. In 1887 he became a member of the Railroad Telegraphers' Association.

In 1901, Mr. Quigley came to the Pacific Coast and settled in Orland, where for three years he was in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. He then clerked for the same period of time with the Orland Mercantile Co. On May 1, 1906, he removed to Hamilton City, where for four and a half years he was time-keeper and paymaster at the Hamilton City Sugar Factory.

At present, Mr. Quigley is representing a number of reliable fire insurance companies, and at the same time is acting as a notary public. He also represents the International Tailoring Co., and takes orders for the making of clothes according to measure, forwarding orders and measurements to the manufacturers. Since 1910 he has served as justice of the peace; and on July 21, 1912, he was appointed postmaster of Hamilton City, after the usual

tests under the Civil Service Act. In both of these offices he has displayed a conscientious regard for the public weal. Since coming to Hamilton City he has erected three houses, which he owns, together with the building in which the post office is located. He is a public-spirited citizen, standing at all times for the progress of his town and county.

Patrick S. Quigley was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Tait, a native of Eastport, Maine. Mrs. Quigley is a lady of estimable personal and social qualities, and has proved an invaluable aid to her husband in his public career. Mr. Quigley is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose of Chico, and also of the Elks of that city.

HENRY E. REED

While California is second to no state in the Union in the unbounded hospitality with which she has welcomed the settler from beyond her borders, it is always a matter of natural satisfaction when one of her own sons attains to a high position and to substantial success. Prominent among such Californians, and especially well-known and popular in the Ord district, is Henry E. Reed, who was born near old Sonoma, in Sonoma County, July 8, 1864, a son of Thomas Reed, a native of Sullivan County, Mo., who came to California with his father, Samuel Reed, in 1852, accompanied by his mother and the other members of the family: John, Joseph, William, Ebenezer, and Elizabeth. The wife of Samuel Reed was a Miss Leach, in maidenhood. She died in Solano County. John Reed was a resident of Shasta County, and died aged eighty; Joseph lives in Lake County; William resides in San Francisco, an employe in the United States post office; Ebenezer is a resident of Orland; and Elizabeth is Mrs. Buhrmeister, of Santa Rosa. After his first wife died, Samuel Reed married Rachel M. Neff, in Solano County. He died near Orland. Henry Reed's mother was Miss Almeda Burnight before her marriage, a daughter of Lott and Sarah Ann (Vice) Burnight, both of whom are buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Orland. They came to this state in 1860, and became prominent in various lines of activity in the state.

When Henry Reed was but two years old, his parents moved to Solano County; and here his father died, when his son was in his seventh year. He left three other children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Deering, of Chico; Mrs. Sarah Johnson, of Hamilton City; and George Reed, of Chico. After the death of the father, the mother married Ebenezer Reed, a brother of her first husband; and by

him she had two children. One of these, the son, Martin Reed of Oakland, is still living.

Henry E. Reed was reared by his stepfather from the age of seven. About that time the family removed to what is now Glenn County. Here he was educated in the common schools, and was early initiated in the work on the ranch, doing a boy's full share. When he was old enough to shift for himself, he entered the employ of Martin A. Reager, working as a farm hand for wages. He had saved some money, and so began for himself, buying land in the Plaza district, which he farmed with fair results, raising grain and stock. While living here, Mr. Reed served as a member of the board of trustees of the Plaza school for six years, acting as clerk of the board for one term.

In August, 1908, Mr. Reed settled on his present ranch of one hundred thirty-five acres of fine river-bottom land at Ord. Here he improved a good ranch property, on which he raises grain, hogs and sheep. In 1912 he erected a fine two-story suburban home, modern in every detail, where he and his family are living. Here, as in his former place of residence, Mr. Reed has championed the cause of education, and is serving as clerk on the board of trustees of the Ord school. He is ready at all times to give his endorsement to every good cause promoted in his county, where he is recognized as one of the successful and public-spirited citizens. He holds membership in Ord Camp, No. 10,300, M. W. A., and in Stony Creek Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F. He has passed through the chairs of the lodge twice, and in 1900 represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge in San Francisco.

In 1902, Henry E. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Delia Reager, daughter of Martin A. Reager; and five children have blessed their home: Cordelia, Phyllis, Martina, and Madge and Thomas, twins. Mr. Reed is a self-made man in every sense of the word. His success is of his own making; and the position he holds in the esteem of his fellow-citizens is in recognition of his personal worth. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church at Ord.

OBADIAH GOBEL

An honored pioneer resident of California for more than fifty-three years, Obadiah Gobel was born in Davidson County, N. C., on September 16, 1841. His father, John Gobel, was also a native of North Carolina, of an old and prominent family of Carolinians of Revolutionary stock. He was a planter in his native state until 1846, when he removed to Detroit, Pike County, Ill., where he was a farmer until his demise at the age of sixty-

nine years. Mr. Gobel's mother, Sarah Wyatt, was a native of South Carolina, and died in Illinois. Of the six children born to this worthy couple, Obadiah Gobel is the third in order of birth. He was reared in Illinois, and received his education in the old log schoolhouse with the slab benches. However, he received good instruction; and his early training, and subsequent study and reading, supplemented by experience and observation, combine to make him an unusually well-informed man.

On April 3, 1864, Mr. Gobel started across the plains for the land of gold and sunshine, making the journey in an ox-team train, of which Eb Norton was the captain. One night on the Platte River, between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney, the Indians drove off all their cattle. The next morning they started after them, being well armed and prepared to resist the Indians. However, they soon ran across the stock, which the Indians had left when they found they were pursued by a considerable force. Mr. Gobel arrived in Volcano, Amador County, on August 19, 1864. The journey had exhausted his funds, and he had only four dollars and forty cents left. For three months he chopped wood, and afterwards worked for a time in the mines. He then came to San Joaquin County and leased a farm, which he operated for two years. Coming to Woodland in 1869, he put in a crop; but this was a failure, and he lost all he had made. In the fall he worked at teaming in Sacramento, and hauled dirt to fill in the capitol grounds, on which he dumped the first load of dirt.

In February, 1870, Mr. Gobel came to Colusa County, locating six miles southwest of Williams. All he had to start with was his team. After farming on this place for a year, he leased a farm near Colusa for three years, and succeeded in getting a start; but at the end of the third year the levee broke, and he again lost all he had saved. He then moved to the present site of Corning, and farmed until 1881, when he returned to Colusa County and leased the Henry Eakle ranch of eight hundred acres in Glenn Valley school district. There he was engaged in grain-growing and stock-raising for a period of twenty-two years. For eight years of this time, Mr. Eakle was not on the place. During this time he purchased his present place of three hundred twenty acres in Glenn Valley, and began making improvements, farming the place in connection with the Eakle ranch. He now devotes his time to his own place, raising hay, cattle and sheep.

Mr. Gobel was united in marriage in Vallejo with Miss Hannah Clark, a native of Broadhead, Green County, Wis. To this worthy couple were born nine children: Charles, deceased; James, of Maxwell; John, residing in the State of Washington; Sadie, Mrs. Bashore, of Williams; Frank, of Stonyford; Mabel,

Mrs. Martin, of Maxwell; Gladys, Mrs. Gassoway, also of Maxwell; Clark, assisting his father; and Mary, the wife of Max Vann, of Williams. A firm believer in good educational advantages for the children, Mr. Gobel is an ardent supporter of good schools, and has served as trustee of Glenn Valley school district for seventeen years. He is kind-hearted and liberal, and has always been willing to help worthy enterprises that have had for their aim the betterment of the conditions of the people. Politically, he has always been a Democrat.

ELMER J. HUTTMANN

A native son of California, Elmer J. Huttman was born near Paicines, San Benito County, October 24, 1892, the son of Theodore Julius and Dora A. (Carmack) Huttman, born in Germany and Paicines, Cal., respectively. The mother was a sister of George Carmack, the first discoverer of the Klondyke, while on the first government survey in Alaska; he now resides in Seattle. The father came to San Francisco when nineteen years of age, and became a farmer in San Benito County. On the discovery of gold in the Klondyke, in 1898, he made the trip over Chilcote Pass into the frozen North. He was foreman for George Carmack, and also had a claim of his own. He was reasonably successful in his mining ventures; and on his return to California he invested in San Francisco realty. He died at St. Helena in 1907. After his death, his widow continued to look after the real estate, with the aid of her sons, and in the spring of 1915 traded for the old Bank place, near Lodoga. Her family consisted of seven children, six of whom are living: Margaret C., Mrs. Elliott, of Oakland; H. A. and Elmer J., who are farming in partnership; Mabel A., Mrs. Wilson, of Tres Pinos; Hazel, Mrs. Evans, of Lodoga; and William, also of Lodoga.

Elmer J. Huttman was reared on the farm in San Benito County, and received a good education in the public schools. When he was nineteen years of age, the family moved to San Francisco, where he assisted his mother in the care of her property. In looking up lands, he found that the old Bank ranch at Lodoga was for sale, and made the trip to the place to investigate the property. Being impressed with its value, he induced his mother to make the exchange for their city property. They located on the ranch in the spring of 1915, and operated it together until the fall of 1916, when he leased it with his brother, H. A. Huttman. The ranch comprises nine hundred fifty-six acres,

located on Indian Creek. Six hundred acres is under the plow. The place is well watered, and is a most excellent stock ranch. Besides growing grain, they raise a considerable amount of hay. The crops are put in with a Titan engine, of ten-horse pull, and with an eight-mule team. They are making a specialty of raising Berkshire hogs, of which they have some splendid specimens. Through close application, and the adoption of modern methods, the Huttman brothers are making a marked success.

In Indian Valley, occurred the marriage of Elmer J. Huttman with Lillian Rees, who was born in Colusa, the daughter of Dr. J. S. Rees, who is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. Huttman is a very enterprising and progressive young man, and lends his support to the movements that have for their aim the building up of the county and the welfare of its citizens.

WILLIAM NELSON McVAY

A native son of Colusa County, William Nelson McVay was born on the place he now owns, on July 3, 1875, a son of the late Joseph McVay, who is mentioned more fully in the sketch of his son, Irwin N. McVay, in this work.

William McVay was the second of three children in his parents' family, and was brought up on the home farm, receiving his education in the public schools, Sackett's private school in Oakland, and Depeu and Adellock's Business College, Oakland. After the completion of his studies, he returned home and farmed the home ranch for eight years. He was interested with his father in cattle-growing in Modoc County until 1901; after which, with his brother I. N. McVay, he farmed a part of the Moulton place for one year, and then purchased a half interest in the H. C. Nelson ranch of five hundred fifty-five acres, with his mother. This ranch was near the old home, and he moved on it and farmed it for four years. In October, 1906, having divided the farm with his mother, he sold his portion and located in San Francisco, where he became engaged in general contracting in the bay cities until 1912, when he sold his outfit and returned to Colusa County, where he had become owner of four hundred fifty acres of the Joseph McVay ranch, located on the east side of the Sacramento River, five miles southeast of Princeton. It is a splendid ranch, with rich and productive soil. Here Mr. McVay is engaged in general farming.

In Elk Creek, Mr. McVay was united in marriage with Miss Grace M. Rawlins. She was born in Texas, the daughter of Rev.

T. F. Rawlins, who is also represented in this work. Mr. and Mrs. McVay have one child, Virginia. Mr. McVay was made a Mason in Colusa Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M.; and he is also a member of Colusa Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M., and of Colusa Commandery, No. 24, K. T. With his wife, he is a member of Wild Rose Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. McVay is well and favorably known in Colusa County, and is looked upon as an able and enterprising man.

MRS. EDITH MORRIS MCGAHAN

A lady whose first recollections are of California, Mrs. Edith Morris McGahan was born in Jacksonville, Jackson County, Ore., the daughter of Lewis and Almarinda (Bradley) Morris, who were born in Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. They removed from Kentucky to Missouri, and in 1850 crossed the plains with ox and cow teams over the Oregon trail to Oregon, locating in the Rogue River Valley, and later in Jacksonville, where they engaged in stock-raising. In 1860 Mr. Morris brought his family to Yolo County. He bought land, which, however, was claimed by the Hagar grant; and though Mr. Morris fought for his title, he lost his case and had to leave his place. In 1867, he located at Stony Creek, near what is now Stonyford, where he improved a farm. He died in 1886, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Morris helped to build up the schools of his community, serving as trustee of his district. Mrs. McGahan's mother died in 1901, also at seventy-five years of age. This worthy pioneer couple had six children: Thomas Wesley, a farmer near Stonyford; William Adrian, a rancher near Fouts Springs; John Manor, a farmer on the old home place; James Mason, lookout man at Sheet Iron, in the Forest Reserve; Ida Amazonia, Mrs. A. T. Welton, of Stonyford; and Edith, of this review.

As a babe, Mrs. McGahan was brought to California by her parents, and resided in the Stonyford section from seven years of age, and was educated in the public schools of the vicinity. She was first married in Colusa, in 1881, to Joseph M. Walkup, a native of Kentucky. The union proved unhappy, and she separated from him. By this marriage she had four children, whom she raised and educated: Claude Vivian, a painter in Oroville; Arthur Joseph, farming near Stonyford; Roy Lester, forest ranger, with headquarters at Mill Creek Station; and Orrin A., teaming at Portola. She was married a second time in 1904, at Colusa, to George Thomas McGahan, who was born in Sutter County. He was a

blacksmith and wagon-maker, and had a shop in Stonyford for over twenty-two years, where he built up a thriving business. In 1906 Mr. McGahan was elected justice of the peace in Stonyford Township, and served one term. In 1914 he was again elected. He died during his term of office, on January 8, 1917. Mr. McGahan was a Mason, a member of Snow Mountain Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., and was buried with Masonic honors. Politically, he was a Republican. For a time he held the office of postmaster under the government. After her husband's death, Mrs. McGahan was appointed justice of the peace, on February 20, 1917, by the board of supervisors, which office she is filling at the present time. She resides at her home on a forty-acre ranch adjoining Stonyford, looking after her interests there. In her religious views, she believes in the doctrines of the Christian Church. She is a charter member, and was the first Matron, of Eowana Chapter, O. E. S.

JOSEPH VIRGIL SANDERSON

Joseph Virgil Sanderson, the efficient superintendent of the Rodgers ranch at Fruto, for the Central Pacific Land and Lumber Company, was born in Grayson County, Texas, in 1890. When he was six years of age, his parents moved to Clinton, Okla., where he was brought up on the farm and had the advantage of the public schools. When fourteen years of age, however, he started to paddle his own canoe, and began learning the painter's trade at Arapaho, Okla. He worked under his preceptor for three years, and thereafter worked at his trade in Enid and Oklahoma City until November, 1912.

In November, 1912, Mr. Sanderson located in Willows, Glenn County, where he followed his trade for three months and then entered the employ of the Central Pacific Land and Lumber Company, being employed on the Rodgers ranch near Bayliss. Here he ran the Holt Caterpillar sixty-five horse-power engine, and applied himself so closely and successfully to his work that he was selected as superintendent of the Rodgers ranch at Fruto for the same company in February, 1915, a position he has held ever since. This ranch has an area of fifty-five hundred acres, all of which is under his supervision. The ranch is operated with a caterpillar engine and an eight-mule team; and a thousand acres of grain is raised each year. About six hundred head of cattle are fed and fattened for market on the ranch yearly. All of the straw is saved and run through a cutter, and is then mixed with rolled barley. When wet to the right proportion with water and

salted, it is fed to the cattle with most excellent results. The barns and buildings on the ranch are large and commodious, and ample to care for the fodder and stock.

Mr. Sanderson was married in Oklahoma to Miss Beulah Hull, who was born in Iowa. They have had three children: Lotys (deceased at six years of age), Maxine, and Joseph Walter. Mr. Sanderson is proving himself a capable farmer, and is devoting his energy to the best of his ability to making the extensive operations of his employers a success. He is affable and agreeable, and is well liked by everyone.

FREDERICK LAUX

Frederick Laux, a resident of Colusa County for fifty years, was born at Oppenheim, Germany, February 28, 1867, the son of Frederick and Katherina Laux, who migrated to America in 1868, locating in Colusa County that same summer. The father engaged in farming on Colusa Plains for a time, and then bought a ranch on the east side of the Sacramento River, three miles south of Princeton, in Colusa County. After a residence of eight years there, he sold the place and removed to Stonyford, in 1883, where he purchased three hundred twenty acres of land and continued his farming operations. To this property he added by preemption and homestead claims and by purchase, with the aid of his son Frederick, until they had one thousand acres of land. The father died in November, 1912. For years he held the office of school trustee. His widow continues to reside on the old home place. This worthy couple had four children, of whom Frederick is the eldest. Katie, Mrs. Elwin Golden, and Annie, Mrs. Farley, reside in Stonyford; and Edward is associated with Frederick in his farming operations.

Frederick Laux was educated in the public schools of Colusa County. After coming to Stonyford, he assisted his father in improving the place, grubbing and clearing many an acre. When twenty-one years of age he preempted one hundred sixty acres adjoining the ranch, and later homesteaded one hundred sixty acres, six miles south, which he proved up on and still owns. Since his father's death, he has continued to farm in partnership with his brother. They sold off two hundred eighteen acres of the old ranch. By reason of his assisting his father in the purchase and development of the ranch, he was entitled to the ownership of four hundred eighty acres of the place, which, with his other holdings, makes him the owner of eight hundred acres in this vicinity. He

is preparing to raise alfalfa; and with this in view he has arranged for a pumping plant for irrigation. His farming operations include the raising of grain and cattle; and he also runs a small dairy. For many years he was engaged in raising horses and mules, and was the owner of a Percheron stallion and a high-bred Jack. In 1914, however, he sold the horses and mules; and he is now enlarging his herd of cattle. Mr. Laux is by nature a genius around machinery; and during the season, he is engaged in running grain and rice separators. He enjoys hunting, and is well acquainted with the mountain country of Colusa, Glenn, and Lake Counties.

GEORGE RICHARD GILLASPY

Beautifully located at the foot of the Atwood grade and overlooking the Stony Creek country, lies Glazenwood Ranch, the property of George R. Gillaspy, a native son of California, born in Green Valley, Solano County, November 30, 1866. His father, Jerry Gillaspy, was born in Kentucky in 1825, where he married Harriette Reynolds. They removed to Missouri, and there engaged in farming. Jerry Gillaspy served in the Union army in the Civil War. In 1864, with his family, he crossed the plains to California in the train with Dr. Glenn, and located in Green Valley, Solano County, where he purchased a farm. This he operated for sixteen years, after which he moved to what is now Glenn County, and for five years engaged in farming two miles below Elk Creek. From here he removed to near Tehama, where he remained two years, and then again returned to the Elk Creek district. Here he farmed until he retired. His death occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gillaspy, on September 28, 1911, when he was eighty-six years of age. His wife died in 1915, aged eighty-seven. Of their family of fourteen children, ten grew up as follows: Sarah, Mrs. Herbison, of Solano County; David, a stockman, who died on Grindstone Creek; James, a farmer in the Grindstone district; Thomas, who died in the vicinity of Elk Creek; Annie, Mrs. M. Squires, of Chico; Mary, Mrs. J. S. Sale, of Winslow; George R., of this review; William, who died at Winslow; John, a resident of Elk Creek; and Hattie, Mrs. McHood, of Cordelia.

George R. Gillaspy was brought up on the ranch in Green Valley until fourteen years of age, when he came to what is now Glenn County with his parents. After completing the local school, he was employed on his father's farm, later becoming as-

sociated with him in the management of the ranch, on which he remained until his marriage, in 1891, when he purchased the old Squires place of three hundred thirty-four acres in the Grindstone school district and began in the cattle business. In this business he has achieved marked success, and has become a man of affluence and affairs. To his original purchase Mr. Gillaspy later added three hundred twenty acres, so that he now has six hundred fifty-four acres in his home ranch. The place is well improved and is principally devoted to the raising of cattle of the Durham and Hereford breeds. His brand, 72, is well known over this section. Besides this property Mr. Gillaspy also owns two hundred forty-three acres at Fruto. The home place is known as Glazenwood Ranch, on account of roses of that variety on the place.

Aside from raising cattle and doing general farming, Mr. Gillaspy was for some years overseer of the roads under Supervisor Jackson. In 1913, in partnership with George Vanderford, he took a contract for building two and a quarter miles of road on the new Atwood grade, which is an easy grade in comparison with the old; and the job was well and satisfactorily completed.

In the Grindstone district, on December 10, 1891, George Richard Gillaspy was united in marriage with Miss Marticia Vanderford. She was born at Marysville, and is the daughter of Napoleon B. Vanderford, a California pioneer, who is represented in this work in the sketch of his son, George Vanderford. Mr. and Mrs. Gillaspy have four children: Arthur Lee, Claude Delmer, Hattie Ella, and Lester Vincent. Mr. and Mrs. Gillaspy were members of the Grindstone Christian Church, of which he was a trustee and in which Mrs. Gillaspy was superintendent of the Sunday school. The congregation was disbanded, however; so they are now active members of the Elk Creek Christian Church. Both are liberal, and ready to help any movement for the betterment of local conditions and the moral uplift of the people in the community in which they live. In his views on questions of national policy, Mr. Gillaspy favors the Democratic party.

J. S. REES, D. D. S.

A native son of California, J. S. Rees was born near Stonyford, Colusa County, on July 15, 1869. His father, Stephen Rees, came to California in the early fifties, and in the early sixties came to Little Stony Creek, Colusa County, where he met and married Elizabeth Smith, a native of Utah, and a sister of John Smith, the founder of the old town of Smithville. After his marriage he en-

gaged in ranching with success, becoming the owner of a farm in Bear Valley and also of one in Indian Valley. He died at the age of eighty-three. His widow now resides in Napa. Of her six living children, Dr. Rees is the eldest.

Dr. Rees graduated from the dental department of the University of Baltimore in 1893, with the degree of D. D. S. He practiced in Colusa till 1899, and thereafter in Oakland until 1903, when he quit his profession to engage in ranching. He is now farming his father's old ranch in Indian Valley, which is still owned by his mother. On this place he is engaged in raising grain, alfalfa, cattle, and hogs.

Dr. Rees was married in Colusa to Anna Meacham, a native of Indiana; and two children have been born to them: Lillian, Mrs. E. J. Huttman, of Indian Valley, and Harold. Being interested in the cause of education, Dr. Rees is serving as clerk of the board of Ashton school district. In his ranching operations he is meeting with deserved success.

CAPT. WILLIAM ASH

A far-seeing pioneer who amassed a handsome estate and fortune because he had faith in California, and especially in her unrivaled land, was Capt. William Ash, who was born on January 30, 1822, at the old Ash family homestead in rugged and picturesque Devonshire, England, near the long-famous seaport town of Dartmouth. He was the youngest of fifteen children, and hardly knew his parents, for they had both died while he was yet a mere boy. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, and soon after left his native land, sailing for America when he was yet in his teens. He joined his brothers in Philadelphia, worked for a while at his trade there, and then went to Georgia. After something less than two years, however, he returned to the Quaker City. There he might have remained, had not the excitement incidental to the discovery of gold in California seized him, as it did others, and urged him to set out at once for the enchanted land on the shores of the Pacific. Leaving New York in 1852, he sailed for Aspinwall, boated up the Chagres River, crossed over the Isthmus by a flimsy railroad and on mule-back to Panama, and took passage on the John L. Stevens to San Francisco, where he arrived in November. Attracted to the redwood section near Cape Mendocino, he helped to build and equip a sawmill there, returning to San Francisco after twenty months, when the work on which he was engaged had been successfully completed.

In 1854, Mr. Ash began contracting at Marysville; and after a time he undertook teaming into the mountains from that center, and across the state line into Nevada and Idaho, his traffic soon becoming so extensive that he employed five teams of twelve and fourteen mules each. This he continued until railroading hit overland teaming a hard blow, when he retired, in 1869, to venture in other fields. His hardihood and fearlessness had become known; and when the Modoc Indians, in 1868, went on the war-path, he organized a company of whites to lead in exterminating the Redskins, and became captain of the volunteer militia. This hazardous but patriotic experience led to his designation as Captain, a title of honor he bore the balance of his days.

In 1870, Captain Ash leased a large ranch west of Berlin Station; and after farming the six sections to wheat for fourteen years he bought a portion of the splendid estate, thus acquiring two thousand choice acres in one compact area, situated six miles northwest of Arbuckle. Arduous as was the task of developing so large a ranch, Captain Ash was equal to it, for he had had charge, for a while, of six thousand acres in that vicinity, using from twelve to fifteen teams, and he was one of the first to use combined harvesters. For his home ranch he employed six ten-mule teams and a Holt combined harvester. At one time Captain Ash was a heavy investor in sheep, having on his farm a flock of no less than three thousand head; but later he gave his attention especially to the breeding of high-grade cattle and horses. He also owned a ranch of twelve hundred eighty acres seven miles northeast of Willows, in Glenn County; a ranch of seven hundred eight acres five miles east of Germantown, also in Glenn County; two thousand acres of well-improved land six miles north of Colusa, in Colusa County; and a foothill ranch of fourteen hundred acres, with plenty of timber and suitable for stock, four miles southwest of his home.

Capt. William Ash was married to Mrs. Lonisa Gonter, by whom he had three sons: William Henry, a graduate of the Stockton Business College, and secretary of the William Ash Company (whose sketch is to be found elsewhere in this history); George, a director in the William Ash Company, who resides in Arbuckle; and Louis, also a director in the William Ash Company, who is farming the old Ash ranch. All of the sons have profited by the advantages offered for commercial training in the California metropolis, and have since made their mark. In 1884, Captain Ash built for himself and family a spacious and most comfortable residence, surrounded by lawn, shade trees and a productive family orchard. Particularly fond of birds, he had built there an aviary one hundred feet square, at that time one of the largest in

the state; and this was a well-known attraction to scientists and others, since it contained many varieties of California birds, and also various species of imported birds. In 1904 Captain Ash erected the well-known hostelry known as the Ash House, at Arbuckle, long the finest hotel building in all Colusa County.

Once an active Democrat, Captain Ash, at the outbreak of the Civil War, joined the ranks of the Republican party; and a Republican he thereafter remained. When Governor Budd was elected Governor of California, Captain Ash was chosen as the representative in the Assembly from Colusa, Glenn and Lake Counties, although those districts were decidedly Democratic. While a member of the house, he aided in the election of United States Senator Perkins; fathered and put through a bill preventing the old form of marriage by contract; and in many other ways sought to contribute his experience and moral influence in laying broad and deep the foundations of the great commonwealth that was to be. Captain Ash was a man of recognized financial standing, and a stockholder in the Colusa County Bank. He was made an Odd Fellow in 1858, joining the lodge at Marysville. His demise occurred on August 10, 1906. Mrs. Ash, the highly-esteemed widow of the Captain, still makes her home in Colusa County; and her children reside in the same county, worthy bearers of an honored name.

GEORGE VANDERFORD

A lifelong resident of the Golden State, Mr. Vanderford may be considered, as he was brought here when a child of five years, from his birthplace in Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was born on January 23, 1853. His father was Napoleon Bonaparte Vanderford, a native of Chemung County, N. Y., whose parents moved to Michigan when he was a little child, settling near Kalamazoo, where they set to work to improve a farm. Grandfather Silas Vanderford was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died when his son was but twelve years old, and the lad had to "hoe his own row" from that time until his death. Napoleon B. Vanderford was married to Martha Silver, a native of Ontario, Canada. In 1858, he brought his family by way of Panama to California. Landing in San Francisco from the Great Eastern, he at once made his way to Marysville, and near that place engaged in tilling the soil. He owned the ranch that is now the site of Sutter City, in Sutter County, and from there moved, in 1875, to Elk Creek, in what is now Glenn County. He bought a ranch on Grindstone Creek, and farmed and raised stock very successfully on his fifteen hundred acres.

Ever in the ranks of the progressive citizens of the county, he sold off some of his ranch to settlers, inducing them to come and settle in the neighborhood, so that a school could be established in that district; and upon its organization he became a trustee and served for many years. He was active in the formation of Glenn County, and was elected a member of the first board of supervisors, serving two terms. He was known all over the county as "Uncle Bona"—a name in which respect and veneration were mingled. He continued a resident of this section until his death, at the age of eighty-seven years, on May 7, 1914, and was hale and hearty to the last. Napoleon B. Vanderford was originally a Methodist; but as there was no church of that denomination in this section, he joined the Christian Church, in which he served as a trustee and was a leading and very active member. His wife died in 1904. Nine children were born in the family of this worthy couple: George, of this review; Charles, who died at the age of thirty-six; Martha, Mrs. Willis Drew of Orland; Sarah, Mrs. David Squires of Ukiah; Ellen, wife of Edgar Hunter of Willows; Annetta, Mrs. E. E. Smith of Elk Creek; Marticia, wife of Geo. R. Gillaspay of Elk Creek; Hinson, of Orland, and Mary, Mrs. Richard T. Bedford of Elk Creek.

George Vanderford was reared and educated in Sutter County, attending the school in Washington district, and was trained to farm work at an early age. At the age of nineteen he went to Mendocino County, and on the Bald Mountain range began raising cattle, starting with a band of one hundred head, which he drove from the tules in Sutter County. He established the CD brand, bought land until he owned some three thousand acres, and carried on the cattle business there until 1889, when he sold out and located at Elk Creek. After coming to this county, he continued in the live stock business, though on a smaller scale. He bought three hundred twenty acres on Grindstone Creek, below the land owned by his father, and leased other land, and has been actively engaged in raising grain and stock ever since. Upon the death of his father he administered the estate. He is now operating his own ranches, and has leased the old homestead. He runs a dairy and raises alfalfa, which is irrigated from Grindstone Creek. He also owns twenty acres seeded to alfalfa near Orland, under irrigation from the government canal.

Mr. Vanderford was married at Elk Creek to Miss Mary E. Province, a native of Pottawatomie County, Kans., and a daughter of Nathan Province. Four children have blessed this union; Napoleon B., George Oval, Veryl, and Willard. Mr. Vanderford has served as school trustee for several terms, and part of the time as clerk of the board. He is an active member of the Chris-

tian Church, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for a long time, and a deacon in the church as well. In politics he is a Republican, and has served on the County Central Committee for years. He is a self-made man, has friends wherever he is known, and is counted one of the upbuilders of Glenn County.

JAMES LE ROY LUCAS

One of the successful business men of Glenn County, and a native son of Colusa County, James LeRoy Lucas was born at Arbuckle, June 2, 1889. His father, James P. Lucas, is also a native son of California, born in Sutter County. His grandfather, J. B. Lucas, a native of Missouri, was a soldier in the Mexican War, serving in a cavalry regiment, after which he became a pioneer of California. The Lucas family, therefore, is one of the early pioneer families of the state. James P. Lucas was a farmer at Arbuckle, Colusa County, where he first settled, until 1891. Then he located at Elk Creek, Glenn County, and engaged in horticulture, setting out a prune orchard. He was elected constable of the third judicial township of Glenn County, and has served as such ever since, this being his fourth term in the office. The marriage of James P. Lucas united him with Miss Lita Jacks, a native Californian, and a lineal descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

James LeRoy Lucas is the only child of his parents. He was reared in Elk Creek, and received his early education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age, he began clerking for Knight Brothers, in their store. After one year there, he entered the Western School of Commerce, now Heald's Business College, at Stockton. However, as he was working his way through school, he took a vacation in order to earn the necessary funds, and entered the United States Forestry Service. Being only seventeen years old at the time, he was the youngest man in the service. Six months later he returned to business college and finished his course, graduating in 1908.

After his graduation, Mr. Lucas became manager for Knight Brothers' store at Fruto, and continued in that position one year, after which he went to Princeton, Colusa County, for a short time, and then to Stockton, where he worked as clerk in a stationery store. On leaving this work he went to Pittsburg, Cal., and was employed as bookkeeper at the ship yards there for a period of six months. At the expiration of this time, he returned to Elk Creek, as bookkeeper for Knight Brothers, and continued in the

same position for their successors, O. F. Bickford & Son, until they burned out, in 1913. That year Mr. Lucas formed a partnership with H. D. Knight and Charles A. Butler, the firm being known as Knight, Butler & Lucas; and they bought a lot and erected their present large building, where they have since engaged in the general merchandise business. Aside from assisting in the management of the business with Charles A. Butler (Mr. Knight residing in Sacramento), Mr. Lucas is postmaster at Elk Creek, having been appointed in December, 1913, and is filling the office acceptably to all concerned.

The marriage of Mr. Lucas, which took place in Colusa, July 26, 1913, united him with Miss Myrtle Turner, a native daughter, born at Middletown, Lake County; and they have been blessed with two children, Joseph LeRoy and Colleen Saxon. Politically, Mr. Lucas is a Democrat; and he has served as a member of the County Central Committee.

WILLIAM WIRT LUDY

Whoever labors to secure the development of his country, striving to bring out its latent resources; whoever is devoted to the general welfare of the people, seeking to promote the cause of justice and directly or indirectly to advance their commercial, educational and agricultural growth, he it is who earns a place as a public benefactor, and is entitled to mention in the pages of history. Such is the character, and such is the record, of William Wirt Ludy, a settler in California of 1868. Mr. Ludy is a native of Ohio, born in Delaware, Delaware County, January 11, 1849. His father, Daniel Ludy, died when his son was a little child; and the lad was then taken into the home of his maternal grandfather, James Adkins, by whom he was reared, and was given an education in the common schools. Meanwhile he assisted with the work on the farm owned by his grandfather until he was nearly nineteen years old.

On January 1, 1868, William Ludy landed in San Francisco, having come to California by way of Nicaragua. From San Francisco he took another boat for Sacramento, and thence to Butte City, where he went to work on the John Parker ranch as a farm hand, and remained two years. In 1870 he homesteaded a quarter section of land three miles east of Butte City, which was at that time but a straggling settlement of a few houses in what was then Colusa County, and began making improvements, as the land was barren when he settled on it. He broke the land himself with a two-horse walking plow, built a small cabin, put up fences, and

set out every tree seen on the place today. Here he engaged in the raising of grain; and though meeting with many setbacks by drought and other difficulties that beset the ranchers of the county, he held steadfastly to his work and was rewarded with success. Later he leased land in various places, which he farmed to grain, devoting his own property to the raising of stock. He specialized in the raising of mules, which he sold all over the state, thus becoming known far and wide as a mule-raiser. As success rewarded his efforts, he added to his holdings from time to time, until he now has four hundred acres in the old home place, which he improved with good barns and a commodious ranch house. In addition he has nine hundred eighty-five acres of what is known as the Stone place. In 1910 he harvested forty-three thousand sacks of barley from his lands with one combined harvester, drawn by mules. In contrast with the modern methods of agriculture now employed in the county, it is interesting to note that the first crop of grain he harvested was threshed out by horses tramping it, that being the method then in vogue. He often speaks of the primitive conditions of the county as he first saw it, when wild game abounded and antelopes by the hundreds roamed at will over the broad expanse of prairie and fed on the wild grasses that grew in abundance. At that time there was not a levee on the Sacramento River from Red Bluff to Sacramento.

Mr. Ludy has been twice married, first in Butte County, on September 11, 1873, to Mary Cornelia Thompson, a native of Illinois, who crossed the plains with her parents at an early day and settled in Butte County. Of this union five children were born, three of whom are living: Alice, wife of R. H. Young, of Glenn County; Charles D., operating the home ranch with success; and Abbie May, who married Eugene Snodderly. One child died in infancy, and another at the age of two years. The wife and mother passed away on January 27, 1880. On January 29, 1884, Mr. Ludy was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Brines, a native of Illinois, by whom he had five children: Gertrude, who married J. A. McManus, of Chico; Pearl, now Mrs. J. C. Ohrt, of Colusa; Wirt Walter; Beulah Ann, who became the wife of Frank Barton, of Anderson, Shasta County; and John Dale, who lives at home.

In national politics, Mr. Ludy is a Democrat; but for local offices he considers the men, and the offices to be filled. In fraternal circles, he is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also of Butte City Court, No. 1793, I. O. F. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is liberal in his support of worthy charities. His influence as a stockholder in the Bank of Princeton, Colusa County, lends weight to the standing of

that institution. While never an aspirant for public office, he has served as road overseer of his district for fourteen years. Ever a firm friend of education, he helped erect the schoolhouse in the Carson district, and has served as a trustee ever since. In the evening of his days he is surrounded by his family, and by a wide circle of friends, made during the many years he has lived in the community, by whom he is honored and respected for his many good deeds.

JAMES B. TOLLEY

A man who deserves the credit of being called "self-made" is James B. Tolley, a farmer and prominent citizen of the Orland district. He was born in New York, and was educated in the public schools. In 1885 he joined the triangulation department of the United States Government Coast Survey. He worked along the northeast coast, visiting all the important lighthouses and other points of interest that came under his observation, and performing every duty required of him to the best of his ability; and from foreman in the ranks he became chief of party in 1890. Ten years later, on account of ill health, Mr. Tolley resigned his position and came to California.

After his arrival in this state, Mr. Tolley visited all the points of interest in the Southland; and on his arrival in the Sacramento Valley he decided that Orland offered the best opportunity for a settler to develop land with promise of financial success. In 1901, therefore, he located on twenty acres two miles southeast of town and began making improvements. It was necessary for him to become a student again, this time of agriculture; for he had never had any experience whatever in farming, and had never milked a cow or cared for stock. He began planting fruit trees of various kinds, and also shade trees and ornamental trees; put in a family garden; and installed a small pumping plant, and put in some alfalfa. He now has a comfortable home, and maintains a dairy of ten graded Jersey cows, with suitable barns and outbuildings to house his stock. Mr. Tolley early observed the large amount of water that was going to waste, but which could be utilized; and he prophesied that the government would some day take up the project, which later was done. He was one of the first three men to sign up under the government irrigation service at Orland. The coming of irrigation has given great impetus to intensive farming. Where once large grain fields waved in the sun, there are now many homés of contented people, making a livelihood and acquiring a competence through the cultivation of twenty-acre tracts.

On April 5, 1893, in New York City, Mr. Tolley was united in marriage with Ella Clough, a native of New York State. They have two children: James Haviland, born in New York City, February 5, 1894, who is a member of the United States Marine Corps; and John Frederic, born in Orland, October 29, 1902. Mrs. Tolley is one of the charter members of the Presbyterian Church, and laid the corner-stone for the present building, on the corner of Mill and First Streets. Mr. Tolley served six years as trustee of the Orland school district, and for two terms was a director in the Orland Unit Water Users Association. From a boy he has always been fond of outdoor sports, and still takes an active interest in them. Descended from Revolutionary stock, Mr. Tolley is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

ARTHUR P. DEACON, D. D. S.

In the very front rank of American professional men who have set the pace for colleagues in the same field of scientific endeavor the world over, is the American dentist, known to be scientifically practical and practically scientific, and among the most progressive of all workers in the medical field; and among California dentists few stand higher than Dr. A. P. Deacon, one of the leading dental surgeons of Willows, and the oldest in point of service here. He was born at Toronto, Canada, February 7, 1874; and ten years later he moved with his parents to Oakland, Cal. There he attended the excellent Oakland grammar schools, and in time entered and graduated from the Oakland high school.

Young Deacon had now evidently decided upon his profession; and so he matriculated at the University of California, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from the dental department of which he graduated in 1900. He practiced dentistry for four years thereafter; and the place where he first hung out his shingle was at Susanville, Lassen County. While a resident there, he showed his willingness to share in civic duties by becoming clerk of the board of trustees at Susanville.

In 1904, he removed to Willows, where he has since been active in his professional work. He bought out the dental offices of F. W. Seydel; and it was not long before the town was aware of the advent among its bustling citizens of a man of push and of scientific mind.

Mr. Deacon, having once established himself at Willows, soon proved to be about as active in public affairs as he was in his professional work. He was elected a trustee of the town, and

served in that capacity for four years, from 1910 to 1914. During this period many matters of real importance to Willows were taken up and carried through by the trustees. The new City Hall was erected; the fire department was equipped with an up-to-date system; a sewer was put in; cement sidewalks were laid; and in 1914 the town was voted dry.

Crowning the doctor's life was his marriage with Miss Louise Ward, of Los Angeles, now the mother of two children: Louise and John R. Deacon.

HARRY W. MANOR

A worthy son of a worthy pioneer settler of California, Harry W. Manor was born on Cache Creek, in Yolo County, November 13, 1868. He is a son of the late Alexander B. Manor (a sketch of whose life will be found on another page of this history) and his estimable wife, who was Mrs. Martha M. (Smith) Rice prior to their marriage. Harry W. Manor spent his boyhood on the ranch, and received his education in the public schools and in Sacketts Academy in Oakland, from which he was graduated. After his graduation he returned to the home ranch and assisted his father, driving big teams in the grain fields and gradually taking many of the burdens from his father's shoulders. At the time of his father's death, Mr. Manor was selected by the heirs of the estate to represent them in the store at Williams. He entered actively into the management of the business in 1892. In 1893 the Manor Estate bought out the interest of Mr. Crutcher; and thereafter continued the business until 1895.

In 1895, Harry W. Manor was instrumental in selling out the store; and he then returned to the home ranch, which he operated with his mother and his brother, F. E. Manor. The two brothers continued together until 1907, when they dissolved partnership. Mr. Manor then embarked in ranching independently, farming his own ranch of nine hundred sixty acres, five miles west of Williams. Since then he has added to his holdings from time to time, until he now owns ten hundred eighty acres of fine farming land. Besides his own land, he leases other property, operating in all some thirty-four hundred eighty acres, all plow land, devoted to raising grain and stock. About half of his acreage is sown to wheat and barley each year. In 1907 he purchased a one hundred ten horse power steam tractor for use in propelling the combined harvester. In 1915, however, finding another kind of rig more economical, he bought a seventy-five horse power Holt Caterpillar for plowing, harrowing and harvesting; and in 1917 he purchased a new Harris

separator. In addition he keeps three eight-mule teams. He also specializes in cattle and hogs; and his brand, the letter M, is well known among stockmen.

Mr. Manor was united in marriage at Williams, with Miss Ella Williams, a native daughter. Her father and mother were the founders of the town of Williams and are mentioned on another page of this history. Mr. and Mrs. Manor are Republicans in politics, and are prominently identified with all progressive movements for the betterment of the county and state. Mr. Manor is a member of Floral Parlor, No. 164, N. S. G. W., and Marysville Lodge, No. 783, P. B. O. Elks. He was a member of the committee at the celebration of the opening of the State Highway, and was one of three who gave a beef for the barbecue, when they fed some five thousand persons. Again, when the soldiers were passing through Williams on their way to the cantonment at American Lake, he was one of the committee and gave a beef for the occasion, with three other men. On this occasion, the proceeds of the meals went to the Red Cross. Both Mr. and Mrs. Manor threw themselves into the work and helped to make it a success. As a citizen, Mr. Manor is always to be found on the side of right; and in the county where he has spent the best part of his life, he is highly esteemed for his sterling qualities of manhood.

FRED HART

Among the native-born sons of California, none is more favorably known or more highly respected than Fred Hart. He was born on May 29, 1872, in Colusa County, in that part which is now included within the borders of Glenn County. He is a son of James Hart, a native of Canada, who came to the States, and eventually to California, and was married at Williams, Colusa County, to Miss Mary Williams, whose parents were pioneers of this section.

Fred Hart was the only child of his parents. He received his education in the public schools, and in Pierce Christian College, pursuing his studies until he was about twenty-one years of age. After completing his schooling, he remained on the home ranch, which he operated together with his father until 1909. He is now farming three hundred twenty acres to grain and raising some stock, and is meeting with well-deserved success.

Mr. Hart was married in Oakland, Cal., to Miss Dolly Hollo-way, a native daughter of Sutter County; and they have one son, James H. Mr. Hart is a supporter of the Republican party, and is a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

RICHARD FRANKLIN WEST, D. D. S.

What wonderful progress has been made in the science of dentistry, and especially in American standards and methods, and how much each professional man, fitting as a cog in the wheel of the complex mechanism of modern society, may contribute to the comfort and health of the human being, is seen in a few hours' fellowship with Dr. R. F. West, one of the most enterprising dental surgeons of Willows. His father was Sylvester West, a native of Monroe County, Mo., who came to California in 1874, and settled in Willows, then in Colusa County. He worked on the Glenn ranch for a number of years, and later rented a thousand acres of the same estate, which he farmed for several seasons. He was active in the formation of the Central Irrigation District and the construction of its canal, and in numerous other ways displayed his aggressive public spirit. He married Miss Sarah F. Ashcroft, of Missouri, and by her he had eight children: Lulu, Henry, Richard Franklin, Mrs. Mary T. Downing, Thomas J., Chalmer E., Edmund S., and Addie Elizabeth.

Born on a ranch near Willows, March 27, 1884, R. F. West attended the local public schools, and being an ambitious student entered and graduated from the high school also. But he did not stop there. He matriculated at the University of California, choosing the dental course; and in 1908 he was graduated with honors, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. While at the university, few members of the Xi-Psi-Phi fraternity, of which he was a member and the secretary-treasurer, were more popular than he.

For two years he practiced dentistry at San Francisco; and during that time he acted as assistant in the meteorological laboratory at the university. Then he removed, in August, 1910, to Willows; and here he became the equally popular successor to Dr. M. Pirkey.

Richard Franklin West was united in marriage with Miss Elma Gladys Swartout, a native daughter. Three children brighten their home: Graham, Catherine and Richard. Dr. and Mrs. West are popular in social and fraternal circles. He is at present the Noble Grand of the Willows Lodge of Odd Fellows, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. Busy as he is, he finds great pleasure in living for and doing for others; and it is a matter of no little satisfaction to him that he has been permitted to assist two of his brothers through college, who will soon graduate from the dental college of the State University.

FRANK CHAPMAN McENESPY

Descended from pioneer stock who became influential and well-to-do citizens of the Sacramento Valley, Frank C. McEnespy is operating a ranch of three hundred twenty acres under lease from A. B. Tennant, four and one half miles northwest from Colusa. Here he has eighty acres in rice, two hundred ten acres in barley, and thirty acres in white beans. Mr. McEnespy was born in Dayton, Butte County, on December 9, 1873, a son of James Bradley and Inez (Spencer) McEnespy. His grandfather, Richard McEnespy, came from Bedford, Pa., to California in 1849. He was born on board a quarantined immigrant sailing vessel in New York harbor. His father and mother, both Irish, died of smallpox, and the babe was taken by a Pennsylvania German family to their home in Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm, was educated in the German language, and could speak no other until he was sixteen. On arriving in California, he engaged in mining and farming. He was interested in the first gristmill in Butte County. After becoming well-to-do, he went on a note for forty thousand dollars with a friend, in 1896. When the hard times came on, he was forced to make settlement, and it broke him. He died in Chico soon after, at the age of seventy-two. When fourteen years of age, James Bradley McEnespy enlisted as drummer boy for service in the Civil War, in a Pennsylvania regiment. He was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, and was afterwards honorably discharged, but reenlisted in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In 1865, he came to California. Thereafter he was engaged in farming, in Butte County, until his death, at which time he left a valuable estate. His widow still lives in Chico.

The eldest of five children, Frank C. McEnespy attended the public school at Chico, and worked by the month on ranches, becoming an expert teamster. He has several records for hauling large loads that are worthy of publication. He holds the record in Chico for hauling the largest load of beets, 22,750 pounds net, with eight horses; a load of lumber, 7,000 feet, with four horses; the largest load of loose hay, 8,410 pounds net, with four horses. He also hauled three hundred sacks of rice, 28,800 pounds, from the California Rice Company's ranch to Colusa, with ten horses. He prides himself on his knowledge of horses and on his ability to get the best out of them. While living in Chico he was engaged in

teaming; and from 1905 to 1909 he was a member of the Chico police force.

In Colusa, on November 16, 1896, Mr. McEnespy was married to Fannie Tennant. She was born in Colusa, and is the daughter of Robert Tennant, who built the dome on the state capitol building in Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. McEnespy lived in Chico until 1911, when they moved to Colusa County. Since 1912 they have farmed the Tennant ranch with success. They have two children to brighten their home, Wendell James and Darrell Chapman. Mr. McEnespy is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Eagles.

JONAS LUNDEEN

For the development of the Orland district, credit is due the men who, having endured hardships in other sections of the country and won their way to success, have relinquished their homes there and, coming to California to enjoy its climate, have here selected a place to make a home. This has meant the putting forth of renewed energy in the development of a comfortable place of residence, and in the end has attracted others and made the Orland section a favored spot in California. Among the contented families in this locality who have accomplished much along this line is that of Jonas Lundeen. He was born in Sweden in 1858, but when a lad of ten years came with his parents to America and settled in Henry County, Ill., where he attended the common schools, worked at farming, and in 1881 was united in marriage with Ella Johnson, who was born in Minnesota but had grown up in Henry County.

After their marriage the young people farmed in Henry County for four years. With his savings, Mr. Lundeen then went to Iowa and bought two hundred acres of land, part of it in O'Brien, and part in Cherokee County. He improved this and leased additional land, breaking up the virgin soil, and for twenty-five years was extensively engaged in the raising of grain and stock, thus taking his place as one of the pioneers of that locality. He served as road superintendent and school trustee, discharging the duties of these offices with ability. He became a charter member of the Yeoman Lodge at Paulina, Iowa.

Mr. Lundeen lived and labored in Iowa with well-deserved success until 1909, when he came to California to enjoy its fine climate, and to make his home here the balance of his days. After looking about for a home in Glenn County, where his son had

located on thirty acres, Mr. Lundeen bought the place where he now lives. Immediately on his arrival with his family, he added thirty acres to this tract and began its scientific development, entering heartily into the spirit of the times, with his many years of experience to aid him in his labors. He set out almonds, and oranges, and Hymalia blackberry vines, and has ten acres in prunes. He built barns and remodeled the residence, making it a comfortable home for his family. He has twenty-three acres in alfalfa, and a dairy of seventeen cows, thoroughbred Jerseys, that bring in a good income. He raises draft horses, and owns a span that weighs two tons. This team he exhibited at the Orland Fair. In order to have plenty of land on which to carry on his ranching operations, Mr. Lundeen added to his holdings until he owned one hundred sixty acres, part of which he has since deeded to members of his family. He helped organize, and since the start has been a director of, the Orland Cheese and Butter Company, and for two years he served as a director of the Orland Unit Water Users' Association. No one who has lived in this section is more favorably impressed with its possibilities than Mr. Lundeen.

Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lundeen, seven children were born: Leonard, a graduate of Ames College, in Iowa, is a rancher near Orland; Elsie is the wife of J. B. Bills; Adolph has a tract of land near by; Laura is Mrs. Ingraham; and Mabel, David, and Ernest are at home. Mr. Lundeen takes a great interest in the Swedish Free Mission Church.

ALEXANDER B. MANOR

Descended from French ancestry, the Manor family was early established in the new world. Peter Manor, a native of Canada, became a farmer in Ohio, ran a canal boat on the Ohio Canal, and also conducted a large warehouse. During the War of 1812, he served in the American army. At Detroit, Mich., he was united in marriage with Julia Guyne, a native of that state. She died at the age of forty years. They had sixteen children, seven of whom attained mature years. Two of these, Alexander B. and Louis, came to the Pacific Coast. The latter resided in Red Bluff until his death in 1904.

Alexander B. Manor was born at Providence, Ohio, December 4, 1824. In his youth he gained a thorough knowledge of farming, which he followed after starting out for himself. When news came of the discovery of gold in California he started across the plains with a drove of fine horses; but the Indians stole many of

the animals, and he had only a small number on his arrival. He tried his luck at teaming to the mines from Sacramento until 1851, when he returned to Ohio by way of Panama. The following year he again crossed the plains and took up teaming in California, to which he added general farming. He located in Yolo County, and there resided until 1871, when he came to the Colusa plains, and settled eight miles northwest from the town of Williams, in what was known as the Freshwater district. Here he bought land and brought it under cultivation, adding to his holdings from time to time until he was the owner of fifty-two hundred acres, which he devoted to the raising of grain and stock, and to general farming. Forty-seven hundred acres of his holdings was available for cultivation. In addition to this property he owned some four hundred eighty acres in Siskiyou County. For many years he was associated with J. W. Crutcher in the mercantile business in Williams. Their store was burned out; and they then built a new brick building in the town, where the business was conducted until his death.

Alexander B. Manor was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha M. (Smith) Rice at Sacramento, on November 4, 1860. She was born in Pike County, Mo., a daughter of Matthew M. and Susan (Lane) Smith, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, but for many years residents of Missouri. On the maternal side, grandfather John Lawrence Lane and his wife were of English birth, but became citizens of Virginia in early life. Mrs. Manor was the third in order of birth of eight children born to her parents. One of her brothers, J. L. Smith, came to California in 1850 and died at Sawyers Bar. A sister, Mrs. Sarah Manor, made her home in Red Bluff. Mrs. Martha Manor was born on April 10, 1833, and was reared and educated in Missouri. In that state she was married, in 1853, to Jesse S. Rice, a Kentuckian who was a farmer in Missouri. The young couple at once set out for California, crossing the plains in an ox-team train, Mr. Rice driving over one hundred head of cattle. He stopped at Salt Lake City four months, and there sold his cattle at a good price. They later joined the Reese train, and came on through San Bernardino, Cal. During the journey the train was fired upon by Indians, and several of the immigrants were killed and injured. Arriving in Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. Rice took a steamer from San Pedro to San Francisco, where they landed in the spring of 1854. They went at once to Yolo County, where Mr. Rice engaged in stock-raising and farming. In 1858, he started for the mines during the Fraser River excitement, but with two of his companions was killed by the Indians.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Manor, they lived in Yolo County until March, 1871, when they moved to Colusa County. Mr. Manor died on January 10, 1892, after a long and useful life. He was a friend of education, helped to establish schools, and served as a trustee for years. In religion he was of the Baptist faith. Politically, he cast his ballot for the candidates of the Republican party. By her marriage with Mr. Manor, Mrs. Manor became the mother of the following children: Joseph A.; Louis; John M., who died aged nineteen months; W. Harry and F. Ernest, farmers near Williams. Of her marriage with Mr. Rice, three children were born: Emma J., who married O. E. M. Howard; Willie B., who became the wife of Henry M. Goodfellow; and Jesse D., who became a minister of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. After the death of Mr. Manor, his widow took charge of the ranch for a time; but in 1903 she removed to the home of her son Louis. There she lived until she moved into the town of Williams, where she now resides. She is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination.

AUGUST F. HARDER

To preserve the judiciary of the state as a bulwark of the sacred rights of the people, it is highly important to select men with a practical knowledge of life and familiarity with the everyday affairs of business and society. This is well illustrated in the public record of August F. Harder, the conscientious and fearless justice of the peace of Germantown. Born in Schleswig-Holstein, in Germany, on January 17, 1867, he came to the United States with his parents when only nine years old, and settled near Germantown, where he finished his schooling.

His first employment was on his father's farm; and no better guide and companion could he have had. Later, he learned the carpenter's trade; and when he came to Germantown he assisted in erecting here a number of the pioneer buildings of the place. Among these were the Union Hotel and the Lutheran Church; and good specimens of architecture they were for their time.

In 1909, he abandoned carpentering and entered the employ of the Rochdale Store at Germantown, where he is now engaged, acting as secretary of the company. A sound and wide-awake establishment, the Rochdale Store has served the community long and well; and it enjoys an enviable patronage in return.

Prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, Mr. Harder was elected, in 1903, to the office of justice of the peace;

and through all the ensuing fourteen years he has continued in that official capacity, looking after the public interests and the maintenance of law and order.

As early as 1893, August Harder married Katherine M. Mordhorst, a native of Germany, by whom he has had one son, Harry. Harry Harder married Miss Eliza Schuyler, of California. Judge Harder and his wife attend the Lutheran Church. He is a charter member of the Woodmen of the World.

SPARROW BROS.

Every one knows that when it comes to automobiles and the best of every such thing on wheels, Glenn County can line up with, if not surpass, any other section of the state, of equal population; and everybody should know that Harvey E. Sparrow and his brother, Howard C., who, as Sparrow Bros., are agents for the Overland automobile, have had much to do with bringing Glenn County to the fore. Harvey Sparrow was born in Chicago, November 6, 1882, and came to San Francisco three years later, where he grew up and attended the public grammar schools. In the northern metropolis, he was for nine years one of the book-keepers with Shreve & Company, jewelers, on Post Street. Afterwards, he was for four years located at Verdi, Nev., where he was in the employ of the lumber firm of Fleischhacker & Company. In 1910, he came to Willows and connected himself with the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, now the Superior California Farm Lands Company, in which concern he has held the position of cashier ever since.

Harvey E. Sparrow married Miss Alma Hoefer, a native of Willows, and a charming woman, by whom he has had a son, Jack, and a daughter, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow are fond of society, and are much in demand in social circles. Mr. Sparrow is an active Mason, and a popular member of the Blue Lodge.

Howard Sparrow, the junior partner, is a native son, born at San Francisco, September 24, 1888, where he attended the public schools. Later, he went to the Hitchcock Military Academy at San Rafael, and also to the California Business College in San Francisco. Having thus received an excellent preparation for business, he has filled numerous positions, one of them being as solicitor for the Providence Fire Insurance Company. He was also stationed in Alaska for a time in the service of the Alaska Packers' Association. In the season of 1906-1907, he was with the Healey-Tibbetts Construction Company, at San Francisco, when

that well-known firm was working day and night to assist in the rebuilding of the afflicted city after the fire; and he took part in the erection of many large hotels and office buildings, now monuments to San Francisco's enterprise. Coming to Willows in the same year in which his brother Harvey arrived, he engaged with the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, and was also for a time in the county assessor's office. Then he returned to San Francisco and became cashier of the Monarch Oil Refining Company.

Early in 1915, Howard Sparrow took up his permanent residence in Willows. He married Miss Louise Markham, by whom he has had one daughter. Mr. Sparrow, like his brother, belongs to the Masons, and is a participant in their social affairs. He joined his brother as agent for the Overland automobiles; and in this line both brothers have been phenomenally successful. The year before they took the agency, for example, but three of these cars had been sold in Glenn County; while during their first year here they disposed of twenty-one. The Overland made a non-stop record in two races—one of three hundred seventy-five miles and the other of five hundred—at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and was the only car to go the entire distance without a stop. They carry sixteen different models. Their eight-cylinder model compares favorably with the eight-cylinder Cadillac; and their Model 90 is the most powerful low-priced car in the world. Sparrow Bros. are also distributors for the Savage Tires, and also carry a line of electrical automobile supplies.

EDWARD J. GOLDEN

The varied interests with which Edward J. Golden, the popular and efficient postmaster at Germantown, has been identified, indicate very clearly the resourcefulness of his mind, and his unusual adaptability to almost any kind of enterprise. Born at Alabaster, Iosco County, Mich., in 1872, the son of Michael and Sarah C. (Bidwell) Golden—the former from Ohio and the latter a native of Michigan—Edward accompanied his parents to California when he was but seven years old. The family settled at Germantown, and there he finished his education. His first employment here was with the mercantile house of Eppinger & Company; and later he entered the service of the McCloud River Lumber Company, at McCloud, Cal. Then he was engaged by the mercantile store of the Chatfield & Smith Company, at Biggs, Butte County, after which he returned to Germantown to enter the employ of Hoch-

heimer & Company. He next went to San Francisco and took a position in the office of Swift & Company, but after six months shifted to Lindsay, Tulare County, where he assisted for a year and a half in the Rochdale Store. Returning to San Francisco, he had charge of the grocery store of Henry Brunkhorst, conducting the same for half a year.

Once more taking up his residence in Germantown, in 1908, he became the manager of the Rochdale Store, of which he was also one of the founders. This establishment started in a small way; but it has come to be looked upon by the community as typifying local commercial life, and has been phenomenally successful. It has fifty members among the farmers of the surrounding county; and its officers at present are as follows: President, H. H. Rehse; vice-president, John Beeck; secretary, A. T. Harder; manager, E. J. Golden. Recognizing the influential relation of Mr. Golden to the community, the government appointed him postmaster in 1911. Fraternally, he is a Woodman of the World.

Edward T. Golden was united in marriage with Miss Elsie Beeck, a native daughter of California. Mrs. Golden is a charming lady and a gracious hostess; and no little credit is due to her for the large measure of success which has attended her husband's efforts and enterprise.

WILLIAM M. PINNEY

Although a native of California, Mr. Pinney has not confined his activities to the state of his birth, but spent the greater part of his life in the busy centers of the East and Middle West until in 1908, when he decided he would settle down and enjoy life on a ranch in his native state. He owns fifty-five acres of land, part of the Reese tract, lying five miles northwest of Colusa on the west side of the Sacramento River; and here he has thirty-five acres in prunes. On the twenty-two and one half acres he first purchased, the trees are now four years old; on the balance of the thirty-five acres, they are three years old. The rest of his land is devoted to alfalfa, a fine family orchard, small fruits, and gardens. William M. Pinney was born in San Rafael, June 1, 1879. His father, William Seward Pinney, was born in Connecticut and died in Chicago, in 1889. He was with the Union Iron Works in San Francisco; but when his son was six years old, he moved his family to Chicago, Ill. During the time of their residence in that city, he was employed as auditor by the Illinois Central Rail-

road Company. He married Winona Elizabeth Morse, who was born in Oroville, Cal., and is now living in Winnetka, Ill. She was the daughter of A. Clark Morse, a pioneer of California, who crossed the plains with ox teams in the early fifties. He was married to Miss Abby, a native of England. Mr. Morse was a lawyer, and served as district attorney of Tehama County.

William M. Pinney was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and at the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pa. He was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1902, after which he was engaged with the Thompson-Starrett Construction Company, in Chicago, as assistant superintendent. He worked his way to the front and in 1907 was one of their superintendents of construction. He was actively engaged in their service during their extensive operations in the rebuilding of San Francisco after the fire and earthquake, and remained with them until 1908. Wishing to engage in farming, he resigned in June of that year. After a visit to several points in Oregon and in the Sacramento Valley, he decided to locate in Colusa County, being much impressed with the possibilities for development in this section; and he has ever since been identified with the county's best interests. On his property he has installed an electric pumping plant and an irrigation system, using thirty-inch redwood pipe and pumping his water from the river with a Byron Jackson twelve-inch pump, thereby securing ample water for all his needs.

Mr. Pinney was married in 1913, in San Francisco, to Miss Charlotte McLean, who was born in Grass Valley, Cal., the daughter of a pioneer miner. Mr. and Mrs. Pinney have one child, Van Hollis. Mr. Pinney is devoted to the county and its interests, and believes that a great future is in store for the Sacramento Valley, when its opportunities shall have become more widely known; and he is ever ready to support any worthy object that will bring about that end.

PETER E. MOLINE

On his forty acres of land in the Orland section of Glenn County, Peter E. Moline has developed a fine fruit, alfalfa, and dairy ranch. Of Swedish ancestry, he was born in Henry County, Ill., on February 23, 1878, and was educated in the public schools of his native state. His early years were spent on a farm; and when twenty-one years of age, he went to O'Brien County, Iowa, and began farming for himself on two hundred eighty acres of land, which he leased until 1909, when with his savings he came to California. In looking about the Orland section, he selected his

present property, which is located two miles southeast of the town, and is under irrigation from the United States government irrigation project. He developed this property, building fences and erecting new barns and outbuildings, and has made of it a comfortable home place. Mr. Moline applies the methods of intensive farming in the operation of his ranch. He checked the land for irrigation, and now has thirty-five acres in alfalfa. On his ranch he maintains a dairy of eleven cows. He has a fine family orchard of prunes, almonds and other varieties, and a vineyard of Tokay and Muscat grapes; and on the place there is also a small orange grove now some fifteen years old. Mr. Moline was one of the organizers of the Orland Cheese and Butter Company; and other movements for the building up of this section receive his hearty support.

Mr. Moline married Henrietta Johnson, a native of Iowa; and they have six children: Luella and Stella (twins), and Birnell, Clarence, Gladys, and Lillie. The family are members of the Methodist Church, and have a large circle of friends, who wish them a full degree of prosperity in their new home.

CRYSTAL BATHS AND AMUSEMENT PARK

Not every money-making concern in Willows besides the Crystal Baths and Amusement Company may be looked upon as a public institution, managed in part for the public weal; but such is the splendid service performed by this prosperous undertaking, that the people have come to regard it as their own, and to feel both a pride in its progress and a real interest in its future.

This park is located on twelve lots, facing on Tehama Street and running through to Butte Street. It has a concrete plunge thirty-five by ninety feet in size, fully equipped with high diving platform, slides, spring-board, rings, etc. In connection with the baths there is a nicely furnished hall used as a dancing pavilion, in which is located an up-to-date fountain and ice cream and candy parlor. Later there will be added camp cottages, tennis courts, croquet grounds, roller skating, and moving pictures, as well as other attractions. The property was bought in 1916 by James Lanier Napton; and since its opening in 1917 improvement after improvement has been added. With such an institution an agreeable reality, the history of its founder becomes a matter of general interest.

James Lanier Napton was born in Pettis County, Mo., on February 15, 1880. He is the son of James S. and Mary Lee

(Houston) Napton, both natives of Missouri. On his father's side, his grandfather was Judge William Berkeley Napton, of Missouri; and on his mother's side, his grandfather was Col. Thomas Franklin Houston. It will be seen, therefore, that on both sides of the house Mr. Napton is a descendant of families who took a prominent part in the history of the Iron State.

After finishing his schooling, at the age of fourteen, James L. Napton set out for Eastern Oregon, and for seven years rode the range as a cowboy in that state and Southern Idaho. For several years thereafter, he managed a large stock ranch. Then, changing his line of work, he conducted a group of mercantile stores at Jerome, Wendell and Hillsdale, Idaho, with which he was very successful.

In 1910, Mr. Napton came to Willows as salesman for the Kuhn Irrigated Land Company, with whom he was connected until 1913, when he opened his present business as a dealer in lands and live stock, and as President of the Crystal Baths and Amusement Company. In many ways a decidedly self-made man, Mr. Napton can look back on an active career with quiet satisfaction. The partner of his joys and sorrows was formerly Miss Mary Lee Woodruff, of Iowa, who has shared the responsibilities of these strenuous years, and is entitled to no little credit for the fruits of their labors together.

RAYMOND E. ST. LOUIS

More than ordinary interest attaches to the methods, the preparation, and the previous experience of any man who makes such a specialty as that of Raymond E. St. Louis, the widely known turkey king of Glenn County. He was born near Willows, on September 21, 1891, a son of George E. St. Louis, a substantial citizen of Glenn County, who gave his children good educational opportunities and every advantage possible at that time and place. Raymond attended the public schools of the Jacinto district, and further prepared himself for an independent career by taking a course in Heald's Business College at Stockton. His first business experience was obtained when he began soliciting for life and fire insurance in his native county. Afterwards he bought five acres of river bottom land along the Sacramento River, which he devoted to garden truck. He had marked success with his potatoes, his yield being some sixty-five sacks to the acre.

In 1912 Mr. St. Louis started in the commission business, buying and selling poultry for the San Francisco market. Since

then he has represented the commission houses of John F. Corriea, Charles Campodonico Company, J. Garbini Company and the Crown Commission Company, all of San Francisco. On January 15, 1917, he opened a branch commission house for Charles Corriea & Bro., of San Francisco, at the corner of Butte and Walnut Streets in Willows. He is now representing in this enterprise the largest concern of its kind in the northern metropolis. In addition, during the fishing season, he handles all the fish caught in the Sacramento River in this section of Glenn County, which are shipped to San Francisco and Sacramento. Of late years Mr. St. Louis has become the most extensive shipper of turkeys in Glenn County. In 1916 he sent to San Francisco over seventeen thousand birds, besides exporting thousands of coops of poultry. In the early fall he travels all over the northern part of the valley, compiling data as to the numbers of turkeys available and making his contracts with the raisers. He has met with more than ordinary success in this enterprise.

On June 30, 1912, Mr. St. Louis was married to Miss Sophia Glenn, a native of Paint Rock, Concho County, Texas, and a daughter of G. P. Glenn, now a resident of Willows. Of this marriage two children have been born, Glenn Harrison and Selma Ray.

EDWARD F. HALE

How, so to speak, a giant oak in the business world has grown from a small and unpretentious acorn, is demonstrated in the rapid and substantial development of the Orland Creamery, whose president and general manager is Edward F. Hale. His father was Titus Hale, a native of Missouri, who came across the great plains in 1849 with an ox team, when he was only seventeen years of age. Settling in the northern part of the state, and later moving to Santa Cruz County, where Edward was born, Titus Hale ran a dairy, and also became interested in railroad building. He became a prominent man in his section, and in time controlled large interests in the neighborhood. After that he lived at Rio Vista, in Solano County, Cal., where he owned and tilled a large tract of land. He is now retired, and lives in comfort at Oakland, taking a live interest in pioneer matters, and especially in the Society of California Pioneers. For fourteen years he was a director of this organization, and for two years he held the office of president.

Educated at the public schools in his district, Edward F. Hale lived on his father's ranch near Watsonville until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Solano County and worked in his

father's dairy at Rio Vista. In 1902, he came to Glenn County and started a small creamery in Orland; and from this humble beginning has grown the fine and thoroughly up-to-date Orland Creamery of today. During the first year of its business the creamery was supported by ten patrons, who took their cream to the plant to be made into butter. At that time about two hundred pounds of butter a day was turned out. This product has gradually increased; and in 1910 the Orland Creamery Company was formed, with the following directors: President and general manager, Edward F. Hale; vice-president, Leonard Boot; secretary, J. E. Faltings; directors, David Brown and J. M. Leonard. A reinforced concrete building was erected in 1912, and fully equipped for the enterprise. There is a cold storage department, forty by eighty feet in size. For the three hundred and odd patrons now sending their cream to the plant, over two thousand pounds of butter is made per day.

Mr. Hale has become one of the most experienced dairymen in this part of the state. He buys and sells dairy cattle, and has sixty-five acres of land planted mostly to alfalfa, and another ranch of three hundred six acres devoted to dairy purposes, on which he has a herd of seventy cows. The most improved apparatus is everywhere used, both in the creamery and on his ranches. All the milking, for example, is done by machine. Not only has Mr. Hale been wide-awake to the development of his own interests and those of the creamery he represents, but he has done much to advance dairy affairs in the Orland district.

In 1895 Edward F. Hale married Miss Louise Leslie, a charming lady of San Francisco, by whom he has had three children. Martha and Florence are both graduates of the San Francisco Girls' High School, and are now students at the San Francisco Normal School; and Edward F., Jr., attends the San Francisco Polytechnic.

JOHN THOMAS

A man who, in his time, has played many parts, and each one well, is John Thomas, the agent of the Northern California Power Company, and for twelve years the popular and efficient constable of Orland. Born at Mansfield, Ohio, February 2, 1865, he moved with the family when he was a boy of six years to Jackson County, Mo., and there grew to manhood. His father was a wagon-maker, and he learned his father's trade. In 1886, he arrived in California and went to work as a ranchman near Newville, in what is now Glenn County. Three years later he turned to the liquor business at Paskenta and in Orland; but finding that unsatisfactory, he

afterwards worked as a carpenter in the northern part of the state. On his return to Orland, he followed various lines of occupation. He had a bicycle shop, made wagons, and busied himself with repairing.

Associating himself with the Northern California Power Company in 1904, he became the company's local manager, and at the same time devoted himself to other interests. He has sold hardware and electrical appliances, photographic supplies and similar commodities, and has managed a butcher shop. At one time he owned a ranch of one hundred acres, eight miles west of Orland, the same being a part of the Hall ranch. This he devoted to cattle and the raising of fruit. He set out apricots and prunes, and bought and sold cattle in the market. In October, 1916, however, he sold his ranch. The butcher shop was conducted under the firm name of Thomas & Church, Quality Butchers.

For a number of years Mr. Thomas has been engaged in commercial photography, and has made an enviable reputation through taking outside views in Glenn County and in the mountains of Northern California. He is an expert in this line, and has a fine collection of California subjects. He has also given much of his time to installing irrigation and pumping plants, and electrical machinery, and also to selling gas engines, acting as agent for Fairbanks, Morse & Company; and so successful has he been in this latter field, that he has sold more gas engines than any other man in the company's employ north of San Francisco. While a genuine hustler personally, he is also a real booster for Glenn County.

John Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Alice L. Templeton, a native of Michigan. Two children, both daughters—Helene and Genevieve—have blessed this union. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Eastern Star, and of the Women's Improvement Club of Orland. Mr. Thomas is a popular member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, and also of the Masons.

SILAS D. MINTON

Among the younger business men of Orland is Mr. Minton, proprietor of the gasoline and supply station north of the town, on the state highway. He was born in Lawrence, Kans., December 17, 1884, and accompanied his parents to California. They located in Los Angeles for a time, and while there Silas attended the public schools for two years. He finished the grammar school in Willows, whither his parents had moved. He was familiar with

farm work, and for a time worked with his father, afterwards leasing some land on the J. R. Talbot ranch near Willows, where for six years he farmed on a large scale, using three eight-mule teams to carry on his farm work, and meeting with uniform success. Having decided to make a change, however, he went to Orland, and with his brother Ernest opened an oil station north of the town. They bought a strip of land, one third of an acre, along the highway, erected a wooden building, and put in a supply station for autos passing on the highway. The original building was burned, but was soon replaced by a concrete one, modern in all its appointments.

August 1, 1916, the partnership of the Minton brothers was dissolved, Silas succeeding to the ownership. In this enterprise Mr. Minton has built up a good business. Besides supplying the automobile trade passing the place, he runs a supply car to the country, taking orders and delivering gasoline in fifty-gallon and one-hundred-gallon lots, handling the products of the Associated Oil Company. Through his courteous treatment of all, he has won success in his venture; and he is continually looking ahead for improvements in his line.

Mr. Minton married Monica St. Louis, who was born in Colusa County, of pioneer parents; and they have four children: Bernardine, Delmar, Margaret, and Mary. Although new settlers in Orland, Mr. Minton and his wife have a wide acquaintance in Glenn County, and are prominent in social circles.

CHARLES ADOLPHUS ARVEDSON

To those who have succeeded in life solely by their own efforts, much credit is due, and of such Charles A. Arvedson, of College City, Colusa County, is an example worthy in every way of the success which has come to him through years of hard work, economical habits, self-confidence and excellent business acumen. He was born at Algonquin, McHenry County, Ill., on July 9, 1857. His parents were Peter and Hannah Adelia (Cornish) Arvedson. The father was a native of Sweden, and was born on August 22, 1822; the mother was a native of Michigan, and her birth was chronicled on October 5, 1831. Both parents are now deceased. Peter Arvedson came to America when nineteen years old, and settled near Algonquin, Ill., where he eventually owned and operated a farm. To this worthy couple, twelve children were born.

Owing to the size of his parents' family, Charles Adolphus Arvedson was obliged to begin working at the early age of eight.

His education was of necessity very meager, being limited to the winter terms of the public school in his district, since his work for wages required nine months of each year. When sixteen years of age, he came to California and engaged in working for his uncle, George Cornish, who owned a ranch near Clarksburg, Yolo County. He continued to work out by the month until 1877. In 1877 he rented his uncle's farm; and during the following year he was married to Miss Ella Eldora Strohecker, a native of Iowa. He moved to College City in 1882, and worked out by the month until 1884, when he rented the Tom Botts farm of one hundred sixty acres, a part of the four-hundred-fifty-acre ranch now being operated by him, which is rented from J. H. Balsdon, of Colusa.

About five years ago Mr. Arvedson purchased a ranch of one hundred sixty acres in the Hurlton precinct, Butte County, which he rents to his nephew, George F. Reeves, a son of his sister, Mrs. Sophia Reeves, widow of the late Benjamin Franklin Reeves. At the present time he is having a fine eight-room country residence built on this fruit ranch. Through his untiring energy and capable business management, Mr. Arvedson is making a splendid success as a farmer at College City; and in all of his endeavors he is greatly assisted by his capable wife, who is a true helpmeet.

Mr. and Mrs. Arvedson have been blessed with two children: Edith C., who is at home with her parents; and Clarence E., who is a traction engineer. Mr. Arvedson's career is a striking illustration of what can be accomplished in Colusa County by a young man without means, providing he is endowed with a reliable character and good health, possesses untiring energy, practices strict economy, and gives close attention to the many details incident to the life of a successful rancher. He is out of debt, and is now enjoying the prosperity which he so justly merits. Mr. and Mrs. Arvedson are highly esteemed by the community in which they live.

JOHN B. HAZELTON

In reading the life-story of John B. Hazleton, proprietor of the flourishing Hazleton Lumber Company, of Orland, one is reminded of how many persons threatened with early demise, but destined to live for years and accomplish much well worth the while, have found their physical and mental salvation by removing to California, where they could enjoy its salubrious climate. Born in Michigan, December 15, 1869, he was the son of Thaddeus Hazleton, a native of New York, who married Miss Hannah

McGinnis, a daughter of Erin's Green Isle. His father had settled in Canada when four years old, and growing up, married there. When he was twenty-two years old, however, he abandoned the Dominion and moved over into Michigan, where he remained for the rest of his life.

John B. Hazelton was reared on a farm, from which he attended the local public schools. When he was old enough to do hard manual labor, he learned the carpenter's trade; and soon put his cleverness to the test, getting out his own lumber and building a house on his father's farm near Memphis, St. Clair County. For a while after that he worked at his trade; but he soon took to farming, securing for himself a little tract of ninety acres. There he had a small dairy, and made butter of such quality that he got the same price for his product the year around.

Unfortunately, however, he was taken sick, perhaps because of the severity of the weather, in the face of which one must prosecute such work in the East. Like thousands of others whose health has broken under the exposure of the rigorous Eastern climate, he packed up everything and made for California as the most promising place for his recuperation. He settled in Orland, on January 12, 1902, and its climate proved to have a beneficial effect upon his health from the time of his arrival here. Nowhere, perhaps, could one find a better illustration of what Orland has to offer to those who would live long and hale.

Once settled here, Mr. Hazleton engaged in contracting and building. This enterprise he prosecuted in Orland and vicinity for several years, and also bought and sold real estate. Later, he entered the employ of the Brown & Doane Lumber Company, about the time it was established in 1911; and when he had thoroughly mastered this new field, he was made manager of the concern. In August, 1916, he purchased the plant and named it the Hazelton Lumber Company, of Orland—a fortunate move both for himself and his patrons, as his constantly increasing business well demonstrates. Familiar with the needs of the community he has attempted to serve, and well posted as to the sources of supply and the available markets, Mr. Hazleton is able, if anyone is, to fill any order or meet any emergency.

On June 9, 1891, John B. Hazleton and Miss Addie M. Davis, of Michigan, were married. Two children—Earl J., who is with his father in business, and Marjorie May—have blessed this union. Mrs. Hazleton is a valued member of the Women's Improvement Club of Orland; while Mr. Hazleton is a Past Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Past Worthy Counsel of the Woodmen of the World. In public affairs,

Mr. Hazleton has proved not only a good citizen but an efficient leader. He has served as clerk of the school board of Orland; and he was town trustee on the first board elected in 1909, when Orland was incorporated.

MR^S. BELLE DOUVILLE

Since 1875 Mrs. Belle Douville has lived in California. She came here with her brother, Jack F. Simpson, and their parents, Isaac and Lueretia (Froug) Simpson, when she was fifteen years of age. Her father was born on December 3, 1828, and after a useful life, crowded into sixty-nine years, passed away on January 3, 1898. Belle Simpson was born in Kentucky, but passed her girlhood in Tennessee, where she attended the public schools at Carthage, Smith County, whence she came to their new home in California. The family settled at South Butte, Sutter County, and there she finished her schooling. On November 23, 1887, she married Eugene Douville at Sutter City. Mr. Douville was born in Milwaukee, Wis., January 8, 1863, and was brought to this state when an infant, so that practically his whole life was spent in California. Here he received his education and grew to manhood. After their marriage, being anxious to get a home of their own, Mr. Douville accepted a position as foreman of the Wood ranch in Colusa County. Here his wife did the cooking for nine men, besides caring for her son. Mr. and Mrs. Douville invested their savings in town lots in Meridian, where they erected a comfortable house. He was eager to get a larger place, and continued his connection with the Wood ranch until 1909, when he was enabled to buy twenty acres, which they improved and made their home. Mr. Douville was privileged to enjoy their home for only a short time, for on June 10, 1910, he passed away, leaving his wife and one son, George Earl.

In 1914, George Earl Douville was married to Gertrude Bruce, daughter of Rev. Henry M. Bruce, pastor of the Methodist Church South, at Selma, Cal. He is now leasing the ranch from his mother, and is prospering in his work. He has a dairy of seven cows, four acres in prunes, and a fine family garden and orchard. They own twenty shares in the Roberts Irrigation Company, thus enabling them to irrigate every foot of their land. At the state fair in 1914-1915, Mrs. Douville took first prize for her Elberta free-stone peaches.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Douville sold their property in Meridian, and lifted the mortgage from her twenty acres,

which is now free from incumbrance. Besides rearing her son, Mrs. Douville raised a nephew, Clarence Virgil Simpson, whose mother died when he was a babe. For the past three years, since he was seventeen, he has been in the employ of the American Express Company in San Francisco. By those who know her, Mrs. Douville is looked upon as a good manager. She is a member of the Methodist Church South, and is a public-spirited woman, always ready to do her share in the promotion of movements for the benefit of the people and the county. Politically, she is a Democrat.

ALBERT HENRY JOHNSEN

The senior member of the firm of Johnsen & Richter, proprietors of the Pioneer Market, of Colusa, has shown marked ability as a stock buyer. Mr. Johnsen is well known all over the Sacramento Valley, having catered to the public in Colusa for twenty-nine years as a meat dealer, and is firmly established in the commercial circles of the county. Besides the building and shop, he also owns ten acres adjoining the city on the west, upon which is located the up-to-date slaughter house, erected in 1917. This structure is twenty-eight by thirty-eight by twenty-three feet in dimensions, and has concrete floors, killing bed, modern hoisting machinery with conveying tracks into the chill room, and thence to the refrigerating room, where meats can be kept at a low temperature any number of days. On this land also is located the hog house, which has eight pens of twenty head capacity each; and the grain house, with its grinding machinery run by electric power. The establishment is equipped with two cooling plants; and three trucks are used for making deliveries in city and country. For thirty-three years Mr. Johnsen has bought hogs for Miller & Lux in San Francisco, supplying them from eight to ten thousand head annually. He buys the hogs and feeds them until they are in proper condition to ship, and then hauls them to the river for shipment by boat to San Francisco. He also buys sheep, keeping the ewes and sending the wethers to various packing houses in San Francisco.

Albert Henry Johnsen was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, December 7, 1854. His father, William Johnsen, was a carpenter and builder, living his entire life in that province. His mother, Catherine Vose, was also born there. There were ten children in the family, of whom four sisters are in Chicago, one brother is a farmer in San Joaquin County, and four are deceased. After finishing his education in the schools of his native land,

Albert Henry Johnsen was apprenticed to learn the trade of the butcher, which he completed when he was eighteen. In the spring of 1873 he left home for Chicago, Ill., where he worked over a year. In the fall of 1874, he came west to San Francisco and engaged in the butcher's business, finally becoming proprietor of two shops in that city, which he operated with a partner. He came to Colusa in 1888, bought out the old Klewe market, and made various alterations and improvements; and here he has carried on a very profitable retail business ever since, in connection with which he has been buying, feeding and selling stock. Mr. Johnsen now has a partner in the Pioneer Market at Colusa, so that he can spend his time buying through the country and carrying on business both in San Francisco and Colusa, which he has done since he located here. They also own the Pioneer Market at Princeton. Mr. Johnsen has had his ups and downs, like others; but in the main he has been prosperous. He is public-spirited, and is always ready to aid any movement that will bring settlers to the county, and that will make the city and county morally better. He has won his way by dint of hard work and perseverance, and now holds an assured place in the commercial life of the county and state.

In San Francisco, Mr. Johnsen was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Miller, a native daughter, who enjoys with her estimable husband the good fellowship of a large circle of friends and business associates.

PERRY WILLIAM MINTON

An interesting and suggestive story of a life well spent, and already rich with some definite accomplishments, is that of Perry William Minton, who was born in Littleton, Buchanan County, Iowa, on November 8, 1855. When he was only four years old, his parents moved to the neighborhood of Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kans.; and from there they went to Leavenworth County, where he was brought up and lived until 1880. In that year he came to California, and set to work on the Glenn ranch, in Colusa County, where he remained for two and a half years. Then he returned to Kansas, and farmed for three years; but after that he turned his face once more toward California. This was in the year of the great 1887 boom, and for three years he remained in Los Angeles in the employ of the street railway company.

In the fall of 1889, Mr. Minton came to Willows, and was soon busy on a neighboring ranch, where he remained for a couple of years. He then took up some government homestead land—a

parcel of a hundred sixty acres eighteen miles west of Willows. This consisted of timber and pasture land; and for eight years he prosecuted farming there on a small scale. He then rented the Glascock ranch, and farmed the same for three years. He later engaged in grading and gravelling the streets of south and east Willows, and has lately taken up rice-raising southeast of the town.

Some years ago occurred the happy wedding of Mr. Minton and Miss Emma Berry, a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Minton are the parents of four promising children: Silas D. and Ernest O., of Orland, and Homer D. and Esther, who are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Minton and their family are the center of a wide circle of admiring and devoted friends.

KARL E. WALTER

That it pays to know, first, what the public wants and is determined to have, and, secondly, how to supply their needs and so both satisfy them and preclude the possibility of a rival entering the same field, is clear from the business record of K. E. Walter, the proprietor of the Home Leaven Bakery, who now turns out about twenty-five hundred loaves of bread a day, delivering much of what he bakes by his own autos, and shipping the balance to different and even remote parts of Glenn County. Born in Württemberg, Germany, October 23, 1890, he was the son of a farmer and building contractor, from whom he doubtless inherited much of his practical business sense. He left school at the age of fourteen, and for two and a half years served as an apprentice to his father, while learning the carpenter's trade.

In 1907, Mr. Walter came to the United States to seek his fortune in the New World, and almost immediately made for California. At San Rafael, in Marin County, he learned the baker's trade, and then he entered the employ of Young & Swain Baking Company on Devisadero Street, San Francisco. Later, he became foreman of a bakery on Bryant Street; and afterwards he went to Stockton as a foreman of the Engle & Company's bakery on Center Street. For three years, also, he was proprietor of the Palace Bakery at Alameda; and after selling out his bakery there, he went to Salem, Ore., where he set up in business for himself.

Once more disposing of his business, he came to Willows, on April 12, 1916; and here he opened the Vienna Bakery and Coffee Parlor, at 141 South Tehama Street. He built new ovens and put in a complete new manufacturing plant, designed to be as sanitary

as it was modern. He baked both French and Vienna bread, and French pastry, and kept a complete line of bakery goods. On January 1, 1917, Mr. Walter bought the business formerly conducted on Walnut Street, and known as the Home Leaven Bakery, but which was in the hands of the San Francisco Board of Trade on account of the failure of the former proprietor. Upon assuming charge of the plant, he at once installed the most modern equipment, including new machinery, tools and fixtures, at a great expense, and also renovated the buildings, making it one of the most up-to-date bakeries in Glenn County. He superintends the manufacture of his output, and his wife looks after the sales department; and by hard work and good management, and courteous treatment to their patrons, this worthy couple have won the hearty commendation of the public, and have begun to build up a fine business throughout the entire county. The fame of the Home Leaven Bakery extends even to San Francisco, where Mr. Walter is a member of the Bakers' Verein. He is a self-made man, and has won a host of friends by his integrity and public spirit.

At San Francisco, March 9, 1915, surrounded by friends who gladly toasted his future luck, Mr. Walter married Mrs. Emmie (Grosse) Kostka, a native of Germany, who, by her former marriage, is the mother of three interesting children, Margaret, Charlotte and Hildegard. On June 23, 1913, Mr. Walter became an American citizen; and none is more loyal to the best interests of the country than he.

WOODFORD A. YERXA

Colusa County lost a very valuable citizen in the death of John Boggs, the former proprietor of St. John's Park, which is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Sacramento River, two miles south of Princeton. The loss of its former owner is somewhat compensated, however, by the sterling worth of its present proprietor, who since 1905 has given his attention to the care of its five hundred eleven acres. It was named "St. John's Park" by its former owner, and was the home place from which Mr. Boggs directed the cultivation of the extensive Boggs ranch, one of the best-cultivated areas in Colusa County. The commodious two-story brick house, to which additions have been made by Mr. Yerxa for the convenience of his family, is in a perfect state of preservation. The same hospitality is still extended to visitors, and the place is one of the show places of the county.

Mr. Yerxa came to Princeton, much in need of recreation, in 1905, after having built up extensive mercantile interests in the

Northwest. He is now the personification of good health, and his great capacity for business is devoted to one of the largest, and certainly one of the finest, prune orchards in the state. When he purchased the place, there was already on it a forty-acre prune orchard, which had been set out in 1900. Since then, and during the past five years, he has set out three hundred acres to French and Imperial prunes, in about equal numbers. He has found it practicable to raise his own nursery stock, and is reputed to have the best bred and budded prune trees in the market. He imports his young sprouts from France; and they are here replanted and carefully cultivated. One year after being transplanted, they are carefully budded under Mr. Yerxa's personal supervision; and when the buds are one year old, they are again ready for transplanting.

The St. John's Park Nursery is a close corporation. In this nursery there are fully one hundred thousand trees that will be ready for transplanting in the spring of 1918. So wide a reputation has this nursery, that practically the entire stock has already been ordered at a good price. It is fortunate that Mr. Yerxa made large importations of these seedlings from France before that country became involved in the present war. As a consequence, he will be able to supply a large part of the demand for the 1919-1920 plantings. Mr. Yerxa applies the same business sagacity to the building up of his prune orchard that he did to building up his extensive commercial interests in the Twin Cities of the Northwest. In this enterprise he has the assistance of his two sons, Woodford A., Jr., and Max, who lives at Colusa.

Mr. Yerxa was born at Keswick, N. B., on March 23, 1850, a son of Abram Yerxa, a farmer and lumberman of that section. His mother was Elizabeth White, born in the state of Maine. They raised a family of twelve children, four of whom were sons; and Woodford A. was the sixth child in order of birth. He grew up to young manhood at St. John, N. B., where by actual experience he gained a thorough business training. He entered the London House, the large wholesale and retail establishment at St. John, and served a four years' apprenticeship, after which he remained as an employe until, in October, 1871, after having spent several months in travel through America, he left for St. Paul, Minn. He was then a young man of twenty-one. The first winter he worked as a clerk in a dry goods store in St. Paul. In 1872, the Northern Pacific was being projected from Duluth to Bismarek, and he engaged as a clerk with a mercantile company that built temporary store buildings of boards and canvas, which were moved from place to place to keep up with the course of con-

struction of the road. In this way Mr. Yerxa became thoroughly initiated into the business methods of the great Northwest. In the panic of 1873, when the construction had crossed the Red River of the North, Jay Cook, the financial genius and promoter of the road, failed, and the frontier stores closed down. Mr. Yerxa went to St. Paul to spend the winter; and in the spring of 1874 he went to Fargo, Dakota Territory, and became manager for the Hubbard & Tyler stores. To Mr. Yerxa belongs the distinction of having shipped the first car load of wheat from North Dakota. While manager for Hubbard & Tyler, he had been prevailed upon by a number of pioneer Norwegian farmers to exchange supplies for wheat, which they drew to Fargo on sleds. During the course of the winter, enough wheat had come to their store to fill a car. There was no wagon in Fargo with which to haul the wheat to the car on the siding; so he made arrangements with one of the denizens of that locality who owned a Red River cart to take the sacks of wheat, six sacks to a load, to the car, and the two worked in this way until the car was loaded. When it reached the market at Minneapolis, it at once attracted the attention of milling experts, and they were quick to see the excellence of the No. 1 hard wheat. The hardness of this wheat led to the adoption of the roller process, and has given to the world the best grade of flour. Later, with a partner, Mr. Yerxa started the W. A. Yerxa & Co.'s general store, which dealt in groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes. His experience in the various phases of the business on the frontier contributed to his success in this enterprise, and he became a leading merchant. Later, he was called to serve as mayor of Fargo, being elected and reelected to that office, and served the city during the days of its greatest boom. He became well acquainted with the leading men of the Northwest, and the firm of W. A. Yerxa & Co. did a large and profitable business. They invested heavily in wheat lands, however, and were caught in the general catastrophe of 1882. At this time they lost heavily, but were able, nevertheless, to pay one hundred cents on the dollar.

Mr. Yerxa then went back to Minneapolis, and in 1887, in partnership with his brother, Fred R. Yerxa, established the Yerxa Wholesale and Retail Grocery in that city; and in 1888 they opened a similar house in St. Paul. Some time later a third brother, Thomas E. Yerxa, was taken into the firm. So closely did Mr. Yerxa apply himself to the business, that his health failed; and in 1905 he sold out, that he might take a much-needed rest. He had been coming to California since 1902 to spend the winters at his home in Sierra Madre, and in this

way became interested in this section of the state, to which he has since devoted so much of his time and energy.

Woodford A. Yerxa was married at Fargo, in 1885, to Mrs. Eva (Gould) Hall, born at Portland, Me., a daughter of Dr. Gould. This noble woman passed away in 1893, at the age of thirty-eight. The two sons mentioned above were born of this marriage.

Mr. Yerxa has one of the finest prune orchards in the state. The California Prune and Apricot Association, whose headquarters are in San Jose, chose Mr. Yerxa as its vice-president in appreciation of his great achievements in the fruit industry; and to this office he gives considerable of his time and attention. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Princeton, of which he is vice-president and a director. He is a man of energy and vision, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

LUCINDA A. MYERS

That woman has the ability, under the stress of necessity, to manage affairs usually considered out of her sphere, is well demonstrated in the career of Mrs. Lucinda A. Myers, who owns eighty acres of land two miles north of Colusa. On this property Mrs. Myers has five acres in apricots, seventeen acres in prunes, one acre in peaches, fifteen acres in beans and corn, twelve acres in barley, and fifteen acres in alfalfa. The balance of the tract is timber land. She also conducts a dairy of seven cows; and in this, as in other branches of her ranching enterprise, she has made a success.

Mrs. Myers was in maidenhood Lucinda Allen. She was born near Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, a daughter of Joshua and Eleanor (Lane) Allen. The former was born and reared in Wheeling, W. Va.; and the latter was born near Zanesville, Ohio. They were married in Henry County, Iowa. Miss Lucinda and a sister came from Iowa to Grand Island, Colusa County, in 1874, where she was a seamstress until her marriage at Colusa in 1876, with Gerry Myers. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Myers spent five years on a farm on Grand Island, after which they passed some years near the town of Williams, on a three-hundred-twenty-acre ranch belonging to Mr. Myers, and which he had purchased with his savings. This he later sold; and then they purchased the present place in Washington Township, in 1898, where he farmed and carried on fruit-growing and stock-raising until the time of his death. He passed away in June, 1906, mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Myers was born in Kenosha, Wis., and came to California with his parents, who settled on Dry Slough, Colusa County, where the son grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools of Grand Island. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Myers, nine children were born: Frank A., in the employ of the Southern Pacific at Reno; Phillip G., of San Joaquin County, who has six children; Robert A., of Colusa; Arthur, who is assisting his mother on the home ranch, and who is married and has one child; Gordon T., of Oakland; Ruby, who died aged twenty months; Alice, the wife of Curry Harrington, of Colusa County; Louis J., and Grace, at home. Since the death of Mr. Myers, Mrs. Myers has looked after all the business of the ranch, which she is conducting with marked ability. Meanwhile she has proved her worth as a mother, in the raising of her family of children. Mrs. Myers is accorded a prominent place in her social circle, and has made many friends, who appreciate her readiness to assist in all movements for the benefit of the community, the county, and the state.

PRESTON L. SIMPSON

A native of Stony Creek, west of Orland, where he was born on October 16, 1861, Preston L. Simpson was the son of Noah Simpson, a pioneer of the Hoosier State, who crossed the plains in 1850 to reach California. When once he had put the hardships of the prairies behind him, he took up new privations in the hard work of the miner, but later abandoned the search for gold and returned East to buy a herd of cattle. With these he again crossed the desert plains to California, settling at first in Yolo County, and later coming to Stony Creek, where he took up land and water rights covering some seven hundred acres. Here he engaged in the raising of stock and sheep, and soon was fairly prosperous as a cattle rancher. About that time Noah Simpson married Miss Louise Halley, a native of the South, who had come to Glenn County with her parents after an arduous trip, in 1857, across the plains. Besides the subject of our sketch, who was the third child in the family, four other children were born of this union: Charles L., Ziba E., Eva L., and George Ernest. The father died in 1896, some years after the decease of his faithful wife.

Educated at the country schools in Oriental, now Floyd, district, on Stony Creek, Preston Simpson worked on his father's farm, and at the latter's death moved to Orland, where he bought ten acres, which was set out to almonds and apricots. Soon afterwards, he married Miss Ida J. Griffith, a daughter of Jonathan

Griffith, whose interesting life-sketch appears elsewhere in these pages. As a result of experiments which they conducted together, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson began in a small way in an industry which they have since developed into an enterprise of considerable proportions. Using a small incubator which, in 1903, they placed on their back porch, they began to hatch chickens; and from this small beginning has grown the present Orland Hatchery, the only plant of its kind in Glenn County, and one of the best-equipped in all California. This incubator arrangement was succeeded by a small hatchery sixteen by twenty-five feet in size; and as their business grew, they were obliged to erect, in 1914, their present extensive establishment. This consists of a building of two stories, with hollow concrete walls, thirty by sixty feet in size, in the basement of which there are forty-eight incubators of the Pioneer brand, with a full capacity of twenty-four thousand chicks. How interestingly this enterprise has been developed is shown from the Hatchery's report of the year 1916. Then some seventy-five thousand baby chicks were hatched out and sold, ninety-five per cent. of them being sturdy enough to be raised. These were shipped to seven states in pasteboard boxes containing twenty-five, or fifty, or a hundred chicks, packed the day after they were hatched. Salt Lake City and leading towns of Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and California received the largest and most frequent shipments, and the fame of the Orland Hatchery was soon widespread. Both Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are still active workers in the undertaking, giving the most painstaking attention to every detail; and soon they will be assisted by their enterprising son, Jack, who is at present a student at the Orland high school.

JOHN CURRY HARRINGTON

A representative native son of Colusa County, where his entire life has thus far been passed, and where by his own native ability and energy he has attained to an honorable place among his fellow citizens, Curry Harrington, as he is familiarly called, was born on December 21, 1882, a son of Col. John T. Harrington.

Curry Harrington was educated in the public schools of Colusa. At an early age he became self-supporting, working out by the month on the ranches in the county, and persevering in his efforts until he had saved enough to make an independent start for himself. Mr. Harrington leases land and is successfully engaged in raising beans and barley.

In 1910, John Curry Harrington was united in marriage with Miss Alice Myers. One child, Parker Jackson, has been born to them. Mr. Harrington is a descendant of Revolutionary stock, and his family has been represented in every American war since that time. He illustrates the self-made man, and has a bright future before him. Both he and his wife have a host of friends in the best social circles of the county.

JONATHAN GRIFFITH

One of the first three men who settled where Orland is now located, and the first to erect a house here, and one of the three pioneers who named the now well-known town, was Jonathan Griffith, for over thirty years a member of the Orland school board, and a contributor in many ways to the development of the town. Born at Rome, New York, October 12, 1835, he came at the age of sixteen to California, locating first in the vicinity of Los Angeles. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the United States cavalry; and throughout the terrible conflict he continued in the service, for a time as an aide on the staff of Gen. Phil. Sheridan, and as one of the body-guard of Gen. Winfield Scott.

On the close of the war Mr. Griffith returned to this state. Shortly afterwards he reenlisted, this time to assist the United States authorities in quelling the Indian outbreaks which threatened the population of the northern part of the state. Again he was first in the line of attack, his services taking him to Modoc and other parts of the troubled area.

Seeking once more the paths of peace, he located in succession at Susanville, Cedarville, and Chico; and in 1873 he came to Orland, where he lived until the time of his death. Here he established the first blacksmith shop in the town.

Mr. Griffith was married in New York to Miss Esther Williams, a native of that state, who proved a devoted and congenial companion. She came to California by way of Panama, was with him at the Presidio, and followed his movements during the Indian troubles. She lived to enjoy life until 1902, dying in San Francisco. Nine children, four of whom still survive, were born of this marriage: Mary E., Mrs. C. M. Harelson, of Orland; W. B. Griffith, of Colusa; Miss Grace Griffith, a teacher at Sacramento; and Ida J., Mrs. P. L. Simpson, also of Orland.

In January, 1917, this notable pioneer closed his eyes to the scenes of this world, mourned by the community generally, and especially by his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic,

who laid him to rest with military honors. Some of the most interesting early chapters in the history of Orland are closely interwoven with Mr. Griffith's personal life. He assisted Chamberlain Bros. in laying out the original town, the land selected then belonging to the Chamberlain ranch; and to give practical evidence of his faith in the enterprise, he bought a large number of blocks near the site of the present grammar school. He also moved a fine house from another part of the county to the corner of Second and Colusa Streets; and for many years the house was the scene of hospitality and festivity. Most interesting of all is the story of the naming of Orland. Taylor Chamberlain, Mr. Griffith, and Frederick Brown came together to draw up a petition for a post-office, when each one suggested a name for the new settlement. Mr. Griffith thought that Leland, in recognition of Senator Stanford, would be appropriate; Mr. Chamberlain suggested Comstock; while Mr. Brown stood for Orland, the name of the town of his birth in England. Each so earnestly desired to win the others over to his choice that an amusing deadlock occurred, which was not broken until the pioneers agreed to put the three names into a hat and stand by the one that might be selected in a drawing. When the deciding slip was withdrawn, it bore the name of Orland. Among the curious adventures Mr. Griffith was fond of relating was one he experienced while hunting along Stony Creek during the winter season. He came upon an old Indian burial ground, to the northeast of the town, where many of the aborigines' graves had been washed away. Indian trinkets, including a vast amount of beads, were uncovered; and following the spreading of the news, curio-seekers searched the burial ground for days, and carried away many of the objects so reverently placed there by superstitious Indians.

WILLARD CLARK

A self-made man who has realized his own ambitions and the expectations of his many friends—and that, too, not in one isolated field, but in practically every enterprise to which he has set himself—is Willard Clark, a native of Prince Edward County, Ontario, where he was born on December 12, 1872. Reared on a farm, he had the misfortune to lose his father when he was but eleven years of age; but this did not prevent his attendance at the public schools of the district, through which he obtained an excellent preparation to make his way in the world. When seventeen, he came to the United States and settled at Rochester, N. Y., securing there employment in a shoe factory, at six dollars per

week. Being a clever workman, and naturally industrious, he advanced in the technic of his trade, and became an expert worker on ladies' shoes.

The year 1898 was eventful in Willard Clark's life, for then he moved westward to San Francisco, where, for a time, he worked in a shoe factory. Leaving the northern metropolis, he came to Orland; and in this locality he has since made his home. He has become an important factor in the development of this growing community. He understands the industrial problems presented, and has done no little to solve the difficulties arising from time to time. Farming and stock-raising have come to demand his special attention, although his first year's experience with a ranch was more or less of a failure. When he rented the Hood ranch, however, and farmed the three hundred acres to grain, he entered on a more successful period, and fast became one of the prosperous farmers of his section. Later he was engaged in raising cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, especially turkeys.

In various ways Mr. Clark has contributed to the advancement of the best interests of Orland. He became president of the Orland Land Company, which owned eight hundred acres known as the Hightower ranch; and he directed the affairs of the company until the land was taken into the irrigation project. He still owns forty acres of this tract, which he has planted to prunes. With Frank Reager he was associated in the purchase of the Gallan & Arenson tract of fourteen hundred forty acres. In 1917 he purchased the south half, consisting of twenty-five hundred acres, of the Scarce ranch, which is to be utilized as a stock ranch. At present he has twenty-seven hundred head of sheep and a band of cattle ranging on the Murdock ranch, which he has leased. As a member of the first board of directors of the Orland Irrigation System, he worked hard for that system's success; and he is still retained in that office of responsibility. He put in much time and energy to induce local owners to sign up their land for the project; and it is not improbable that had he not so exerted himself, the satisfactory results obtained would not then have been realized.

Prominent as a Mason, Mr. Clark is Past Master of the Orland Lodge, No. 265, F. and A. M.; inspector of the Seventh Masonic District of California; and a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state. He is also president of the Masonic Temple Association in Orland; and it was through his suggestion and efforts that the beautiful Masonic Temple here was erected, he himself contributing a thousand dollars towards the project. As one of the founders and a director of the First National Bank

of Orland. Mr. Clark has also contributed his influence to steady-
ing local finance. He has also favored healthful athletics, and is
president of the Orland Athletic Association.

Willard Clark was united in marriage with Miss Ella Pear-
sall, a native of the Empire State. Mrs. Clark is an active parti-
cipant in the affairs of the Women's Improvement Club, of Or-
land. In course of time Mr. Clark bought a block of land in town.
Here he erected a fine home and otherwise improved his property,
setting out a lemon orchard and other fruit trees.

HARVEY EDWARD PROvence

Though not a native son of Colusa County, Harvey Edward
Provence can practically be called such, as his parents came to
this county in 1879, when he was a babe in arms. He was born in
Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kans., on January 19, 1878. The
father, Nathan Province, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this
history, was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Ohio. At
the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-
seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served through the war and
on the border, spending five years in the service in all. He mar-
ried Miss Elvira Edwards; and they settled near Wamego, Kans.,
and engaged in farming. In 1879 they located in California, in the
Elk Creek district. The father died on November 11, 1917, while
the mother still resides on the home farm. Of their fourteen chil-
dren, ten of whom are living, Harvey Edward is the fifth in order
of birth.

Harvey Edward Provence received his education in the public
schools of the Elk Creek district. From a lad he was familiar
with farming and stock-raising, and assisted his father on the
home farm. When the sinking of the Maine precipitated the
Spanish-American War, the spirit of patriotism which called his
father in 1861, inspired the son in 1898 to the defense of his na-
tive land; and he volunteered in Company K, Eighth California
Regiment, and was mustered in at Camp Barrett, and served with
the regulars until 1899, when he received his honorable discharge
on account of physical disability. On his enlistment he wrote his
name Provence, and has continued to use the "e" instead of "i"
in the spelling of his name.

Upon his return home, Mr. Provence began farming for him-
self. He bought a few head of cattle and began on a small scale
to build up a stock industry, gradually increasing his herd until
his brand, H. P. connected, has become well known all over the

county. He leased one thousand acres for his cattle range, and in connection with his stock-raising carried on a dairy business. He continued in this line of industry for several years, and met with good success in the undertaking. In 1905 he bought his present ranch of one hundred twenty-two acres in the Oakdale district, and later added one hundred sixty acres within a quarter of a mile distant, so that he has over two hundred eighty acres of land. He built his residence and barns, and put on all the other improvements seen on the ranch today. He has taken out a ditch from the south fork of Elk Creek, and raises fine crops of alfalfa.

The marriage of Harvey E. Provence, which occurred at Wil-lows, in December, 1902, united him with Miss Georgia True, a native of Iowa. They have three children: Austin Edgar, Lola Margaret, and Evelyn. Politically a Republican, Mr. Provence has always taken an active interest in measures affecting the welfare of his county. He has been particularly interested in educational affairs, and is now serving as clerk of the board of trustees of the Oakdale school district.

EDWARD E. GREEN

A public-spirited citizen who has given freely for the advancement of the community in which he has lived since he was a boy, is Edward E. Green, the pioneer of Colusa County, who was born in Clay County, Ill., August 15, 1871, the son of John V. Green, a native of Indiana. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Catherine Helm, of Illinois. In 1875, the elder Green moved westward with his family, and located in Colusa County, Cal., near what is now Orland. Two years later, Mr. Green homesteaded a piece of land in Tehama County; but after another two years he was back in the Orland district, where he rented land on the Carpenter ranch, along Stony Creek, and planted the same to grain. After four years of farming, he returned to the site of Orland, and engaged in various occupations for some years. The last five years of his life were spent in the northern mines. He died in 1901. Besides Edward Green, three children of this worthy pioneer are living: Joseph Sparks; a daughter who became Mrs. Joseph Sperlich, of Orland; and another daughter, Mrs. Henry Moore, of Knights Landing, in Yolo County. Three others are deceased: Victoria, died aged twenty-five; Alex S., died leaving four children; and E. Dewees, died aged thirty-four.

Edward Green was educated at the public schools. He worked on the farm, driving a mule team, and otherwise getting the most

valuable practical experience. In 1896, he embarked in the liquor business at Orland, and in that line of activity he has continued ever since.

In 1900 Mr. Green married Jennie Wright, of Tehama County, who died on April 1, 1912, leaving one son, Victor Green, now a promising youth of sixteen years, and a student at the Orland high school. On March 2, 1916, Mr. Green was again married, Mrs. Maybelle Martin of Sacramento becoming his wife. They have a fine home at Orland. Popular among those who know and appreciate his good personal qualities, Mr. Green is a welcome member of the Blue Lodge of Masons.

ARTHUR RAYMOND HANCOCK

A striking example of what energy and resourcefulness can accomplish, when wisely directed and centralized, is furnished in the career of Arthur Raymond Hancock, the enterprising electrical contractor of Willows. "Ray" Hancock, as he is familiarly known by his intimate friends, was born near Waterloo, San Joaquin County, February 17, 1877. He was the son of Sampson Hancock, a sturdy pioneer who started across the plains from Keokuk, Iowa, on the very day in 1861 when Fort Sumter was fired upon. Arriving in California, he settled on a farm in San Joaquin County, where he passed his declining days.

Arthur Raymond Hancock attended the public schools of his native county, and finished his schooling at Ramsey's Business College, at Stockton. He had his first commercial experience at Fresno, when he became manager and half owner of the White Star Steam Laundry, in which enterprise he got a good start in dealing with the world. After two years he went to the Hawaiian Islands, where he engaged in electrical contracting in Honolulu and Hilo for four or five years. In 1906, he returned to California, and for a time worked as journeyman electrician. Later, he engaged for himself in contracting in the same field, and employed a force of seven workmen. He happened to be in the vicinity of San Francisco immediately after the great fire, and handled some of the largest contracts in rebuilding the destroyed section of the city.

When he came to Willows, in 1910, he opened an electric shop in a tent, for the very good reason that there was not a vacant store or office where he could otherwise install and display his stock; and as business grew, he enlarged the tent and added more

and more to the variety of his stock, giving careful attention to the quality of his goods. This enabled him, when the Glenn County Savings Bank erected its building, to take possession of some of the best quarters there; and fully equipped with a line of goods one might be glad to find in a large city, he soon had a part in furnishing all of the new buildings of importance in the town. These include the Willows high school building, the Savings Bank, the Barceloux building, the library, the Masonic Temple, and the fittings for the Superior California Farm Lands Company; and he has just completed the contract for wiring the town of Dunnigan, south of Willows. His territory extends from Gerber south to Dunnigan; and he has installed many of the irrigation pumping plants in the district, making a specialty of that particular work. On May 15, 1917, Mr. Hancock moved to 127 South Tehama Street, where he has added to his already complete general electric lines, auto electrical supplies and repairing, giving the business his personal attention.

Some years ago Mr. Hancock married Miss Anna Spangler, a native daughter from Butte County; and by her he has had two children of unusual promise, Marcie and Anna. Mr. Hancock finds his chief delight in the home circle. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters.

WILLIAM T. KIDD

How many steps are necessary in the upward rugged climb in life ere one attains to prosperity and success, may be judged from the busy life and substantial accomplishments of William T. Kidd, the enterprising hay and grain dealer of Williams. Born on June 7, 1849, in Nelson County, in the good old state of Virginia, and reared in the adjoining commonwealth of West Virginia, he spent his boyhood and youth on a farm, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood and time, laying broad and deep the foundations for his later struggles in life. In 1875, he came to California; and after passing a year in Mendocino County, he took up his residence in the Williams section of Colusa County. He worked for a while as a ranch laborer, for wages, but later became one of the largest grain farmers in the same district in which he had first started to climb the ladder of prosperity.

In 1878, having acquired considerable practical experience, Mr. Kidd began to rent land, which he farmed to grain. He first took a lease on the Stanley ranch, securing five hundred acres, which he cultivated for five years; and then for ten years he

rented and farmed the Wakefield ranch of eleven hundred acres. For three or more years he cultivated the Lee Welsh ranch of eleven hundred acres, west of Williams; and then he farmed the Crocker place across the river, bringing its four thousand acres, during the three years in which he had supervision there, to a high state of development.

Eminently successful, and commanding the respect of a wide section of the county for his character and his valuable practical experience, Mr. Kidd was elected supervisor of Colusa County on the Democratic ticket in 1896, and served a term of four years. During his incumbency in office, the bridge across the Sacramento River at Colusa was built. He was also road superintendent while acting as supervisor, and built the Leesville grade road, generally regarded as the best in Colusa County.

As a business man, Mr. Kidd was for many years engaged in buying and selling hogs and shipping them to the San Francisco market; and he became one of the largest shippers in Northern California, sending off as many as a thousand hogs at one consignment. At present he is engaged in the hay, grain, coal and wood business, and buys and ships poultry and eggs.

Some years ago Mr. Kidd was married to Miss Mary Epperson, a member of a well-known pioneer family, by whom he has had two children: Florence, the wife of E. Whiting, of San Francisco; and Leah. Fraternally, Mr. Kidd is a popular member of Central Lodge, No. 229, I. O. O. F., of Williams, in which he has passed through all the chairs.

CHARLES K. SWEET

A most important factor in the upbuilding and growth of Williams, and one whose wide and helpful influence is likely to be felt far beyond the limitations of the ordinary span of life, is Charles K. Sweet, who was born in San Augustine County, Texas, September 2, 1867, first seeing the light of day in San Augustine, the oldest town in the Lone Star State. His father and grandfather were large planters. He pursued his studies in the grammar schools; and after finishing his courses in the day schools he continued his studies, on his removal to Dallas, in the night school. He graduated, in 1891, from the University of Texas, where he made a specialty of mechanical and electrical engineering. Afterwards he took a postgraduate course in electrical engineering in Boston, and then returned to Dallas to work for the Southwest Telegraph & Telephone Company. So pronounced was his ability,

and so satisfactory was his service, that he was retained by that concern for fourteen years, during which time he traveled through Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, and for the Bell Telephone Company in Eastern states. He also made trips through North and South Dakota, to Boston, and later made a tour of Europe, finally coming, in 1907, to take up his residence in Williams.

Here he built the Colusa County Telephone System, and also a part of the same system for Glenn County. He constructed the first electric light plant in Williams, which he owned and conducted for a while himself, and then sold to the Northern California Power Company. He built the first garage in Williams, and ran the same for two years. When he arrived in Williams, he did not find here a single house that had been built within the last five years; and he immediately set to work to erect two new ones. He ran the first moving pictures seen in the town, devoting his garage to the purpose. He also built the first water works here, sinking a well and putting in a pumping system. This enterprise he is still managing; and in addition he conducts a plumbing, electric wire and electric supply store, in which he also carries a full line of paints and oils. The first irrigation pumping plant in town was installed by Mr. Sweet. He is now experimenting with vegetable-growing, claiming that the local soil will produce as fine vegetables as are grown along the river. He is renting thirty-seven acres, and there he plants potatoes and a new variety of bean known as the Tehary.

When Mr. Sweet was married, he chose for his life associate Miss Mary Rowland, of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet are the parents of one son, Rowland F.

HANS HENRY HARDER

A pleasing picture of a wanderer from the Fatherland, who is later joined by an aged parent, and who himself retires at a comfortable old age, a great-grandfather proud of his promising progeny, is presented in the life-story of Hans Henry Harder, a native of Holstein, Germany, where he was born on March 23, 1843. He grew up on the farm of his father—who, by the way, had the same name—spent two and a half years in the Germany army, and served for eleven months, in 1871, in the Franco-Prussian War, when he was taken sick and relieved from duty. While in Germany, he was married to Frl. Madeline Heintz, an estimable woman possessing many of the virtues for which the women folk of Germany have long been renowned.

In 1874, Hans Harder emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Germantown, Cal., to which busy center his brother Theodore had preceded him. There he enjoyed such a welcome as Californians have always accorded to the pioneer from a foreign shore; and in a short time he was hard at work threshing the crops. The next year his wife and three children joined him. Later, when somewhat independent, he bought a half section of railroad land south of Germantown, and for many years farmed the same to grain. He was prosperous from the beginning, his lowest crop of grain weighing twenty-three tons, while his highest tipped the beam at more than a hundred eighteen tons. At first he lived in a small cabin; but as his means increased he built a larger and more modern home, and erected barns and other necessary outbuildings. His father joined him in Germantown, and lived on the ranch until his death, at the good old age of over ninety-five.

When the time seemed most propitious, Mr. Harder sold his ranch and came to Willows, where he built a bungalow home at 235 South Plumas Street, and has lived retired from business since August, 1913. In June of the following year his beloved wife died. She was highly esteemed in the community, and particularly in the circles of the Lutheran Church of Germantown, of which they were both members. Eight children, six of whom reached maturity, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harder, to each of whom he gave the best of educational advantages. The children are Mrs. Madeline Hohman, of Germantown; Mrs. Margaret Barden, now deceased; Mrs. Henry Michael and Mrs. Dora Pieper, both of Willows; Emma, of Berkeley; and August, of Germantown. The family numbers twelve grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

TROY LAUNDRY

Sticking to a last—after one has made sure, of course, that the last in question is the one of all others to be desired, and therefore the one most likely to last—is not a bad plan, as has been demonstrated by C. C. Scott (or “Scotty,” as he is commonly known among his friends), the popular proprietor of the very prosperous Troy Laundry at Willows. Born at Red Oak, Iowa, in 1883, he moved to Ottawa, Kans., with the family when a small, and there was reared and educated. At an early age he worked in laundries at Ottawa, Kansas City, and Alliance, Nebr.; and in the latter state he himself owned a laundry plant. Later, he was in the laundry business at Port Collins, Colo., where he continued un-

til, in 1910, he came to California. He settled for a while in Porterville, Tulare County, and put in five years as foreman of the Troy Laundry there, and in caring for some valuable real estate which he owned in the town.

In November, 1915, Mr. Scott came to Willows and bought the laundry, which had been established in 1911. He installed new machinery, erected an oil tank with a capacity of a car load, and soon had the only completely equipped steam laundry in Willows, and the only steam laundry on the west side of the valley between Red Bluff and Williams. In a single year, he increased the business of the concern one hundred twenty-six per cent. Twelve hands are now employed; and besides enjoying a large local trade the laundry has agencies at Butte City and Germantown, and maintains a large patronage among the ranchers throughout the valley, besides running a country route to Maxwell.

C. C. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Wood, a native of Kansas. This union has been blessed by four attractive children: Ross, Ralph, Helen and Hazel. In fraternal circles "Scotty" is well known as a Woodman of the World.

SETH W. STANTON

That inherited reputation for character and ability is a real asset, is apparent from the interesting record of successes made by Seth W. Stanton, the genial and highly esteemed superintendent of the County Hospital at Willows, who has made himself one of the best-known men in Glenn County. His father was H. C. Stanton, a native of Ohio; and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Rachel Evans, of Tennessee. Born in Geauga County, in the Buckeye State, on June 18, 1838, the elder Stanton came with his parents, in 1840, to Hancock County, Ill.; and twenty-two years later crossed the great plains to California by means of mule teams, landing in August of the same year on Grand Island, Colusa County. There he engaged in farming and teaming over the Sierra Nevada Mountains; but in the fall of 1863 he returned to Illinois. The next year, however, he recrossed the plains to California, and until 1870 lived again on Grand Island. From there he went to French Settlement, southwest of Willows, and now known as the Liberty district; and soon he was farming on a large scale, devoting three thousand acres or more to grain and cattle. He built the first house seen there, and later put himself on record as favoring a first-class educational system, by doing all in his power to establish the first school in the district, of which

he became trustee. On being elected in 1894 as the Republican candidate for sheriff and tax collector of Glenn County, he took up his residence at Willows; and having well satisfied his constituents, he was reelected to the dual office in 1898. While holding this office he died, in 1903, and was buried with due Masonic honors. Besides the subject of our sketch, five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanton: Wilfred, a rancher at Orland; Mrs. Laura St. Louis, of the Liberty district; Harry, now residing in San Francisco; Mollie, one of the attractive ladies of Willows; and Mrs. Florence Cheatham, of Red Bluff.

Born at French Settlement, Colusa (now Glenn) County, July 14, 1870, Seth Stanton grew up, assisting his father on his farm, and for a short time was in the hotel business at Princeton. He remained associated with his father until the latter's death, in 1903, serving as deputy sheriff under him.

Having served in public office in this capacity, and also as school trustee of the Liberty district, Mr. Stanton, in 1904, was elected supervisor of Glenn County on the Republican ticket; and thereafter, for ten years continuously, he filled that responsible office, serving as chairman of the board four years of the time. He served the public well, and also added to his own knowledge of civic affairs.

In April, 1914, Mr. Stanton was appointed superintendent of the County Hospital; and this position he is still filling to everybody's satisfaction. The County Hospital grounds embrace twenty-five acres. Its buildings were constructed many years ago, but are still kept in good condition. Farming on a small scale is carried on there; hogs, stock and chickens are raised, and gardens are cultivated. The nurse, Mrs. Clifflie Tooley Clark, daughter of the late Dr. Tooley, is always in attendance. An operating room is provided for patients; there is a padded cell for the insane; and everything is conducted in the most business-like and up-to-date manner. There is also provision for consumptives in a cottage on the grounds; and both inmates and property are so well cared for that Superintendent Stanton received favorable mention, in 1916, from the county grand jury, and received his fourth appointment to the position, the last two times without opposition. One fact of special interest may here be noted: that among the hospital patients there are very few native Californians.

Mr. Stanton's first marriage occurred at Willows, in 1890, when he was united with Miss Emma Pollard, a native daughter of Willows. She died here, leaving a son, Pollard, then a year-old baby, whom Mr. Stanton reared, and who, on reaching manhood, married Thelma Covington. Pollard Stanton died in March, 1914,

leaving one child, Floretta. In Colusa, on January 18, 1900, Mr. Stanton was married to Miss Bertha Pitcher, born in Watsonville, Cal., a daughter of Robert and California (Milsap) Pitcher, natives of Illinois and Tennessee respectively. The parents became proprietors of the Princeton Hotel, of which Mrs. Pitcher is still hostess. Mrs. Stanton was raised and educated at Princeton. She mothered little Pollard from the time he was four years of age. Since Mr. Stanton's appointment, she has been the matron of the institution; and it is to her ability and care in the management of the household affairs that no small degree of Mr. Stanton's success is due. Mr. Stanton stands high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, by whom he is regarded as a conscientious public servant, well qualified for the task imposed upon him, and thoroughly devoted to the welfare of those committed to his care.

SIEGFRIED A. LARSSON

The rewards of unceasing industry and application are well illustrated in the life and accomplishments of Siegfried A. Larsson, the efficient and well-liked proprietor of the New England Furniture Company, at Willows. Born in the southwestern part of Sweden in 1885, he came to the United States when only sixteen years of age, landing in New York City with about two dollars in his pocket, and not a dozen words of English by which he might make himself understood. But he had a through ticket to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he obtained his first work in the packing house of John Morrell & Company. Young Siegfried proved adept, willing and honest, and soon stood high in the estimation of both employers and patrons. He next worked in the furniture and carpet house of the Collins & Heaslip Carpet Company; and learning the business from the ground up, he there started on the path he has since so successfully followed. He then went to the Des Moines branch of the same firm, and afterwards was employed, in succession, by the Denver Dry Goods Company, in Denver; by Messrs. Grote & Rankin, at Spokane, where he was in the drapery department; by Olds, Worthman & King, at Portland; and finally by the Imperial Furniture Company, at Salem, Ore. This varied experience, under the several managements mentioned, doubtless contributed much to make Mr. Larsson self-reliant and capable; but being more than ordinarily ambitious, he also took a course in salesmanship in the Sheldon Correspondence School.

On July 19, 1913, Mr. Larsson came to Willows, and with C. E. Campbell and J. M. Galusha founded the New England Furniture Company, which bought out the firm of F. W. Talcott & Company. Mr. Larsson has remained, on account of his years of practical participation in the big furniture houses of the West, the active member of this new company; and to him is especially due the credit for having built up a fine business, which grows with each year. One exclusive line handled by the New England Furniture Company is the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph. Other specialties for which they are the sole agents are the Globe-Wernicke bookcase, the Sherman-Clay pianos, and the McRoskey mattress. They carry, also, a number of superior novelties such as vases, floor lamps, table lamps and antique furniture. This firm has entirely furnished a number of fine homes in Williams and Orland, including the elegant residence of F. B. Weinrich, at Willows, and those of J. J. Lochemeyer and E. E. Green, at Orland. The store has the appearance of a large city establishment. There are goods here not generally found in small towns; and the company ships furniture and decorative articles even to Washington and Oregon, and has filled orders for Chicago.

At Des Moines, Iowa, Siegfried A. Larsson married Miss Edith Campbell, of that state; and they are now the parents of two attractive children, Campbell E. and Jane S. Larsson. Standing for the most uplifting influences in the community, both Mr. and Mrs. Larsson find pleasure in supporting religious endeavor. Mr. Larsson is particularly interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A., as he has been, indeed, in each community in which he has resided since he came to America.

CLIFFORD BARTLETT

One of the rising young men of the Sacramento Valley is Clifford Bartlett, widely known as the manager of the Northern California Power Company. Born at Fairhaven, Mass., May 27, 1885, he attended the public schools of New Bedford and Brookline, in that state, and entered on his first business experience in the establishment of a Boston dry goods firm. Afterwards he went to the great metropolis of New York, and there soon attracted attention through his connection with the Sawyer Mann Electrical Company and the Warren Chemical & Manufacturing Company.

October, 1906, found him on his way to California. He came to Redding, in Shasta County, where he gave two years to advancing the interests of the Northern California Power Company; and

afterwards he had charge of an office for the same concern at Kennett, not far away. In 1910 he came to Willows as that company's manager; and in that capacity he has continued ever since. Such is the confidence of the company in his experience and ability, that his territory extends from Orland south through Colusa County, into Yolo County.

Clifford Bartlett became acquainted with Miss Ellen Wilson, a native of Marysville, and was united with her in marriage, thus becoming connected with the family of a worthy California pioneer, Wesley T. Wilson, who crossed the plains in the days when a man took his life in his hands to go a single mile's journey through the uninhabited wastes. One daughter, Dorothy Ellen, has blessed this union. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are popular socially. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order.

P. G. JONES

The wide-awake manager of the Associated Oil Company, at Willows, P. G. Jones, has had his full measure of success. Born in Chicago, Ill., September 4, 1882, he was the son of a brick contractor well-known in the early days in Chicago, the builder of the Palmer House. P. G. Jones was reared in McHenry County, and embarked in the electrical business at Chicago; and for twelve years he traveled on the road for the Allen, Bradley Company, through New York, Pennsylvania and the Western states. In 1909, he came to San Francisco, and for a couple of years represented an Eastern electrical manufacturing supply house. Two years later, he removed to Willows and at once displayed that characteristic energy by which he has always made his presence known in business circles. With a partner he established an oil-supply business under the firm name of Jones & Carvill, catering to both wholesale and retail trade, for which they erected an oil tank. After building up and enjoying a good business, they sold out their plant in 1913 to the Associated Oil Company and dissolved partnership; whereupon Mr. Jones was made manager, an office he has continued to fill ever since.

So familiar has he proven himself with the wants of the district, and so acceptable has been his service to the numerous patrons of the company, that the local trade has grown until now three oil tanks are in operation and sixty thousand gallons are distributed monthly. The territory of the Associated Oil Company, as managed by Mr. Jones, now extends from Maxwell to Orland,

in one direction, and from the Sacramento River to Lake County in the other.

P. G. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Ione B. Miller, from Colorado. To this excellent couple three children have been born: Paul, Virginia and Bill. Mr. Jones is well known in the circles of the Elks, being a member of Muskegon, Mich., Lodge, No. 274.

JOHN H. GREY

It used to be an old saying in the East that if a man could sell sewing machines he could probably make anything prosper to which he devoted his time and talent; and judging by the success of J. H. Grey, the popular agent for the Standard Oil Company at Willows, both in earlier and in recent years, the old saying would seem to be true. Born in Monmouth County, N. J., where he was also schooled, young Grey early entered the service of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, of New York, and for fifteen years represented that world-famous concern, while traveling for them on the road. In 1905, he came to California, and for five years was with the same company at their headquarters in San Francisco. He then joined the forces of another world-famous concern, the Standard Oil Company, working at their San Francisco office; and in 1912 he was transferred to Willows as the company's special agent. His ability having been recognized, he was given the territory in Glenn County from north of Butte City to St. John, and from Maxwell to Orland, Stonyford and Elk Creek, Newville and the Millsaps district. In this, the largest territory on the west side of the valley, he has been instrumental in increasing the business of the company in a single year by fully fifty per cent. Mr. Grey has under his direction five men and one clerk. Two auto trucks supply the outlying districts; and three horse-drawn vehicles supply the short hauls and the local trade. The majority of the increase in business has been made under the management of Mr. Grey.

John H. Grey was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Longlaw, of Vallejo, a daughter of one of the county's early and most honored settlers. By her he has had two children, Eliza J. and Katherine L. Grey. In the society of his family he finds his greatest pleasure. When he passes an evening elsewhere, it is likely to be in fraternity circles. Mr. Grey was particularly active in the social life of the Eagles of San Francisco.

PAUL DAVIS BANE

Particularly instructive, as well as interesting, is the story of Paul Davis Bane, long one of the most prominent factors in the promotion of the Orland Government Irrigation Project. He was born near Gilroy, Santa Clara County, on July 26, 1864, being the youngest son of William R. and Ann W. Bane, natives of Kentucky and Missouri respectively.

Mr. Bane attended the common schools of his native county till his eyes weakened. While resting his eyes for a time, he learned the trade of painter and furniture-finisher in San Jose, after which he attended the Garden City Business College, graduating from that institution in 1883. During the same year he entered the law office of Wm. L. Gill, but after eight months of clerical work and study, was again forced to give up his aspirations of becoming a lawyer. He then returned to his father's ranch near Gilroy, and took up the study and practice of agriculture.

Having a desire to own and operate an orchard, his efforts were directed to that end; but on account of circumstances over which he had no control, several years elapsed before a favorable opportunity presented itself. In 1888 he bought an undivided interest in an orchard in San Joaquin County. Owing to a very wet winter in 1889 and 1890, a heavy loss was sustained through the death of trees from too much water; so Mr. Bane, realizing his remaining interest would not justify his time, sold out and moved to Orland, Glenn (then Colusa) County, in 1890, having accepted the foremanship on what was known in those days as the Bryan ranch, containing nine hundred sixty acres and located two miles east of Orland.

On coming to Orland, Mr. Bane had a proposition made him by the Bryan heirs to plant an orchard; but he preferred living here for a time pending his decision.

On February 1, 1891, Paul Davis Bane was united in marriage with Miss Anna Newcum, of Oakland. Three children were born of this union: Berniece, William Reynolds, and Lila Wood Bane. Of these, Berniece and Lila Wood are living. They are now both married, and reside in San Jose.

After sizing up local conditions, Mr. Bane decided to plant an almond orchard, and in 1892 planted sixty-six acres under a heavy protest and severe criticism from his neighbors, who claimed that trees would not grow here without irrigation. Being an advocate of thorough cultivation, Mr. Bane ventured what he

believed would be a safe investment; and his efforts have been crowned with success. He is considered the pioneer almond-grower of his county, and the best-posted man on almonds in Northern California. It was his almond orchard that proved beyond a doubt to the government officials that they would be making no mistake should they recommend Orland favorably for federal irrigation.

During the preliminary stages toward securing federal irrigation, Mr. Bane was very active in the promotion of this undertaking. He was appointed chairman of the first committee, and was afterwards chosen president of the Water Users' Association, which position he now holds. He has been a director of the Water Users' Association most of the time since its organization, and has been a director and president of the Orland Almond Growers' Association since its organization.

Mr. Bane has taken an active interest in educational matters, and for a number of years has been president and secretary of the board of trustees of the Orland High School.

In 1901, Mr. Bane was married to Miss Annabell E. Hewitt, of Orland, but formerly of Michigan. Mrs. Bane was formerly identified with the schools in Michigan. After her arrival in Orland, she was for some time connected with the Orland Register. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bane are in harmony with public enterprises, and are still active in many ways in their promotion. Much credit is given Mr. Bane, by his home town, his county, and his state. He is a Mason; and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. Both are musically inclined.

JOHN HENRY PETERICH

What steady application to hard, honest labor may accomplish, is illustrated in the career of John Henry Peterich, a native of Holstein, Germany, where he was born on November 4, 1849. His father was John Peterich, who married Katrina Wesselman. Both his parents died in Germany. Of seven children—three sons and four daughters—John Henry was the second in the order of birth. After he had finished his schooling, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Later, he was associated for a time with his father at Braunstadt. Then, joining a party of friends who were coming to the United States, he sailed for New York, and reached California in the early seventies, and locating at Germantown, hired himself out by the week as a ranchman. When he had saved money

enough, he bought a hundred sixty acres to the west of the town, and there engaged in farming until 1895. Selling out this property, he then bought another tract, of five hundred seventy-five acres, a mile west of Germantown; and he also rented some seventeen hundred acres.

At present, in addition to his farming operations, Mr. Peterich conducts a livery and feed stable at Germantown. He tills a thousand acres of rented land in the vicinity, which he has planted to grain; and he farms three hundred acres, also planted to grain, in the Jacinto district. Besides these interests, he owns three hundred acres of fine grazing land on the hills to the north of Germantown.

Some years ago, Mr. Peterich married Miss Christina Hinse, a native of Germany. Of this marriage several children have been born. Herman married Belle Horan and lives in Stockton; Agnese is the wife of Edward Rehse; Frederick married Miss Minnie Rehse, and is the father of two daughters; Karl married Miss Martha Johnson, and their home is brightened by two daughters and a son; Oscar married Miss Emma Rickens, now the mother of one daughter; John married Miss Maggie Masterson, by whom he has had one daughter; and Otto married Miss Manda Rex.

EUGENE P. SMITH

One of the rising young men of Glenn County is Eugene P. Smith, the efficient and up-to-date manager of the Glenn County Lumber Company, at Butte City. He was born at Reno, Okla., April 28, 1887, and when eight years old moved with his family to Scott County, Mo., where his father soon became engaged in the manufacture of wagon spokes. He was educated at the Oklahoma schools, to which state his parents returned after living for a time in Missouri; and having always been interested in the lumber business, even as a schoolboy, he decided to enter that line of business. At first he was employed for one year by the lumber firm of Davidson & Case, and afterwards was with the Conklin Lumber Company for one year, at El Reno, Okla., after which he returned to the employ of Davidson & Case, with whom he remained during four years in various locations in the state. With these two companies he learned the business thoroughly; and when the opportune time came, he was able and ready to assume a much greater responsibility, with success.

In 1912 Mr. Smith arrived in California and located temporarily in Willows, after which he became agent for the Glenn

County Lumber Company, at Sidd's Landing, remaining there until October, 1916, when the plant was removed to Butte City, and he became manager there. As a side line, he writes fire insurance, working in the interests of a couple of the strongest fire insurance companies.

In 1913 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ida Gelbach, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has had two sons: Eugene P., Jr., and Robert G. Smith. He has recently completed a fine modern bungalow for himself and family at Butte City, one of the best residences in the town.

MERTON BELL

The career of Merton Bell, the enterprising druggist of Butte City, affords an encouraging example of a man who, overwhelmed by disaster, has nevertheless been able by heroic pluck and intelligent management to rise again from the depths of misfortune. He was born at Richmond, Ind., July 19, 1889, the son of Charles C. Bell, a railroad man, who married Miss Ada Bartling, the daughter of a well-known inventor. His parents were both natives of Ohio. When eight years old, Merton moved with the family to Indianapolis. As a boy of ten years he worked in a drug store, while going to school, to help pay the expenses of his education. Later he had the satisfaction of graduating in both a regular and a special course at Winona Technical Institute, the well-known branch of the University of Purdue, receiving the degrees of Ph. G. and Ph. C.

After graduating in 1906, Mr. Bell came West to Silver City, N. M., and there worked for a time as assayer. His next move brought him to Merced, where he worked as clerk in the drug store of N. L. A. Cody. After that, he was manager of the Merced Drug Company, having under his direction no less than five clerks. This experience having demonstrated his power to organize and develop, he went into business for himself at Hawthorne, Nev. At the end of two years, however, he was burned out in a large fire which destroyed much property in the neighborhood; and he then settled at Tonopah, Nev., where he worked in a drug store for a couple of years.

In the spring of 1913, Mr. Bell came to Butte City and bought the Gatliff Drug Store, which had been closed for some years. In a short time he increased the stock from six hundred dollars' worth to six thousand; and in like manner he has progressed ever since. Recently he purchased two business lots on Main Street in Butte City, buying these as an investment.

Some years ago Mr. Bell was married to Miss Gladys Barneburg, an attractive lady of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are social favorites in their community, where they have a wide circle of friends.

JOHN H. BROUGH

In John H. Brough, the manager of the well-appointed branch of the Sacramento Valley Bank, Butte City not only has one of its rising financiers, but an exemplary young citizen filled with that spirit of local loyalty so desirable in an expanding community. He was born in far-away New Brunswick, Canada, on December 7, 1888, the son of John M. Brough, the cashier of the Sacramento Valley Bank. After coming to California, he attended the public schools at Gridley, and then matriculated as a student at the California Baptist College at Oakland, from which in due course of time he graduated with honors. From there Mr. Brough went to Portland, Ore., where he became associated with the Western Lime & Plaster Company, which was owned and controlled by the Ladd & Tilton Bank, of Portland. When the branch of the Sacramento Valley Bank was opened, he was made cashier and manager.

— This bank, one of the oldest in Butte County, was established in 1874 as a private bank by G. K. Smith. In 1891, it was incorporated as the Sacramento Valley Bank; and fifteen years later John M. Brough was made cashier. The institution had a paid-up capital of sixty thousand dollars; and on December 1, 1910, a branch was opened at Butte City, to which reference has been made. From the first this branch has met with remarkable success. It is housed in a modern brick building on the main business thoroughfare of the town, and is altogether an establishment of which the city may well be proud.

John H. Brough was united in marriage with Miss Diana Simpson, a native of Indiana. Mr. Brough owns forty-three acres of a fine fruit ranch, a mile south of Butte City, of which twenty-four are devoted to almond culture and fifteen to French prunes.

ANTHONY RADEMACHER

A general merchandise establishment in Butte City well worth a visit, both for its large and varied stock and for the methods by which its business is conducted in consideration of every want and preference of its many patrons, is that of Anthony Rademacher, who was born in Clinton County, Mich., November 25, 1883, the

son of Anthony Rademacher, a native German, who died when his son was a baby. The mother, before her marriage, was Frl. Anna C. Thelen. Anthony was educated in his native state, attending the German Catholic School at Westphalia, Mich., where he managed to hold his own as a wide-awake and ambitious pupil.

Having learned the trade of a barber, he followed that line of work for a time in the great city of Chicago; and in 1905 he came west to California and opened a barber shop at Oakdale, Stanislaus County. Four years later he removed to Butte City, and here opened another shop. In each of these towns he had the satisfaction of maintaining the best local tonsorial headquarters.

In 1913, Mr. Rademacher bought a lot and built the store building on Main Street, where he opened his general merchandise business; and from the day when he began to sell goods there he has steadily prospered, gradually creating one of the best mercantile establishments in the town.

Some years ago, Anthony Rademacher was united in marriage with Miss Grace Hamilton, of Chico, the attractive daughter of well-known early settlers in Butte County. Mr. and Mrs. Rademacher are the parents of one daughter, Ardell.

HENRY K. McMATH

Besides an honored name, and the example of a well-directed and successful life, Henry K. McMath has inherited from his father, Cyrus McMath, a native of Detroit, those invaluable qualities so often transmitted by a pioneer, which have undoubtedly had much to do with the son's acknowledged attainments. In the early fifties, his father came to California with his wife, traveling from New York by way of Panama, and while crossing the Isthmus had a thrilling experience such as might dampen anybody's ardor, and which could not but contribute, when the journey was over, to the settler's satisfaction at arriving safely in the promised land. The railroad across the Isthmus had just been completed; and when the train carrying the McMaths and their fellow passengers was making its first trip, it had a head-on collision, and some of the cars went down with a poorly constructed bridge. Many of the passengers were killed, while others were crippled for life. Mr. and Mrs. McMath arrived in San Francisco at the time when the young city was the scene of violent disorders, and when the Vigilantes were just beginning to appear and take the situation in hand; and this doubtless led them to hurry on to Sacramento, where, for a while, they were located. Later, they

removed to Marysville; and it was not until the late seventies that they took up their residence at Willows. On the lot where the Tenney and Schmidt Garage now stands, Mr. McMath opened a livery business, which he conducted until some twenty years ago. After that, he undertook the grinding of barley and the baling of hay; and he became noted as one of the best authorities on grain and alfalfa in the valley. He also contracted for, and built, about twenty miles of the Central Canal and laterals, with steam power and graders.

Several years ago Mrs. Cyrus McMath, after long and faithfully sharing her husband's joys and sorrows, died; and after her demise he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Kahn, where he was an interesting figure in a select family circle. His death, at the age of eighty-three, which occurred in his buggy, when he was about to drive to his work, was mourned by the community generally, and particularly by his brother Odd Fellows, who accorded him due funeral rites.

In 1867, when Henry K. McMath was two years old, he accompanied his parents and the rest of the family overland from Marysville, by way of Fouts Springs, to Gravelly Valley, in Lake County. The party was assisted over the mountains by Indians, with their pack teams. After a short time the family moved on to Cottonwood, in Tehama County, where a son, Edgar, was born, and where the subject of our sketch attended school.

The family next pitched its tent at Adin, in Modoc County, where the father for a year and a half managed a hotel; and in 1875 they came back to Lake County and settled on a government claim in Elk Valley. The pioneer engaged in sheep- and cattle-raising, and also built some of the first wagon roads through the mountains. With characteristic enterprise and a proper conception of the wants of an undeveloped country, he also erected two sawmills—the first of the kind seen there. Wild animals and game then abounded. As many as fifty-three bears were killed in one summer; and it was in that neighborhood that Henry McMath, when he was only fourteen years old, had his first shot at Bruin. Later, he killed many. In various ways, while at home, Mr. McMath assisted his father, and particularly in the care of stock.

In 1889, he came to Willows, and for a short time conducted a butcher shop here, after which he went to Redding, in Shasta County, where he started the Modoc Corral, or feed stables. After three months he returned to Willows, and entered his father's employ in the livery stable. He also worked on hay-balers and threshing-machines, and later started the Elk Horn Stables, on North Tehama Street; but when, after a couple of years, this was

burned out, he went to Grass Valley, in Nevada County, and for three months managed a livery stable. Afterwards he worked for a while in a gold mine at East Harmony.

When he returned to Willows, he built the new Elk Horn Stables on the site of the old ones, that had been burned; and when he had made them a financial success, he sold out to C. B. Asher. Then he bought a house and thirty-two lots on Vine Street, for which he paid nine hundred dollars. He soon disposed of this property at a profit, receiving thirteen hundred fifty dollars. Later, he bought a place on East Wood Street, for four hundred fifty dollars, and soon sold it to Jake Beilar for fourteen hundred dollars. Mr. McMath helped his father to build the old irrigation canal, for which he ran the steam engine used in excavating. He was employed in this way on twenty miles of the canal.

Seeing a good opening in the second-hand furniture business, Mr. McMath set up shop in a barn in the rear of the Mike Kahn residence, and ran a business there for six months, when he sold out for five hundred dollars. Still later, he undertook a larger and better furniture establishment, handling both old and new goods. He has built up a thriving business; and customers come from all parts of the valley to trade at his establishment. He is the oldest second-hand dealer in Willows, the one, in fact, who has made the undertaking a success, having opened business on November 21, 1910, and outlived five competitors. When he bought his present place, at 201 South Tehama Street, it was a rooming-house, for which, with the lot, he paid two thousand five hundred dollars; and having improved and enlarged the place, he rented a sufficient number of rooms, for fifteen months, to pay for his property.

By his first wife Mr. McMath has two daughters, Mrs. Vernie Scott and Henrietta. The latter is still attending school. Mr. McMath is an honored and popular member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Willows.

WILLIAM WALTER WHEELER

The manager of the supply station of the Northern California Power Company, at Hamilton City, W. W. Wheeler, was born at Benton, Mono County, Cal., on October 13, 1873. His father was J. Otis Wheeler, who sailed around the Horn from New Bedford, Mass., and reached the Golden State in 1852. Soon after landing he went to Mono County, where he mined for silver. His good wife died in 1878, and he lived in Mono County until his death in 1892.

William Walter Wheeler was educated, first at the grammar schools and then at the high school, in Mono County, and finally at the Stockton Business College. He began business life in San Francisco, where he became an apprentice in the service of the Westinghouse Electric Company. He was soon sent by that concern to install plants in various parts of California and Nevada, and became an expert in the electrical field. In 1902 he went to Redding, Shasta County, where he remained, as an employee of the Northern California Power Company, until 1908. Then he came to Hamilton City to make the necessary surveys, and to install the plant of the Northern California Power Company here; and in this place he has remained ever since. He designed the concrete station for the Power Company, and also the concrete structure for the Hamilton Sugar Factory substation. He was with the company when the plant was erected at Willows, and has more than once proved the right man in the right place.

Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Elks and Masons, and is associated with the lodges at Redding.

A. M. GELSTON

Through his position as manager of the Hamilton City factory of the Sacramento Valley Sugar Company, A. M. Gelston has become well-known in Hamilton City, with which fast developing town he has been actively associated, practically from its beginning. He was born in New York State, July 29, 1859, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1882. He became interested in the manufacture of railroad and mill machinery at Bay City, Mich., where he lived and worked for fifteen years. In 1897, he was identified with the erection of the first beet-sugar factory, at Bay City in the Saginaw district, east of the Mississippi; and in the spring of 1906 he came to the Coast. Settling in Hamilton City, he at once became associated with the Sacramento Valley Sugar Company as its cashier, and in the fall of 1913 became the manager of the plant. This responsible position he holds at the present time.

The Sacramento Valley Sugar Company is a Los Angeles corporation, organized and still controlled by New York and Los Angeles capital, its president being William C. Baker, of Los Angeles, and its vice-president George S. Safford. In the fall of 1905, the company bought five thousand acres from the Chambers estate, and started at once to develop its resources. It set aside four hundred acres as a town site, and named the town after J. G.

Hamilton, of New York; and soon the streets were laid out, and the necessary buildings were constructed. In 1906, the factory was erected, and continued in operation until 1913. E. C. Hamilton and J. McCoy Williams were in charge of the construction and operation of the factory. For five years, P. H. Prein acted for the company as its agriculturist, and he was assisted by H. C. Shay, who continued in office until, in 1916, he was drowned in the Sacramento River. Mr. Prein was succeeded by E. H. Nicholson, who was chief agriculturist until 1914. When it was necessary to close the works, the land was farmed to barley, and with abundant success, the rich bottom soil yielding twenty sacks to the acre. In the fall of 1917, after a period of inactivity, the factory was again reopened.

Some years ago Mr. Gelston had the great misfortune to lose his estimable wife. She left two sons, both graduates of the University of California. One is Clain F. Gelston, resident physician at the University of California Hospital at San Francisco; and the other is Arthur S. Gelston, a civil engineer residing in Berkeley. Fraternally, Mr. Gelston belongs to the Masonic Lodge in Bay City, Mich.

WILLIAM J. APPLGATE

Few men among the great mass of efficient citizens have bequeathed to posterity a more enviable record for duty well performed than the late William J. Applegate, the value of whose life-work and accomplishment has been recognized by his fellow citizens. William J. Applegate was a native of Pike County, Ill., where he was born on September 5, 1856, the son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Myers) Applegate, both of Ohio. The father died when William was a little child; and the mother remarried, her second husband being George Westrope. In 1864, the family crossed the plains to California, and settled in Butte County, where the mother is still living on a ranch near Pentz, at the age of eighty-five years.

More or less self-educated, although he had his turn at the country schools, William Applegate worked in a store to pay for his instruction, and later attended the Oakland Business College. In 1887, he took a clerkship in the general merchandise store of Charles Papst, at St. John, in Glenn County; and after that he clerked at Clipper Gap, in Placer County.

When he returned to St. John, he became a partner with Richard Billiou and bought out the Papst store, and with his usual

foresight and push began to make things spell success from the start. After a while he bought out his partner, and then conducted the store alone. Alive to all the questions of the day, Mr. Applegate was active in politics, especially under the Democratic banner, and as a member of the Democratic County Committee. He was appointed postmaster at St. John; and a better administration of that office the town never enjoyed.

At the time when Hamilton City was started, in 1906, he closed out his store at St. John, and established the first merchandise business at Hamilton City, which he continued until his death.

On June 3, 1914, Mr. Applegate married Miss Nettie E. Dunning, a lady of rare personal charms, who is still an honored resident at Hamilton City; and with her he enjoyed the social activities of the community. He was a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Knight Templar Mason, and a Shriner, and was also a member of the Elks of Chico. Mr. Applegate was charitable to all. He had great capacity for friendship, and qualities of mind and heart that easily attracted the regard of others; and when he closed his career, on October 9, 1914, his passing was regarded as a public loss.

ROBERT BRUCE DUNNING

A pioneer who not only has made a success at farming, but has contributed much to the cause of primary education and the bettering of an earlier, cruder condition of society, is Robert Bruce Dunning, who was born in the parish of San De Leandia, La., on April 20, 1848. His father was William A. Dunning, who came to California by way of the Isthmus in 1852, and mined for a while at Yankee Jim, Placer County, after which he went to Suttersville, five miles south of Sacramento. There Robert assisted his father on their ranch.

Later, Robert Dunning took up ranching for himself at Watsonville, after which he came to Santa Clara County, and then put in a year, in 1881, in Washington Territory. He then came back to California, and settled at St. John, in Glenn County. For fourteen years Mr. Dunning was road master of the district in which he lived, and no better administration of that office has the public there enjoyed. He helped dig the old canal, and not merely laid it out on its approved lines, but also exerted himself to construct it under the most economic conditions and at the least ultimate expense.

On January 26, 1893, Mr. Dunning bought his fine ranch of two hundred sixty-eight acres at Hamilton City, the old Sharkey

place on the Colby grant, a tract of rich land along the Sacramento River. This he farmed until 1912, when he retired to Hamilton City and rented his property.

Mrs. Dunning was Miss Annie Shade before her marriage. She is the mother of seven children: Clarence C., Albert W., Robert Harold, Ray E., and three daughters—Mrs. Nettie E. Applegate; Ada May, Mrs. W. C. Stevens; and Mrs. Estella Livingston.

Always a leader and a spokesman in matters of public improvement, Mr. Dunning helped build the first schoolhouse in his section—a service the value of which may be better appreciated when it is known that it was the only school building between Princeton, in Colusa County, and Tehama County. In fraternal life, Mr. Dunning is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Chico Lodge.

ELI J. KIBBY

An engineer who is not only exceptionally proficient in every detail of his extensive and intricate field of work, but who understands the possibilities in the application of modern science to the wants and comforts of modern society, is Eli J. Kibby, chief electrician at the Hamilton Sugar Factory, in Hamilton City. He was born at Grayson, Carter County, Ky., on January 29, 1857, where he was reared and educated. At the age of eighteen he began to teach, and for eight years presided over the class-room. During this period he taught in no less than eight schools, in four different districts of his native state.

In 1883, the young pedagogue moved westward to Kansas, where again he worked in cycles of eight. He had abandoned teaching, however, and was now busy as an electrical engineer. For eight years he was at Clay Center; and for another eight years he was at Junction City, where he was superintendent of the electrical plant. The next year he put in at Colorado Springs in Colorado, as electrician to the Philadelphia Smelting Company.

Attracted to Colton, Cal., in 1902, Mr. Kibby became chief electrician at the Portland Cement Works, in which position he continued for a year and a half. He then went to Los Angeles County, and for two years was in charge of the electrical system of the Pacific Light & Power Company, at Azusa and Covina. His next move was to Chico, where he was busy for a year installing an electrical plant for the Diamond Match Company. About the same time, he conducted an electrical fixture store in that town.

Selling out in 1906, Mr. Kibby came to Hamilton City and took charge of the construction of the electrical equipment at the sugar factory here; and soon after he wired the town of Hamilton City. He also installed the pumping plant at the sugar factory, and remained with that concern until 1913, when the works shut down. For the next three years he managed a ranch of eighty acres, which he owned two miles southeast of Hamilton City; and there, with the assistance of his son, Orville, he developed a first-class dairy. He was in charge of the electrical department of the sugar factory until April, 1917, when he became connected with the Alameda Sugar Company at Alvarado, as chief electrician. His experienced son manages the ranch, raising a hundred fifty head or more of hogs, and growing some of the best alfalfa seen in this part of the state.

In 1875, Miss Grace Holbrook, a native of Greenup County, Ky., and a member of a well-known and historic family of that state, became the wife of Mr. Kibby. They are the parents of three children: Frances, Mrs. Block, of Los Angeles; Bessie, wife of William Dixon, of Los Angeles; and Orville, who married Helen Ryan, and has one daughter, Grace. Mr. Kibby is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH WILDERMAN

A proprietor of a finely equipped dairy ranch, who gets five crops of alfalfa a year and milks as many as half a hundred cows, is Joseph Wilderman, a native of Fayette County, Pa., where he was born on March 4, 1847. His father was Jacob Wilderman, a native of Germany, who married Miss Hannah Adams, a native of Pennsylvania. Joseph Wilderman was educated at one of the excellent country schools for which Pennsylvania has long been famed; and when he was twenty-four years of age, he left home and started West to make his way alone and unaided in the world. Arriving in California, he directed his steps to San Diego, then a town about the size of Willows. In that vicinity, he found his first work at hauling wood from the hills into the town. When he left there he settled in Mendocino County, where he worked for a year and a half in the redwood lumber camps, near Ukiah.

In 1873, Mr. Wilderman arrived in Colusa County, and having bought a band of sheep, was for six years engaged in sheep-raising, west of the town of Williams. He also went in for grain-farming in the same locality, and for succeeding seasons rented six hundred forty acres of land, which he made into one of the

most attractive ranches in that section. Mr. Wilderman next located at Hamilton City, in 1906, when the sugar factory was being erected; and seeing a good opportunity for business in hauling beets to the factory, he made that the object of his special enterprise. Afterwards he undertook to do grading work at Beckwith, in Plumas County, during the construction of the Western Pacific Railroad; and then he was on his ranch near Williams.

In 1910, he bought his present eighty acres, four miles north-east of Willows, and with his son-in-law, Russell Wright, as his partner, went in for dairying. The land was undeveloped when he bought it; but he checked it off, planted alfalfa, and built a home and barns. He sunk two wells, installed a couple of motors for a pumping plant, and soon had a fine irrigation system. His alfalfa, cut five times a year, runs from one to one and a half tons to the acre at each cutting. The forty acres on which the home stands was planted to alfalfa as an experiment, the first alfalfa to be planted in this locality; and so well did it thrive, that others followed his lead in planting, so that today this is one of the important agricultural sections of Glenn County, and has been settled up by contented farmers, who are reaping wealth from the soil. During his residence here, Mr. Wilderman has built up a good dairy herd, and has made it a dividend-payer.

Mr. Wilderman married Mrs. Kate Otten, a native of Germany. They have been blessed with five children, three daughters and two sons. The daughters are Mrs. Russell Wright, Mrs. T. W. Harlan, and Mrs. Edward Bedford. One son, William, married Miss Selma Mohr; the other, Christopher, married Miss Ada Crawford. There are also five grandchildren in the family. Mrs. Wilderman, by her former marriage, had a son, John Otten.

FLINT W. SIDENER

A justice of the peace who has fourteen years of splendid record to his credit, is Flint W. Sidener, a native of Lexington, Ky., where he was born on August 15, 1868. His father was John A. Sidener, an evangelist, who traveled widely in the United States preaching the Gospel; while his mother, who died when he was a child, was in maidenhood Miss Elizabeth White, of Tennessee. Brought up in Kentucky and Tennessee, the lad was educated according to the excellent standards prevailing in that favored section of our country.

In the fall of 1885, Flint Sidener accompanied his father, brother and sister to California, settling at Orland, where for

four years he attended the Orland College. He then took up ranch work as a farm hand, and later swung an axe and guided the saw in the great lumber woods of the State of Washington. He has made his home, however, nearly all the time that he has been in the West, in the community of whose progress he always speaks with pride. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1902, and has served continuously ever since.

For a while, Mr. Sidener was in the tailoring business, and then he conducted a confectionery store here. At present he is looking after a seven-acre ranch on West Walker Street, where he does diversified farming. He has a graded Jersey cow that tests 8.6% butter fat, close to the world's record.

On August 6, 1901, Flint W. Sidener married Miss Lillie Lake, a native of Orland, and the daughter of Daniel Lake, the pioneer farmer and blacksmith of this district. Seven children have come to bless their home: Stanley M., Ray A., Clay W., John Tyler, Merle Wallace, Maude Virginia, and Flint Worth. Fraternally, Mr. Sidener is an Odd Fellow, being associated with the Orland Lodge, No. 218. He has passed through all the chairs, and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge at the meeting in Los Angeles in 1907. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Sidener is a member of the Christian Church; while Mrs. Sidener is a Baptist, and belongs to the organizations of that church, and to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

LINDSEY HUDSON

The important part played by civil engineering in modern civilization is well represented by Lindsey Hudson, of Willows, who was born in Meigs County, Ohio, on June 19, 1877, and in 1884 came with his parents, Charles E. and Hannie (Lindsey) Hudson, to Western Kansas. He lived in different parts of that state until 1894, going to school and clerking in stores in Dodge City. In the latter year, he located in Salt Lake City; and for three years he attended school there. In 1898, Mr. Hudson saw service for a year in the Philippine Islands, as a member of the Utah Light Artillery, a private company known as the Mormon Battery, attached to the Eighth Army Corps, Second Division, under Richard A. Young, Commander. He took part in many skirmishes on land, and he also did river patrol duty.

On his return to Salt Lake City, Mr. Hudson was for four years connected with the engineering department of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Thereafter he was a member of the State

Engineering Department of Idaho, and as such put in a year at Boise. Then he was assistant engineer for the Twin Falls Land & Water Company, in its engineering department, where he was busily employed until 1906. In partnership with his father, he went into the mining brokerage business, with offices at Tonopah, Goldfield, Salt Lake, and San Francisco.

In 1908, Mr. Hudson came to Willows and entered the employ of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company. He started in as an instrument man, and when he left the company in 1913 he was general foreman in the construction and farming departments. From there he went to Atascadero, in San Luis Obispo County, and became the general superintendent of the Lewis Colony. For eighteen months he did construction and engineering work, organizing the forces there.

Since February, 1916, Mr. Hudson has made his residence in Willows, where he is engaged in the private practice of his profession. His chief work has been along the line of irrigating systems for the growing of rice. He was the engineer for the Mallon & Blevins people, who are developing seven thousand acres five miles east of Maxwell, Colusa County. He was associated with D. W. Ross, the engineering expert of San Francisco, in water projects in Glenn County, and for the past year has been installing six small lateral systems for outside parties. He has prepared over nine thousand acres, in 1917, for the cultivation of rice.

In 1907, Mr. Hudson was married to Miss Wanda Murray, of Oregon. In social circles he is a member of the Clampers.

ARTHUR F. KRONSBELN

One of the leading contractors and builders of Glenn County, whose expensive and successful operations have had much to do with influencing the trend of architecture in this section of the state, is Arthur F. Kronsbein, a native of Lafayette County, Mo., where he was born, of German parents, on October 4, 1883. He was brought up in his native state and given the best of popular educational advantages, and when through with his studies was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. At the age of eighteen, he left home and settled for a while at Arlington, Nebr., where he erected a number of the finest buildings, including the high school. For some years he followed his line of work in the Middle West, and later returned to Corder, Mo., and there erected some fine homes.

In 1907, he came to California and located in Orland, where he has since lived. The first year of his residence he was in the employ of John B. Hazelton, the contractor, but more recently he has been operating for himself. He has erected a goodly number of the most attractive homes in the Orland section, and has been peculiarly successful in the building of ranch houses. Many of the most imposing dwellings in the farming districts were put up by him, his center of activity being the area within seven miles around Orland. Undoubtedly much of his success is due to his ability to draw his own plans and specifications. Besides the residences and farm buildings that he has put up, he has contracted for a number of the best business blocks in town. Among the structures that have come into existence through his taste, skill and enterprise are the Hicks Building and the Peter Christianson Building; while the following is a partial list of those for whom he has built homes and ranch buildings: Ed. Green, E. King, Henry McBain, C. Henry Jasper, F. L. Cook—on the state highway—and Mr. Martin, the banker. Mr. Kronsbein owns two fine houses, built by himself, and is also the owner of two valuable unimproved house lots. Besides these properties he has a planing-mill on South Fifth Street.

Arthur F. Kronsbein was married to Miss Tracy Jasper, a native of California, and the daughter of the pioneer, Henry Jasper. One child, a daughter named Paulina, has blessed their union.

BEGUHL & BELIEU

The visitor to Willows cannot fail to have noticed the well-appointed and well-maintained Corset & Waist Specialty Shop of Beguhl & Belieu, located in the Glenn County Savings Bank Building, and owned and conducted by Mrs. J. P. Beguhl and Mrs. C. F. Belieu. In the line of fine corsets and shirt waists, as well as hosiery and ladies' underwear, anything that one may reasonably expect to find in a modern and up-to-date establishment can be found here. The shop was opened as recently as February, 1917; and these estimable and popular ladies are rapidly building up a paying business, and are filling a long-felt want in the mercantile life of the town.

Mrs. Beguhl and Mrs. Belieu are native daughters of California, and are sisters. Mrs. Beguhl was born and reared in Colusa (now Glenn) County, and taught school successively in Glenn, Santa Clara and San Luis Obispo Counties. Her husband, J. P. Beguhl, is a native of Rio Vista, Solano County, Cal., and is engaged in

the lumber business and in mining in Fresno County, having a lumber mill in the Pine Ridge section. A lady of artistic taste, who has traveled considerably in the West, Mrs. Beguhl has a fine collection of Indian baskets, possessing the second largest lot of Tulare-weave Indian baskets in the state. She is the owner of one of the snowshoes worn by the Indians who went to the rescue of the famous Donner party at Donner Lake, in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Beguhl are the parents of two children, Charles and Hazel.

Mrs. C. F. Belieu, who was also born in Colusa County, has had many years of experience in mercantile life, at one time conducting a store in Willows, and also working for others who dealt in ladies' wearing apparel. Her husband, C. F. Belieu, was reared in Willows, and has followed railroading and other lines of work. They are the parents of two children, Zelma and Charlotte.

The father of Mrs. Beguhl and Mrs. Belieu is Henry V. Branham, one of the early settlers and land-developers of Colusa and Glenn Counties. He was born at St. Charles, Mo., eighteen miles from St. Louis, on September 1, 1849. His father was Charles J. Branham, a native of Kentucky, and his mother was Mary Elizabeth (Richards) Branham, who was born in Missouri. When eleven years old, Henry Branham went to Rulo, Nebr., where he was reared by an aunt; and when he reached his majority, he moved further West to Wyoming, where he worked in a general store at a frontier trading point near Fort Laramie. There he saw many stirring events during the Indian troubles, in which his uncle and two of his cousins were killed by the redskins. After a year there, he returned to Nebraska, and then migrated to California, arriving here on April 5, 1874. At first he worked for George Hoffman on a ranch near Yolo; and then, with his brother-in-law, Alfred St. Louis, he rented five hundred acres of land from Hugh Logan, near Norman, which they farmed for three years to grain. With St. Louis, he also bought a hundred sixty acres of land from the Colusa County Bank, and the two partners farmed the same together. The next year he bought a hundred sixty acres near by, which he planted to grain and continued to farm for several years. He then sold out to Mr. St. Louis and moved to Norman, where he was in business for a year.

After he came to Willows, Mr. Branham was engaged in business for a time, but soon sold out and entered the employ of Colonel Crawford, in the Crawford Hotel. For fourteen years, also, he was in the employ of Hochheimer & Company, in charge of their grain department. Since 1909, he has been in the real estate and insurance business at Willows.

Henry V. Branham was married to Margaret A. St. Louis, a daughter of Colbert St. Louis. Colbert St. Louis was born in Ottawa, Canada, July 10, 1810, and died in Yolo County on November 10, 1866. He came to the United States at an early date, locating in St. Louis County, Mo., where he carried on farming. The metropolis of that county, St. Louis, was named in honor of his family, members of which played a prominent part in public affairs. He crossed the plains to California in 1850. The party in which he was traveling was attacked by the cholera, and one death occurred. On reaching California, he located his family near Knight's Landing, where he took up land and engaged in farming. The following year he sold out and bought a farm near Yolo; and there, on his one hundred sixty acres, he lived until his death in 1863. Colbert St. Louis was three times married. The maiden name of his last wife was Mary Margaret Lucien, by whom he had the following children: Antonio T.; Henry B.; Mary F., wife of William Spence; Margaret A., wife of H. V. Branham; Emma L., wife of Julian David; and George E. Mary Margaret Lucien was a native of Portage, Mo., where she was born on August 6, 1833. Her death occurred in Willows, on February 21, 1916.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Branham are Mrs. C. F. Belieu and Mrs. J. P. Beguhl, of Willows; Mrs. Frank Garnett, of the same town, who had two children; and Charles J. and Chester H. Branham. Charles Branham is the manager of the Printery, for the Lewis Colony at Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County. Chester Branham is also in the Printery, at the same place. He has a son, Glenn.

FRANCIS H. ROEBUCK

An enterprising merchant, and formerly an equally successful rancher, who has the distinction of having been the second settler in the Bayliss district, is F. H. Roebuck, a native of England, where he was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, May 3, 1879. When he was a year old, his parents, John W. and Eliza (Scott) Roebuck, brought him to the United States, to a farm near Topeka, Kans.; and after another year the family moved to that city. Eight years later, the Roebucks came to Omaha; and there Francis continued his schooling, finally graduating from the high school of Omaha in 1898. The parents moved to Chicago, where they are now living.

His first employment was with the Cudahy Packing Company, in Omaha, with which concern he remained six years. Then he

returned to England for a year, and for the first time got acquainted with his native country.

In 1902, Mr. Roebuck and Miss Anna G. Johnson, of Illinois, were married; and soon afterwards he entered the employ of the Nelson Morris Company, in the meat department of their stock yards in Chicago. At the conclusion of a year's service, he was transferred to the poultry, butter and eggs department. He then became traveling auditor for the company, having for his territory the Middle West and the Mississippi Valley; and after that he was made assistant manager of the poultry, butter and eggs department in the stock yards. Still later he was transferred to the South Water Street Commission House.

Catching the California fever, Mr. Roebuck arrived in the Bayliss district in 1910, and at once bought fifty-five acres of land, which he farmed to alfalfa, grain and corn, at the same time going in for the raising of hogs. In the fall of 1915, he sold out, and bought the grocery store, which he now conducts, and which he is fast developing into one of the best-stocked headquarters for provisions in the county.

Mr. Roebuck finds pleasure in performing public service whenever and wherever duty calls. From 1910 to 1916, he was trustee of the Bayliss school district. He is a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes a hearty interest in its activities.

PASCHAL B. LACROIX

A self-made man, a successful farmer, and a helpful and popular citizen who, by his unpretentious life and steady work, contributed to the betterment of the community in which he resided, was the late Paschal B. Lacroix, who was born in the County of Chambly, Quebec, June 9, 1841, and died at Willows on November 9, 1911. His father was also a native of the same French-Canadian province, where he farmed until his death in 1861. His mother was in maidenhood Mlle. Marie Bourdon. She was born and died in the Province of Quebec, leaving at her demise a family of four sons and three daughters.

Paschal Lacroix, the youngest in his parents' family, continued to work with his father on the farm, meanwhile attending the local schools; but in 1859 he entered the grocery business, clerking in Longueil. Three years later, he came to California, but soon after went to British Columbia, where he followed prospecting and mining. He did not stay there long, however, but returned to California, and after a brief stay here went on to Virginia City,

Nev., where he mined for seven years. In 1869, he returned to his old home in Canada, where he remained for five months.

When he came back to California, he clerked another five months in a store in San Jose, and in the fall of 1870 settled three miles west of Willows, where he took up railroad land and farmed the same four years. He also owned six hundred acres a mile further north, which for sixteen years he farmed to wheat and barley. When the railroad land was finally sold, it was subdivided into smaller farms, known as the Lacroix Tract.

Mr. Lacroix's last venture in ranching was the purchase of four hundred eighty acres eleven miles southwest of Willows, where the family now lives. He also built, and the family still owns, the brick block at the corner of Tehama and Willow Streets, in Willows, and in addition the residence at the corner of Shasta and Willow Streets.

In Canada, on March 31, 1878, Paschal B. Lacroix was married, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, to Angelina Tremblay. Mr. and Mrs. Lacroix had nine children, of whom six are living: Cordelia, who has an art studio in San Francisco; Nelida, wife of A. Van Hoyt, also of San Francisco; Louis; Paschal, farming the home place; Beatrice, a graduate of Glenn County High School, who is teaching in the Lincoln school district; and Frederick. As a citizen desirous of serving his community, Mr. Lacroix found pleasure in acting for fourteen years as school trustee of Liberty district.

Mrs. Lacroix was also born in County Chambly, Province of Quebec. She was the daughter of Joseph and Trecile (Page) Tremblay, who were farmers, and who spent their entire life in their native place. Mrs. Lacroix resides on the old home place southwest of Willows, and with the assistance of the children is looking after the affairs left by her husband.

CHARLES A. VESTNER

A native German from the fine old province of Saxony, where he was born on December 18, 1856, is Charles A. Vestner, who arrived in America a poor boy, but who bravely struck out into unknown paths, and by hard work and the maintenance of a high standard of conduct has made good. He was a blacksmith by trade, but followed the sea as a fireman in the service of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. He thus sailed to many ports, including New York, Baltimore, and the leading harbors of Cuba and Brazil, coming, on his final voyage, across the Atlantic

to New Orleans, in 1881. He had neither money nor American friends, and he could not speak the English language; so he was compelled to take the first work offered him. This was hard labor as a section hand on the Morgan City Line Railway, where he earned his first American dollar.

In 1883, Mr. Vestner came to San Francisco, and for two years worked at the blacksmith's trade. Then he came to Orland, and secured employment on various ranches as a blacksmith and repairer of machinery. Having saved his money, in 1887 he went back to Germany for his wife, returning the following year to Orland.

In the spring of 1906, Mr. Vestner bought one hundred forty-five acres in the Bayliss district, where he has since resided. He afterwards sold off some eighty acres. All of the improvements seen on the ranch were put there by him—trees, shrubbery, fences, etc. He has a fine dairy, with twenty-five Jersey cows and a registered Jersey bull, and farms a considerable acreage to alfalfa, corn and grain. His sons own and operate a traction engine and harvester, and do contract work for other ranchers in Glenn County. He has a band of a hundred sheep, and intends to increase the number from time to time.

Charles A. Vestner was united in marriage with Anna Miller, the ceremony being performed in Germany. The children of this worthy couple are: Otto, Henry, and a daughter, Mrs. Lena Heins, who is also the mother of one daughter. All of the children well sustain the honor of the Vestner family name.

WILLIAM HENRY KEIM

A pioneer who blazed his own way, and in so doing made straight and easier the path for others, is William Henry Keim, a native of Yuba County, Cal., where he was born on October 15, 1863. His father was L. F. Keim, born in Germany; while his mother was known before her marriage as Miss Julia A. Abshire, a native of Indiana. In the late fifties, his parents came to California by way of Panama; and under the direction of his mother the lad was reared in Yuba and Sonoma Counties, coming to Colusa County in 1873, where he finished his formal schooling.

His first work on leaving school in Colusa was the driving of a delivery wagon, and later he learned the trade of a lather. When he came to Willows, in 1886, he followed that line of work for a while; and then he took up the trade of a contracting painter and paper-hanger. His artistic work can still be seen in many of the fine dwellings in Willows.

In 1906, Mr. Keim established the Willows Poster Advertising Company, and engaged in billboard advertising, starting with two small eight-sheet boards. Now he has seven large billboards of fifteen panels, all stands being of the standard class. This has given him position in the bill-posting enterprise, and he is a member of the Poster Advertising Company of America.

William Henry Keim was united in marriage with Miss Catherine A. Bryan, a native daughter of California. Her father, who resides with her, is William H. Bryan, a native of Pike County, Mo., where he was born on January 10, 1842. Her mother, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Davis, of Georgia. Mr. Bryan's father conducted a grist-mill in Missouri, and there the son worked with him. The family crossed the plains with ox teams in 1859, losing at Donner Lake nearly all the cattle they had, and after six months arrived in the fall at Grass Valley, Nevada County. In the beginning, Mr. Bryan gave himself to mining, and afterwards worked at getting out timber in the forest. In 1880, he settled in what is now Glenn County, where he followed different occupations, but principally farming. Since 1913, he has lived with his daughter in Willows. Besides Mrs. Keim, he has another daughter, Mrs. W. T. Merrill, at Chico; and a son, James F. Bryan, of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Keim have three married daughters. Mr. Keim is well-known in fraternal organizations. He is a member of the E. Clampus Vitus of Willows, and is also a Knight of Pythias, and attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge at San Diego in 1913. He formerly belonged to the Red Men, and has passed through the chairs and attended their Grand Lodge. He also formerly belonged to the Native Sons of the Golden West. In earlier days, Mr. Keim played the solo alto horn in the old Willows band. Mrs. Keim is active in the Willows Parlor of the Native Daughters, being a past third vice-president and a past marshal. She is also a member of the Women of Woodcraft, and is associated with the Orland Lodge.

CHARLES A. RIDER

A natural mechanic and a first-class machinist, whose skill has come to be appreciated throughout the county, is Charles A. Rider, a native of Quincy, Ill., where he was born on December 3, 1871. Mr. Rider came to California, in 1888, at the time of the great boom in land and real estate here. For two years he worked as a farm hand on the Quint ranch, for three years on the Henry Jameson ranch, and for another three years on the Dr. Glenn ranch. After-

wards he ran a steam engine, and worked at teaming, and gradually picked up the trade of a blacksmith, which he has followed more or less ever since.

Mr. Rider conducted a blacksmith shop in Butte City for seven years, and owned one of the first automobiles in that enterprising town. When he went to Williams he worked in Stockford's machine shop for three years; and for a year he also managed a garage there. This had been erected for him, and was the first garage in that town.

In 1909, Mr. Rider came to Willows and bought a half interest in the Willows Foundry, taking Ed. Reynolds as his partner; and under the firm name of Reynolds & Rider the two expert workmen did a thriving business. In 1913, Mr. Rider bought out his partner; and since then he has been conducting the foundry alone.

Charles Rider is an expert mechanic, of a decidedly inventive turn of mind. He designed and patented, for example, a well-driller for boring and drilling wells, which has been a great success; and for some time he has followed this line of work in connection with his wagon-making and repair shop. He has sunk the most successful wells in Glenn County, to a depth of over two hundred feet. He has also invented a checking machine for preparing rice ground.

In March, 1908, Charles A. Rider was married to Miss Minnie Smith, who was born at Reno, Nev. Mr. and Mrs. Rider have three sons: Alfred Elliott, Cecil Austin, and Michael Orvis. In fraternal circles Mr. Rider is a Woodman of the World.

HENRY W. MCGOWAN

An exponent of American jurisprudence, and a particularly conscientious student and careful practitioner of California law, in whom the courts, and his clients, and the general public have confidence, is Henry W. McGowan, who was born on July 8, 1893, at Oakland. Both of his parents, Henry H. and Alice (Geimann) McGowan, were born in San Francisco, in the families of California pioneers who came to the Coast in the good old days of forty-nine. For years his father, who died in 1913, was owner and proprietor of the famous Paraiso Hot Springs, located near Soledad, Monterey County.

Henry W. McGowan was educated at the Santa Clara University, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1913 and LL. B. in 1914. He then took a finishing course at Stanford in 1914, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state that same

year. In San Francisco, Mr. McGowan engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Morrison, Dunn & Brobeck, who had their office in the Crocker Building; and on arriving in Orland, in January, 1917, he opened an office here and began the independent practice of his profession.

On July 30, 1916, Henry W. McGowan was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gildea, a native of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan are social favorites in Orland and San Francisco. He is a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco, and of the Knights of Columbus.

DAVID C. COWAN

Not the least interesting feature in the history of the development of California is the contribution made by those Eastern settlers who, coming rather recently to the Coast, after much of the hard work had already been accomplished, have nevertheless brought with them, as men and women of prominence in business, financial and social affairs, a ripe experience that is of the greatest possible value in the solution of problems none the less difficult though they pertain to the California of the present. Such a man, long eminent in the section from which he hails, is David C. Cowan, a native of Massachusetts, who was born on New Year's Day, 1851, and when a babe in arms was brought by his parents to Illinois. There, in Boone County, he was educated in the common schools; and there, too, he followed the profession of the school-teacher, both before and after attending the famous Bloomington State Normal School.

Growing up, Mr. Cowan conducted a general merchandise store at Poplar Grove, Boone County, and while there was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of his district. In his official capacity, he did much to improve the local service; and being always prominent in politics, especially as a Republican, and therefore influential, he secured the establishment of one of the first rural free deliveries in the county. For twenty-five years in succession Mr. Cowan was a member of the board of supervisors of Boone County, most of the time serving as chairman of the board; and for five years, beginning when he was but twenty-seven years of age, he was county superintendent of schools there, and in that field also exerted his best influence to elevate the standards. In pioneer days Mr. Cowan spent one year in Clark County, S. D.

Having been raised on a farm, and having owned one himself during nearly all of his residence in Illinois, when Mr. Cowan came

to settle in the Bayliss district of Glenn County, in 1910, he soon became owner of thirty acres of land, devoted to the growing of alfalfa and grain and to the cultivation of fruit. Since coming to Glenn County, Mr. Cowan has taken a live interest in the development of its agricultural resources, and one is not surprised to find him a chairman of the board of directors of the Central Water Users Association of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Project, as well as chairman of the Negotiating Committee and the Committee on Organizing of the various districts. He is a member of the Farm Bureau of the Bayliss district of Glenn County, and was the first president, serving two years.

Mr. Cowan served as foreman of the Glenn County grand jury for 1917, and in other ways has performed his full duty as a citizen. Fraternally, he is a Mason, holding membership in Capron Lodge, No. 575, A. F. & A. M., of Capron, Ill., and Kishwaukee Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., of Belvidere, Ill. He is also a member of Poplar Grove Lodge, A. O. U. W.

While in Boone County, Ill., David C. Cowan married Miss Julia Webster, a native of that state; and two children came to bless their home. A son, Frank C. Cowan, is instructor in the Lane Technical High School, of Chicago; and a daughter, Mabel A., is the wife of M. J. Briggs, paymaster of Hotel La Salle, in Chicago.

C. HUGH WREN

Among those who, by their life and scientific work, have contributed much to bring California into the front rank of productive states, and to afford opportunities here for both the wage-earner and the student of agriculture, is C. Hugh Wren, the efficient and popular horticultural commissioner of Glenn County. Mr. Wren was born in Leavenworth County, Kans., on November 20, 1878, and came to California when he was nine years of age. He settled with his parents in Vacaville, Solano County, and there attended both the grammar school and the high school. He first entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in whose office at Sacramento he was busy for three years. At the end of that time he returned to Vacaville and engaged in fruit-raising until 1910, by which time he had become thoroughly acquainted with horticulture. When he arrived in Willows, in that year, he embarked in the real estate business; and after an experience of three years, he removed to Orland to continue his operations there. In the latter part of 1914, however, Mr. Wren took up the development of fruit orchards in the Orland district, leveling the land and setting out the neces-

sary trees. He thus planted the Keeny ranch of forty acres to citrus fruits and olives, and also set out the F. B. Clark orchard of forty acres, east of the town, which he planted to olives.

On March 5, 1917, Mr. Wren's many friends were gratified to learn of his appointment as horticultural commissioner of Glenn County, that honor having been conferred upon him by the board of supervisors. As is usually the case, there were numerous applicants for the position, but it was generally conceded that he was especially fitted to fill the important place, and his subsequent service in special attention to the smaller fruit-growers has quite justified the confidence then imposed in him by the public.

Mr. Wren has been twice married, and has one child, Merle, by his first wife. His second wife was Miss Ester G. West, a daughter of John J. West, of Willows; and one child, Lorna, has blessed their union. Mr. Wren is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Orland, in which organization he has done his share in advancing the interests of the community. He is a Woodman of the World, having joined the order in Vacaville, and was Worthy Counsel of the local camp. He was also district delegate on two occasions to the general convention.

FRANKLIN PIERCE TEAL

One of the large contractors and builders of Glenn County, and a man of affairs in his community, is Franklin Pierce Teal. Born in Camden, N. J., on October 29, 1854, of old Quaker stock, he was reared and educated in the City of Brotherly Love, where he learned the carpenter's trade. During the Centennial year, when the claims of California were being presented to the East, young Teal came to the Pacific Coast. In 1877 he left California for the Black Hills, in Wyoming, but returned that fall to California; and from 1878 to 1879 he was in Oregon. From 1880 to 1904 he was in Arizona, on the frontier, engaged in cattle-raising and mining. He had a ranch five miles west of Wilcox, consisting of a hundred sixty acres in the Sulphur Springs Valley. In company with his father-in-law, he undertook various cattle-raising enterprises, and at the same time took an active part in the Indian wars. From his thorough knowledge of the country, he was of great assistance to General Miles and his soldiers, and found out for them the best trails and the most serviceable wells of water. Mr. Teal's experiences in Arizona would of themselves fill a volume, and could not fail to prove both interesting and profitable reading. He was a member of a jury, which, when four men were hanged in the law-

less days on the border, gave scant mercy to the criminals. He examined many mines as an expert, acting in the interests of different parties prospecting in the White Mountain district, and more than once discovered and located some valuable vein. He erected quartz mills and smelters as far back as 1881, and employed a large number of men, becoming well-known throughout the territory, where he had many friends. In Phoenix, alone, he erected more than eighty homes.

About 1910, Mr. Teal settled in Orland, having chosen this town out of the many he investigated; and here he owns a fine home and a large tract of land. In a short time he became the head carpenter in construction work, especially in the building of the Government Irrigation Project.

Through his extensive and varied undertakings in many sections of the West, Mr. Teal acquired an experience by which he has been able to aid materially in the development of the county in which he has cast his lot; and he finds pleasure in working out his ideals in the problems of construction given him to solve.

In the early days of his activity here, he erected a number of bungalows; but of late he handles only the larger jobs. At present he is making a specialty of concrete construction. He has built six concrete bridges in Glenn County, the fine garage on Fourth Street, the Bryan block on Fourth Street, and many concrete and other bungalows on neighboring ranches. Through him, the contracting firm of Thompson & Teal has come to be widely known.

In 1885, Mr. Teal was married to Miss Eliza Bassett, a native of Texas, in whose companionship in the intervening years he has found his highest pleasure and inspiration. They had one daughter, Ethel Teal, who died in 1911, aged twenty-four years.

ERNST E. BEHR

Not without a touch of the romantic is the fact that a son of the Prairie State, Ernst E. Behr, is now in charge of the huge task of developing one of the great ranches of California, and bringing order, civilization and beauty out of chaos and primeval conditions; for since 1914 he has been manager of the Spalding ranch, one of the sources of justifiable pride to citizens of Glenn County. A native of Chicago, Ill., Mr. Behr came with his parents to California, and to Pasadena, when a child, in 1896.

Having taken the usual courses in the public schools, Mr. Behr graduated, in 1910, from the University of California, where he made a specialty of certain scientific courses. So well had he done

his work that, for a year and a half after graduation, he remained there and served as instructor in geology. Afterwards he went to the Hawaiian Islands for a short time, and on his return to California came to the Spalding Company, where he put in two years of service, and then, in 1914, took charge of the Spalding ranch.

Some years ago Mr. Behr was married to Miss Bess Mattison, a native of Pasadena; and one son now brightens their home, Fitch Arno.

THE SPALDING RANCH

The Spalding ranch is located seven miles southeast of Willows, at Norman, and consists of eleven thousand acres. It is owned by the Spalding Trust Company, of Los Angeles, of which Col. Z. S. Spalding is the head; and it has been in the possession of the present owner for about twenty years, although it is only since 1910 that a part of the ranch has been under cultivation. Some two thousand eight hundred acres was cultivated in 1917. Two thousand three hundred acres is in rice, while the balance is devoted to alfalfa and grain. Of this area, thirteen hundred acres is rented out. In the development of this wonderful ranch, a private irrigation system was constructed. This system covers three thousand five hundred acres at the present time; and it is so built that it can be enlarged to cover the whole tract. What the ranch is doing, and what one may expect it to do in time to come, may be judged from the fact that, in 1916, it produced twenty-five thousand sacks of rice, together with a large number of hogs. Moreover, the quality of the output is considerably above par.

H. P. SLOCUM & SON

In the front rank of those who have done much to advance the already high standard of hog-breeding in California, are Messrs. H. P. Slocum & Son, proprietors of the Unedea Glenn County Herd, in the Bayliss district, to which they came on April 5, 1912, to take possession of their one hundred twenty acres of land, on which they are developing one of the best hog ranches in the Sacramento Valley. Harlan P. Slocum is a native of New York State, born on May 14, 1852, and came to Nebraska in 1880, where he was soon engaged in breeding hogs and shorthorn cattle. Through his extensive enterprises he became a member of the board of managers of the Nebraska State Fair, and his was the responsibility of passing on much of the stock exhibited there..

Harlan P. Slocum married Miss Lucy Stocking, of Michigan, by whom he had the following children: Clayton N., Alva E., Fred H., Rose F., Minnie L., and Ollie A.

Clayton N. Slocum, associated with his father as the junior member of the widely known firm, was born on March 12, 1884, in Butler County, and was reared in Washington County, Nebr., in which state he attended the grade schools, completing his educational courses at the University of Nebraska, where he specialized in agriculture. For four years thereafter he had charge of hogs, developing them especially for exhibition at state fairs; and later he went in with his father in the raising of hogs and shorthorn cattle. In 1912, he judged all of the breeds of hogs at the Oregon State Fair; and he was one of the organizers, and the acting chairman, of the Western Duroc-Jersey Hog-Breeders' Association of California, in 1916, and in 1917 was elected one of the directors. H. P. Slocum & Son are members of the National Swine Growers' Association. They have long been identified with the raising of fine hogs, in which field they have made a specialty of Duroc-Jerseys, exhibiting at various state fairs in Iowa, Nebraska and California. They have at their Uneeda Ranch, in addition to hogs, a fine dairy of forty cows. Among their registered stock are the following swine of more than market value:

Sow Colonetta 3d, No. 472,068. Three-fourths sister to the world's champion sow.

Sow Grand Lady, No. 525,596. Sired by Grand Model Again, by Grand Model; he heads one of the best herds in Iowa.

Sow Uneeda, H. A.'s Queen Again, No. 532,030. Sired by Crimson Wonder Again; this is one of the most noted boars of the Duroc-Jersey breed.

Sow Uneeda's Golden Queen, No. 537,292. Sired by Golden Wonder I Am, by I Am Golden Model 2d.

Herd Boar Uneeda Wonder, No. 204,051, after which the ranch is named; first-prize boar and grand champion at the Butte County Spring Exposition. His grandsire was Crimson Wonder Again.

Model Lady, a noted sow recently imported from Nebraska; first-prize sow and grand champion at the Butte County Spring Exposition.

Sow Elberta 3d, No. 324,754. Sired by Chief Sensation, Jr.; this is the second-prize boar of Iowa.

Sow Broken Hip, No. 274,234. Sired by Kruger's Chief. Grand-dam of some of the best hogs at the Davis University Farm.

The sow Queen's Daughter, sired by Crimson, The Wonderful, the grandson of the Junior Champion, was exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Fair, at San Francisco, in 1915, where it was the admiration of thousands of visitors.

Elberta 4th took the second prize at the Sacramento State Fair, 1916.

Since October, 1916, the Slocums have imported from Nebraska and Iowa two car loads of stock, all blooded and of the best quality. They imported two prize boars, in the same year, from the Nebraska State Fair, and these are today the best in all California. This enterprise, on their part, has brought them wide recognition. Clayton N. Slocum made several trips back East and bought up stock to bring to California. Not long ago the firm received a whole car load of Duroc-Jerseys from Iowa and Nebraska, not less than twenty-nine head in all. They were from the best-known breeders in the country. Two sows imported by them were bred to the first boar Giant Colonel, for which one thousand dollars was refused, and for whose sire, King's Colonel, three thousand dollars was refused.

WILLIAM DURBROW

Closely and honorably identified with the development of important interests, both private and public, in and around Willows, and therefore entitled to an enviable place in the history of this, one of the most attractive sections of the Golden State, is William Durbrow, who was born in San Francisco, December 10, 1876. He was the son of Alfred K. Durbrow, who came to the Coast in 1856, and the grandson of Joseph Durbrow, a pioneer banker of San Francisco. His mother was Clara (Pierson) Durbrow, who came to California in 1852, but two years after the admission of the state to the Union. Her father was Joseph Pierson, an Argonaut who landed in San Francisco in 1849, from a sailing vessel that came around Cape Horn. On both sides Mr. Durbrow is descended from an old New York family, and on the maternal side from an old Knickerbocker family.

Educated at the local public schools in the northern metropolis, William Durbrow graduated from the University of California in 1899 as a mining engineer, after which he was for some time connected with the Mountain Copper Company, of Shasta County. He also made a trip to South America, representing Pacific Coast smelters. For five years he was engineer and manager of the water and power properties in Oroville, building at that time a number of ditches and power plants in Butte County. From 1908 to 1915, he was established as a consulting engineer, with headquarters in San Francisco.

In the fall of 1915, Mr. Durbrow came to his present ranch, a fine tract of seven hundred fifty acres, eight miles southwest of

Willows, which he is developing into an exceptionally attractive alfalfa, dairy, and hog ranch, conducted along advanced lines and by the most modern methods. A modern irrigation plant furnishes an excellent supply of water. He has one hundred ten acres in rich alfalfa, and this amount will be increased in the near future. He also has a dairy with sixty cows; and for the herd of hogs provision is made in modern houses such as are not generally seen on a California ranch. He also has some very fine turkeys, and planned to raise about six hundred of these in 1917. A large acreage will later be planted to fruit.

Mr. Durbrow was the first man in his section to install a pumping plant and to check the land for irrigation. He is a director in the Water Users' Association, and has taken a very active part in the solution of the water problems for his district. At the present writing he is secretary of the Land Owners' Committee, who are negotiating with the proprietors of the Central Canal for its purchase.

Some years ago William Durbrow and Miss Blanche Terrill were united in marriage, the bride being a native of Yolo County and the daughter of Robert Terrill, a California pioneer of 1849 and an early settler and farmer at Davis, who later farmed the well-known Glide ranch near Willows. Five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Durbrow: Terrill, Katharine, William, Jr., Robert T., and Blanche Cecile. Mr. Durbrow is a well-known member of the Engineers' Club in San Francisco; and fraternally he is a Mason.

EL RIO RANCHO

The El Rio Rancho, situated in Colusa County, is one of the show places which it is a delight to mention. The property comprises two hundred fifty-eight acres located about two miles south of Princeton, and is owned by Dr. C. E. Congdon, of Jamestown, Tuolumne County, in whose possession it has been for the past thirteen years. It has been developed to a high degree as a fruit ranch, there being ten acres of heavily bearing prune trees, twenty acres of four-year-old trees, and seventy-five acres of year-old trees set out by the present manager, who has brought scientific methods to bear in developing the ranch. Large crops of barley are raised annually, averaging some forty sacks to the acre. Black-eyed beans are raised between the rows of trees, and these also bring in a satisfactory revenue.

Each year sees many improvements made on this already highly developed property. There is a modern bungalow-style

house, banked on one side by one of the finest oleander hedges, of the red and white variety, to be found anywhere in the county. A driveway lined with palms leads from the highway to the house; and fences, buildings and lawns are kept in the best of condition. Visitors are always made welcome at El Rio Rancho. The manager of the ranch, Charles Weilenman, has held the position since 1915. The scientific development undertaken by him immediately upon his arrival has already brought most gratifying results.

JOHN HENRY GATTSCH

Born on May 5, 1838, near Hamburg, Holstein—then in Denmark, now in Germany—and educated in the excellent Holstein public schools, John Gattsch was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade; and at the conclusion of his apprenticeship, he served the required time in the Danish army. He then followed his trade in various parts of the old country, adding materially to his technical knowledge through the thorough drill there given young journeymen.

In 1869, Mr. Gattsch came to the United States; and almost immediately after landing in New York he pushed on to California by way of Panama. He settled near what is now the town of Willows, and built the first frame house seen there. He also erected many other buildings in the early days; and several of these are still standing in good condition, as evidences of his careful handiwork.

In farming, however, John Gattsch made his greatest success in California; and during his career here he owned no less than four ranches. The first was a farm of one hundred sixty acres near Orland. The second was a three-hundred-twenty-acre ranch east of Willows. There was another tract of three hundred twenty acres north of Willows, and a fourth ranch of four hundred eighty acres, three miles north of Germantown. Mr. Gattsch made it a practice to buy a piece of property, improve it with barns and out-buildings, and various other equipment, and then sell it at a good price. He was a large raiser of grain in those days, and always had bumper crops. His close application to things material did not prevent him, however, from giving a thought to things spiritual. He was the founder of the German Lutheran Church at Germantown, and has ever since been a faithful adherent.

John Henry Gattsch was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Runge, also a native of Holstein, born in November, 1837, who still enjoys life with him. Of their seven children, one died in

Holstein; and five—Catherine, Fred, Albert, Carrie, and Celia—died of diphtheria in September, 1881, leaving an only child, Anna, who was a baby in arms when her parents came to California. She married August Lohse, who was born in Holstein, and had come to California in 1885, settling as a farmer in Glenn County. There he spent the greater part of his later life, although he is now in business at Willows. Mrs. Lohse is an active member of the Rebekahs, and holds the office of treasurer of the lodge.

For some years Mr. Gattsch has lived retired, having sold his ranch in 1912. With his good wife he now lives with Mrs. Lohse, enjoying the comforts of her home and the companionship of her family, all of whom manage each year to spend some time with him. Mrs. Lohse is the mother of three children. Carl is in the insurance business in San Francisco; Norma is the wife of Herbert Snowden, and has one child, Elizabeth Ann; while Volie is still a member of her mother's household.

AMOS JAMES MOREY

Amos J. Morey, a successful dairyman and rancher of the Orland district, has shown by capable management and unabated industry what can be done on a twenty-acre ranch in this fertile valley. Mr. Morey is a native of Pike County, Ill., where he was born on September 28, 1862, and where he received his education and training until twenty years of age, getting practical farming experience on the home farm. At the end of this time he entered railroad life, in the train service of the Chicago and Alton Railway, between Roodhouse, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo. After spending four years in this position, he went to Spokane, Wash., where he was with the Northern Pacific Railway and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company for sixteen years. At the end of this period of faithful service, Mr. Morey decided to take up farming as an occupation. For five years thereafter he was engaged in ranching in the Imperial Valley, near Imperial; but while the results were satisfactory, the heat in that section proved detrimental, and he decided to remove to Oregon. Locating in Klamath County, he farmed there for two years, after which, finding the heavy frosts a disadvantage, he returned to California.

In 1910, Mr. Morey settled in the Orland district, Glenn County; and here he has found conditions eminently satisfactory. Like other progressive ranchers in the valley, Mr. Morey specializes in Jersey cattle. He has a herd of thoroughbred registered cows of that breed.

In Colfax, Wash., Amos James Morey was united in marriage with Mrs. Nellie (Doney) Mackey, a native of Minnesota, who has been his able assistant in all his undertakings. She is a half owner in their ranch property, and is a woman of progressive ideas and gifted with the ability to carry them out; and their joint efforts have met with merited success. To such citizens as Mr. and Mrs. Morey much credit is due for the upbuilding of the state. The future development of the commonwealth depends in no small degree upon the practical application of the principles of intensive farming; and in this line of endeavor Mr. and Mrs. Morey have been exceptionally successful.

CHARLES C. SHELDON

Prominent among Glenn County's leading citizens, a progressive and public-spirited man, Charles C. Sheldon is a man to be counted on when any project for the development of his section is under way. Born in Norway, March 11, 1847, he was brought to the United States by his parents when two years of age. His early childhood was spent in Iowa, and his education was received at Fayette, in that state. After completing his studies, he taught school for about ten years in the same locality.

Desiring a change in both occupation and environment, Mr. Sheldon moved to Fillmore County, Minn., and located in Spring Valley. Here he engaged in the hardware business for thirty years, becoming an important factor in the upbuilding of the town. A Republican in politics, he served as deputy sheriff of Fillmore County, and also as town trustee of Spring Valley; and during his residence there he helped materially in all movements for the advancement of the community.

From Minnesota Mr. Sheldon went to Madison, S. D., and there he also established a hardware business, which he carried on successfully for six years. He then came to California, arriving in Orland in June, 1910, and purchased eighty acres of land east of the town, on which he made extensive improvements, fencing and leveling the land, and seeding a considerable acreage to alfalfa. Here he built a finely appointed house and suitable farm buildings, making a first-class ranch of the property. At the same time, he purchased two acres in Orland, on East Walker Street; and there he built a home which ranks as one of the best in the vicinity. His ranch is now rented, and he has retired from active business interests and takes time to enjoy life.

The marriage of Mr. Sheldon united him with Mary T. Salverson, a native of Chicago, Ill.; and five children have been born to them: Clarence B.; Elmer S.; Laura M., a teacher in Berkeley, Cal.; Inez, the wife of Leland S. Drew, of Orland; and Bertha.

Since his arrival in Glenn County, Mr. Sheldon has taken an active interest in its development. He served as a director of the Orland Unit Water Users' Association, being far-sighted enough to see in it the most important factor in the development of the district; and it is proving to be all he anticipated, turning what was formerly desert land into productive ranches and bringing settlers from all parts of the country.

IRWIN NELSON McVAY

Irwin Nelson McVay, the youngest son of the late Joseph McVay, one of the Argonauts of 1850, who was well and favorably known as a pioneer of Colusa County, is reaping his reward by following in the footsteps of his father. He was born in Colusa County, May 20, 1877. He attended the public schools, and finished his education in the Oakland high school, from which he was graduated. From early boyhood he assisted his father on the ranch, where he became used to hard work and constant application. His father was a thoroughly competent farmer, and from him he learned the methods best suited to running a farm successfully. He lives on the old family homestead, on the east side near the road, three miles south of Princeton. The place is one of the finest in this section of the county. He has four hundred seventy-five acres of his own land, leases four hundred fifty acres in Glenn County, and also farms seventy-five acres of the Nelson place, which he inherited from his mother. In all his farming operations, Mr. McVay has been uniformly successful. He feels amply repaid for the efforts he has put forth; and today he is recognized as one of the representative farmers of the Sacramento Valley.

The late Joseph McVay was born in Franklin County, Tenn., December 12, 1828, a son of Joseph McVay, a large landholder in Tennessee and Alabama, who moved to the new territory of Missouri in 1838, where both he and his wife passed away. Joseph McVay, Jr., remained in Missouri, working as a farm hand, until 1848, when he went to Illinois, and in Jersey County engaged in chopping wood until November, 1849, earning enough money to bring him to California. He went back to Missouri

and stayed until May, 1850, when, with his brothers, Thomas C. and John, he left for California with ox teams and wagons. On his arrival here, he mined in the vicinity of Grass Valley until the fall of 1852. In 1851 he had formed a partnership with Henry Nelson, with whom he engaged in mining. This partnership continued harmoniously for almost thirty years. They made a trip back to Missouri by way of Panama, and while in that country bought up a large band of cattle, which they brought back across the plains in 1854. They settled on land in Colusa County, near Princeton; and when the land came into the market they bought it and continued their stock-raising interests until 1871. That year they moved their cattle interests to Modoc County, where they bought thirteen hundred acres of land. All these years they did business without keeping books, and without a scratch of a pen between them. At the end of nearly thirty years, in 1875, this partnership was dissolved, one of the partners making the division, and the other taking the choice. Mr. McVay took as his share the land owned by the heirs in Colusa County, and the Modoc property. He sold his interests in Modoc County; but later a company was formed known as the Modoc Land & Stock Company, in which he was interested, and which carried on the stock business successfully. Mr. McVay was one of the original stockholders, and a director until 1901, when he sold out and retired, going to San Francisco, where he and his wife lived until their death. He passed away on November 27, 1905; his wife lived until 1909. In all these years, Mr. McVay never used his preemption or homestead rights.

In April, 1872, Joseph McVay and Ella Nelson, a niece of his partner, and a Virginian, who had come to California with her parents in the fall of 1860, were united in marriage. During the trip, via Panama, her father, John Nelson, died on board the boat, when almost in sight of the Golden Gate. Her mother lived until 1893. Mrs. McVay was descended from an old English family, of which Lord Nelson, the great English admiral, was a member. Thomas Nelson Page, minister to England, and a member of the firm of publishers of the World's Work magazine, is another of the Nelson family connections. Mr. and Mrs. McVay's children were: Virgie Nelson, Mrs. J. G. Donaldson, of Oakland; William Nelson, owner of a part of the McVay property; and Irwin Nelson, of this review. Mr. McVay was a Democrat. He belonged to the Methodist Church.

Irwin Nelson McVay was married in 1902 to Miss Dolly Rawlins, a native of Texas and a lady of many accomplishments, who presides over their home with gracious hospitality. They have one daughter, Helen. Mr. McVay is a Democrat, and is

prominent in the councils of the party. He was made a Mason in Colusa Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M., and is a member of Colusa Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M.; Colusa Commandery, No. 24, K. T.; and Islam Temple, N. M. S., in San Francisco; and with his wife he is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. McVay is a stockholder in the Bank of Princeton. He is recognized as a public-spirited citizen, and is highly respected by all who have ever had any business or social relations with him.

SOLOMON HASBROOK WILLIAMS

A self-made man and one of the most successful and highly esteemed ranchers of Colusa County, Solomon Hasbrook Williams has a high standing as a public-spirited and progressive citizen. He was born in the Hoosier State, near South Bend, April 1, 1852, the youngest of five sons and one daughter born to his parents. The father died when his son was an infant; and in 1860 the mother brought her daughter and three sons to California, by way of Panama. They settled in San Francisco for a time, and then came to Princeton, Colusa County, where they engaged in the stock business. It was while living here that Mrs. Williams married Dr. Bradley, her third husband. Her first husband was a Mr. Van Sickle, to whom she bore three children, all of whom are deceased.

Solomon H. Williams received his early education in the schools of Colusa County, and supplemented his studies by a course in Vincenhaler Business College in San Jose, where he prepared himself for the successful prosecution of his later activities along business lines. After finishing his schooling, he at once began farming some rented land on Stony Creek, near St. John, where he raised grain and stock, with very satisfactory results, for seven years. His success there enabled him to buy some land of his own near Orland. This proved to be a good investment, and he sold the property at a profit in 1888. For the next five years Mr. Williams rented and operated the R. S. Browning place, on Sycamore Slough. Fortune smiled upon him, and success still attended his efforts; and looking about for a good investment, he selected a section of land where he now lives. To this he added a quarter section a few years later, and afterwards bought ten acres more, making a total of eight hundred ten acres of fine land. When he took up his home on the property, he began making improvements, transforming it, with the aid of his good wife and helpmate, into an ideal country home. He has eighty acres in rice,

four hundred fifty acres in barley, and two hundred acres in wheat. In addition, he is leasing eight hundred acres of the Sutton place. To successfully operate this body of land, Mr. Williams employs the most modern equipment. He has a Best tractor of one hundred ten horse power, and a Best combined harvester and thresher with a thirty-five-foot cut, making it possible to cut and thresh one hundred twenty-five acres per day, at a nominal expense. The cost of this outfit was ten thousand dollars, in 1910. Previous to this he had worn out two Holt combined harvesters, propelled by thirty-two horses and mules; and before this, he had run a header for sixteen seasons.

On March 10, 1875, while living in St. John, Mr. Williams and Mary Alice Browning were united in marriage. She was born at Sycamore, Colusa County, Cal., a daughter of Richard S. Browning, a pioneer of Colusa County, who was born in Indiana, and crossed the plains in 1849, settling near Sycamore. He married Sarah Christmas in Indiana, and left his wife and three children there when he came to California. In 1855 he went back after them; and thereafter they lived in California, where four more children were born in the family. The children born in Indiana are: Mrs. Anna E. Nelson, of Colusa; J. W. Browning, of Grand Island; and George W., who was killed by the kick of a mule. The others, born in California, are: Mary Alice, Mrs. Williams; Henry, who died in early childhood; Martha, wife of Mortimer Millis, of Spokane; and Francis, Mrs. Cain, living in San Francisco, with her two children. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williams five children were born: Albert E., who married Miss Pearl Cameron and lives north of Colusa; George E., engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles; Earl H., who married Hilda Anderson, of Oakland, and who is now assisting his father on the ranch; Lloyd Bruce, who married Evelyn Lamphre, and is the father of one child; and Floyd R., at home.

Mr. Williams has been a Republican since casting his first vote. He has never sought office, though he has served as school trustee, and has taken an active interest in the maintenance of good schools. He is the best-posted man on crop conditions in Colusa County, and for fourteen years has served as United States government crop reporter for the county, thereby rendering valuable service to the public. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a very large circle of friends in the Sacramento Valley. They are people of warm hospitality, always ready to aid those less fortunate than themselves; and they cooperate heartily in all movements for the betterment of their community and the upbuilding of the county and the state.

ROSCOE STINSON

Roscoe Stinson, the efficient and attentive overseer of Road District No. 5, Colusa County, has by hard work brought the roads in his district to rank well with any in the county. The district takes in some of the most difficult roads in the county, and constant attention to their needs has made a reputation for the overseer. Mr. Stinson is descended from two prominent families in the state of Maine. He was born near Bangor, December 14, 1855, the son of Ira W. and Esther (Moulton) Stinson. When he was but three years of age, his parents came via Panama to California and took up their residence in Grass Valley, where they lived for some years. Later they came to Colusa County; and there they made their home until they passed away.

Mr. Stinson rents twenty acres of land, which he farms. He has never married, and lives alone on the ranch, on the east side of the Sacramento River, about half-way between Colusa and Princeton. He is well known in his section of the county, and has many friends, in whose homes he is always a welcome guest.

LUCIUS HUBBARD FITCH

The leading painter and decorator in Colusa is Lucius Hubbard Fitch, founder of the firm of L. H. Fitch & Sons, whose place of business is on Market Street. Besides doing general contracting, the firm handle paints, oils, varnishes, glass, mouldings, etc.; and the business that was started on a small scale in 1890 has been growing steadily until today the firm is the leading establishment of its kind in the county. Mr. Fitch and his two sons are conscientious and capable workmen; and by their courteous treatment and square dealing they have built up a large patronage in the surrounding country.

Lucius Hubbard Fitch, founder of the business, was born in Griffin, Ga., January 31, 1866. His father, Col. Fayette S. Fitch, was born in Pawlet, Vt., June 17, 1832. He was a college graduate, and studied law, being admitted to the bar. Removing to Georgia, he there engaged in the practice of his profession with success, and became a prominent Southerner in his day, serving in the Confederate army. He was on the editorial staff of the Atlanta Constitution and for a time owned and published a daily paper at Griffin. He was prominent in politics, and never

missed attending a state convention. He won fame as a stump speaker, and was intimately acquainted with Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, and other Southern leaders. During the reconstruction period, after the war, Mr. Fitch promoted many of the leading enterprises of the South. He was one of the best-known men throughout a wide section of the Southern country. His wife was Letitia J. Austell, a member of one of the wealthy and very old Georgia families. Grandmother Austell was married a second time, to Dr. Hornsby; and they resided at Campbellton, a suburb of Atlanta. When General Sherman took Atlanta, he had their place for headquarters; and the place is now maintained by the state as state property. Both Colonel Fitch and his wife are now deceased.

Lucius Hubbard Fitch was educated in the public schools of Georgia and Alabama, growing to young manhood in the latter state during the period of reconstruction in the South. At the age of seventeen he went to Austin, Texas, where he learned the trade of painter and decorator, during the three years that he spent there. He then came to California, and in 1887 located in Colusa, where he worked at his trade for three years. He made many friends; and deciding that he would branch out for himself, he began taking and executing contracts, thus establishing the nucleus of his present business. He invested in land adjoining the town, first purchasing two acres, where he has erected a beautiful residence, valued at five thousand dollars. He bought five acres at a later date, and upon this he has built a comfortable house. He also owns two hundred sixty acres of good cotton land near Birmingham, Ala., which he leases. His Colusa property, together with his shop, which he also built and owns, has been acquired through his own personal efforts.

In 1890, in Colusa, Mr. Fitch was united in marriage with Miss Melvina Roberts, born near Council Bluffs, Iowa. She was brought to California by her parents, Eli and Clarissa Elizabeth (Johnson) Roberts, who crossed the plains with ox teams to California, when she was only a child. Mrs. Fitch was reared and educated in this state, and has spent practically her whole life here. She has no recollection of her birthplace. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fitch are Fayette H., who married Elsie Landis; Elton C., who married Myrtle Landis; and Alberta Austell, wife of Henry Schmidt, a rancher near Colusa. The two sons are experienced workmen and are partners with their father in business. Although a Southerner by birth and education, Lucius H. Fitch is descended from ancestors who represented the true Yankee type, and who were history-makers in Vermont in colonial days, as is shown by the Fitch genealogy.

JAMES F. MALLON

James F. Mallon was born in Pleasanton, Linn County, Kans.; and in that state his parents still reside, in Saline County, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools. When he was of age he went to Colorado and became a foreman on a large ranch in Garfield County. There he was married, in 1902, to Miss Jacquelin Chatfield of Eagle County; and in 1904 they came west to California and settled in Princeton. They had but three hundred fifty dollars with them on their arrival here.

Mr. Mallon began in this state as a day laborer, sewing sacks on a harvester, and doing any kind of work to make a living. The longer he was in the community, the better opportunities he saw for an energetic man; and in time he invested in thirteen and seventy-two hundredths acres of land for a home place. Later this tract was platted as an addition to Princeton, the lots selling at two hundred dollars each. From this beginning, Mr. Mallon has advanced step by step until today he is one of the solid, substantial men of the county. He has demonstrated his ability in many ways.

In 1906 Mr. Mallon began work for the Sacramento Valley Land Company. He so applied himself to the work that he was soon made foreman, and in 1909, when the company sold out to the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, a Pittsburg syndicate, Mr. Mallon was made general superintendent of all construction work. Part of the time he had fifteen hundred men and nineteen hundred mules under his supervision.

During 1911 and 1912 Mr. Mallon leveled, checked and planted to alfalfa one thousand acres for a Chicago syndicate that had purchased these lands from the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company with the understanding that Mr. Mallon was to do the development work. During this time, also, he and Mr. Yohe, son of the president of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, were awarded the contract for building the Colusa and Hamilton branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, from Harrington, on the Southern Pacific main line, by way of Grimes to Hamilton City. The yardage in this work was something like one million two hundred thousand cubic yards. So closely did he confine himself to the work, that his health gave way, and he was compelled to spend two years recuperating. During this time he gave much thought to the possibilities of rice culture and the irrigation of thousands of acres of so-called goose lands, which were then considered good

for nothing but sheep pasture, and on which the owner only realized a rental of from fifteen to twenty cents an acre. In 1914, in company with R. E. Blevins of Colusa, Mr. Mallon started the project for building an irrigation system and preparing a tract of four thousand four hundred acres for the growing of rice, the first tract developed for this purpose on the west side of the Sacramento River. This work was successfully completed, at a cost of some sixty thousand dollars; and later the project was sold to a San Francisco syndicate. In 1916, Mallon and Blevins developed a second project of fourteen hundred acres; and in 1917 they added to this project until, at the beginning of 1918, their holdings amounted to some ten thousand acres.

Mr. Mallon and his family have a pleasant suburban home near Princeton, where they reside in comfort, surrounded by many friends. Their three children are James DeVere, Marjorie and Neva, who further add to the happiness of the home. Mr. Mallon is a true type of the Westerner, large-hearted, kind and considerate of others. He is the personification of the self-made and self-educated man; and, like the late Will S. Green, he is a man who has caught a vision of the great possibilities of the Sacramento Valley, and is always ready to shoulder large responsibilities and undertake big work to further its development.

CHARLES F. SANFORD

As "ditch rider" of the district east of Orland, for the new irrigation project that has done so much to develop that section of Glenn County, Charles F. Sanford holds an important position under the employ of the United States government. Mr. Sanford is a native Californian, born in Red Bluff, September 16, 1886, a son of Ansel and Charlotte (Elam) Sanford, natives of Ohio and Iowa. His father came to this state in 1860, and farmed in the vicinity of Red Bluff, Tehama County, until his death.

Charles F. Sanford attended the grammar school at Hunters, on the south fork of Cottonwood Creek, and there gained a knowledge of the ordinary branches that enabled him to start out for himself. His first venture after leaving home was with a brother in the cattle business, when he rode the range as a cowboy. He early became an expert rider, and could throw a rope with the best of the men. He was next employed by the Northern California Power Company, and remained with that company until 1910, when he came to settle permanently in Orland. The following year he took the United States government civil service

examination, passed easily, and was appointed ditch rider, the position he now holds.

The marriage of Mr. Sanford united him with Miss Pearl Wise, a native daughter. Their union has proved a mutually helpful one. Mrs. Sanford has cooperated with her husband in every way, and through their united efforts they are meeting with success. They have two bright children, Alvin F., and Nelda. Mr. Sanford owns seven acres of land, which is seeded to alfalfa, and also has five acres near by, planted to onions. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, for upon his arrival in Orland he had only a team of horses and just twenty-two dollars in money. He believes in living and letting live, and bears a fine reputation as an upright citizen. He belongs to Orland Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F.

BANK OF PRINCETON

One of the most substantial financial institutions in the northern part of the state is the Bank of Princeton. It began business in its own building—modern in every detail, with up-to-date fittings of every character—and under the laws of the state governing state commercial banks, on August 15, 1912, with a capitalization of \$60,000, and a created surplus of \$6,000. Its officers, who have never been changed since its incorporation, are Tennent Harrington, of Colusa, president; W. A. Yerxa, of Princeton, vice-president; and Foster M. Porter, of Princeton, secretary, treasurer and cashier. The directors are T. Harrington; W. A. Yerxa; B. H. Burton, of Colusa; P. H. Green, of Willows; C. G. Picknell, of Princeton; Edwin Barham, of Butte City; and Frank Moody, of Willows.

This bank had its inception in 1911, in the growing demand for some convenient method to handle the money that naturally accumulated in the fast-growing section about Princeton, drawing from both Glenn and Colusa Counties. Some of the financiers of Willows and Colusa were contemplating such an organization, when, in the year above named, Foster M. Porter, then assistant cashier and paying teller of the Chickasha National Bank of Chickasha, Okla., made a visit to California. During his sojourn in Colusa and Willows, B. H. Burton of Colusa and P. H. Green of Willows, with other financial men, got together and perfected the organization of the Bank of Princeton. Mr. Porter was engaged as cashier, after which he returned to Chickasha, resigned his position with the bank, and returned to California to make his home. During the six months in which the building was being

erected, he was employed in the Bank of Willows, meanwhile making frequent trips to look after the construction of the building at Princeton. When it was finished and completely furnished, he opened the doors for business, and has since retained his position with the institution. It met with success from the start; and through the adoption of a policy of mutual helpfulness to its patrons, it has been constantly growing in strength and prestige. Prompt attention is given to every detail, and courteous treatment is accorded to all.

The statement rendered on June 4, 1917, shows the rapid development of this institution. The statement follows:

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 63,769.98
Bank premises and fixtures.....	21,504.98
Bonds and warrants.....	43,448.75
Cash and sight exchange.....	68,626.29
	<hr/>
	\$197,350.00
Capital	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	11,254.62
Dividends unpaid	80.00
Deposits	126,015.38
	<hr/>
	\$197,350.00

JOHN M. LEONARD

The boyhood days of John M. Leonard were passed in the State of Illinois, where he was born, in Sangamon County, the home of the illustrious Lincoln, on April 28, 1862. At the age of twelve, however, he went with his people to Pratt County, Kans., where he finished his schooling and was reared to manhood. There, also, he was united in marriage with Luella Russell, likewise a native of Illinois. The Leonard family were pioneers in Pratt County, and endured many hardships while developing a farm there and rearing their family.

After his marriage, John M. Leonard took up a government claim of one hundred sixty acres, proved up on it, and farmed it to grain for fifteen years, with good success. He next moved to Mesa County, Colo., where he met with further financial success in the cattle business and in the raising of hogs, until he sold out, in 1910, to come to California. Upon his arrival in this state, Mr. Leonard settled in Orland, in the fall of the year, and bought a piece of land. He was one of the first to have his land watered

under the new government irrigation project. He owned eighty acres, but sold off half of it, still retaining a fine alfalfa acreage, and an orange, lemon and pomelo orchard. On his place he maintains a dairy of twenty-five Jersey cows; and he is also working into the sheep industry. In the spring of 1917, from seventy-five ewes, he got over one hundred per cent. of lambs. In connection with his other stock interests, he raises thoroughbred Berkshire hogs. He has become well known for his high-grade stock. Taking it as a whole, Mr. Leonard has one of the most productive small ranches in the Orland section. He gives his undivided attention to his ranching interests. Recently he purchased fifteen acres, situated near by, and is setting out another orchard.

Mr. Leonard is a director in the Orland Creamery Company. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and in all things pertaining to the welfare of the community and the industrial development of the county.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are: Roscoe J.; Chester, who married Fern Sievers; Ovid; John; Opal, wife of Elmer Hawkins; Grace, who married Charles Ashley; Lula; and Beulah. Roscoe J. Leonard was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, where he died of pneumonia, January 23, 1918. Mr. Leonard is a member of Orland Camp, No. 555, W. O. W., and has passed through all the chairs; and he is the possessor of a beautiful jeweled badge presented to him by the Camp. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LUNDY LLOYD GRIEVE

A successful farmer, real estate operator, and all-around upbuilder of Princeton and vicinity, L. L. Grieve belongs to that large class of energetic and optimistic men who have elected to make this section of California their home within the last decade, and who are doing much to bring the many advantages of this particular section of the Sacramento Valley to the attention of prospective investors who wish to realize a profit on their investment. A native of Iowa, born at Davenport, August 10, 1878, Mr. Grieve was but three years of age when his parents moved to Western Iowa, where they settled amid pioneer conditions in the vicinity of Kingsley. There the lad grew to manhood, meanwhile receiving his education in the public schools; and there, also, he later became a very successful farmer. His parents, John and Georgiana (Morrison) Grieve, were natives of Iowa and

Scotland respectively. They later came to California; and here, in their home newly erected on a ten-acre tract near Princeton, the mother died in 1912. John Grieve is still living on his place, which is located near that of his son.

Upon settling in California in 1905, L. L. Grieve had plenty of means, as a result of his years of successful farming in Iowa; so he bought some land and, entering heartily into the spirit of the West, at once began making permanent improvements. His purchase comprised forty-three and three fourths acres of land two miles south from Princeton. He erected a comfortable house opposite St. John's Park, set out twelve acres of peaches and thirty acres of prunes, and a fine family orchard and garden. Besides his ranching operations, he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in town and has done much to show his confidence in the county by inducing many to settle in the vicinity. Mr. Grieve brought with him a goodly stock of energy and pluck; and by constant and consistent application to the task in hand, he has won recognition from his fellow townsmen.

In Iowa Mr. Grieve married Miss Chloa R. Southam, of Waterloo, that state; and they have been blessed with five children: Naomi L., Illma M., Anona E., Bernardine, and Lu Verne. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Grieve is a member of the Eastern Star. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grieve support the candidates of the Republican party.

ROY MAXEY

The cashier of the Grimes branch of the Colusa County Bank, Roy Maxey, through his training in other localities, has gained a practical experience that enables him to cope with local conditions in California banking circles, and has helped to build up the institution over which he has supervision. He was born near Mt. Vernon, Ill., May 7, 1880, a son of F. J. and Belle (Morrow) Maxey, both natives of that same state, where also they were married. F. J. Maxey was engaged in the general merchandise business at Pierce City, Mo., for some years, but now gives his attention to farming near Springfield, that state. Of their family, four sons were born in Illinois; two, in Missouri; and a daughter, in Kansas. The only one of the family who lives in California is Roy Maxey.

Roy Maxey was graduated from the Pierce City High School in 1897, and then took up shorthand and bookkeeping; and after completing his preparation, he secured a position as a clerk in

the post office at Pierce City. He next found employment as a bookkeeper at Hennessey, Okla., in 1900; and the next year he went to El Reno, that state, in the employ of the same company, where he remained for some time. A clerkship in the Citizens National Bank at El Reno was offered him, which he accepted; and this was the stepping-stone to his success in later years in the banking business. In 1902 he went to Chickasha, Okla., and began as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank. After eighteen months, he became assistant cashier in the Citizens National Bank of that city, in recognition of his ability, and his careful attention to details. He continued in the employment of this bank for nine years.

While in Chickasha, Mr. Maxey became acquainted with F. M. Porter, now cashier of the Bank of Princeton, Cal.; and in 1913 he himself came to California and accepted a position with the Colusa County Bank for three months, to familiarize himself with the California methods of banking. When the Bank of Grimes was completed, he assumed his present position, opening the bank for business on December 22 that year, since which time the bank has enjoyed a growing patronage.

Mr. Maxey was married at Chickasha, Okla., to Miss Lou M. Stratton, a native of Kansas; and they have two children, Mildred and Margery. Mr. Maxey is a member of the Elks in Chickasha. Since residing in this state, he has won a name for himself as a representative citizen of Colusa County, ever alive to the possibilities of his section.

FRED M. HELD

The life story of Fred M. Held reads like a romance, full of varied and interesting experiences. He comes from a distinguished German family. His father, Peter R. Held, was born in Germany, of a cultured family numbering among its members scholars, statesmen, musicians, doctors and literary men. The family name was originally spelled "Heldt." Peter R. Held was an ardent reformer, and took part in the German revolution of 1848. In common with Hecker, Carl Schurz, General Zeigel, and other revolutionists, he was forced to leave the Fatherland and come to America, about the middle of the last century. He devoted himself assiduously to music after his banishment, being a master of the violin and piano, and became a composer of note. It was while he was thus occupied, at Lewisburg, Pa., that his son, Fred M. Held, was born, on November 30, 1862. The mother was

an orphan, and was adopted into the family of the Duchess von Nassau, at Weisbaden, Germany, by whom she was reared. The parents moved to Emporia, Kans., where they died and are buried.

Fred M. Held was educated in the public schools, and finished his schooling with a course at Rorer's Business College, at St. Louis, Mo. He enlisted in the regular army and was stationed for a time at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., after which he was sent over into Oklahoma. He served his term of service and was honorably discharged; but at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he reenlisted, and served in the Quartermaster's Department as clerk, in Cuba, where he met the hero of San Juan Hill, Colonel Roosevelt. Having become immune to yellow fever, he passed through the yellow fever epidemic without fear of attack; and in consequence his services were particularly valuable.

After the close of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Held had a varied experience in Old Mexico as a miner, and later returned to the United States, locating at Salt Lake City a short while, before coming to California in 1906. In this state he worked as a farmer, and in the employ of the Crystal Cream and Butter Company, for several years before taking his present position as operator of the ferry at Grand Island, Colusa County, where his strict attention to his duties, and his helpfulness and courtesy, have won him many friends. The ferry crosses the Sacramento River, which at this point forms the boundary line between Colusa and Sutter Counties; and Mr. Held is employed by the supervisors of the two counties. Although it will be the means of displacing the ferry, and will consequently throw him out of his present position, Mr. Held is a most pronounced "booster" for a new steel bridge at this point, for the reason that the traffic is very great and is rapidly increasing. A year ago (1916) the average daily crossings numbered eighty-five; today they number ninety-five.

A ferry has been operated at this point for the past sixty years. This ferry was private property, and was operated as a pay ferry, until January 1, 1910. Mr. Diefendorf first ran a private ferry here, maintaining it for many years. He sold out to A. A. Thayer in 1877, who in turn sold the ferry to his son, A. A. Thayer, Jr. The two counties bought out the latter in 1910, and since that time it has been operated as a public free ferry, as a part of the highway. It is in operation day and night, Mr. Held having one assistant. The present ferry-boat was built by A. A. Thayer, in 1892, and is said to be one of the swiftest and best ferry-boats on the river. It is propelled entirely by the force of the river current. Only at times when the southwest wind becomes

very strong is there any difficulty in operating it; then traffic is sometimes delayed.

Mr. Held lives in the house adjoining the ferry, on the Colusa County side of the river. His sister, Mrs. Rose Francis Sigismund, a widow and an accomplished pianist and music teacher, keeps house for him, together with a daughter, Mrs. Maud Griffin.

MRS. MAUD SPENCER

Descended from Revolutionary stock, and from a family which has been represented in all the wars of our country since its birth, Mrs. Maud Spencer, of the Princeton district, may well feel proud of her distinguished forebears. Her grandfather Tinkham took part in the War of 1812, and in the Black Hawk War, and his father served valiantly in the War of the Revolution; while her father, George Tinkham, served in the Civil War and fought to preserve the Union. George Tinkham was born in New York and married Mary Silver, who was also a native of that state, of French extraction, and whose family name was formerly spelled Sylvaugh. Grandfather Joseph Silver was an early settler at Shenantica Four Corners, in New York State. He could speak English, French, and Indian, and acted as an interpreter. One Edwin Silver was born in New York. He went west to Michigan in young manhood and there was married, and with his bride traveled through several frontier states, visiting Indiana, Kentucky, and Louisiana. At New Orleans he took passage on a Mississippi River steamer for McGregor, Iowa, in which state he settled while yet the warwhoops of Black Hawk's followers were reverberating along the upper Mississippi. It was in that state, at Clinton, that the mother of Mrs. Spencer was born, in 1844. She enjoys the distinction of being among the very first white children to be born in the Hawkeye State, where, at Clinton, in Clayton County, she had the common experiences of the early pioneers. Here the family made their home until 1889, when they came West, to Oregon. Later, in 1898, they located in Seattle, Wash. Four children were born in the family: Alice, Edwin, John, and Maud, Mrs. Spencer. The mother, now at the age of seventy-three, is hale and hearty, and makes her home with her daughter on the ranch near Princeton.

Mrs. Spencer (née Maud Tinkham) was born in Iowa, and attended the schools of that state. After coming West to Oregon with her parents, she taught in Union for nine years with success; and later, when her parents went to Washington, she taught

school in that state for eleven years. It was during this time that she met her first husband, Wayne Fish. Their married life was of short duration, for he died a short time after their marriage. Later she came to California; and on September 16, 1912, at San Jose, was celebrated her marriage to R. B. Spencer. No children were born of either union.

R. B. Spencer is well remembered in Princeton. He was among the later settlers in Colusa County, where he bought property in 1904, one ranch lying southwest, and another north, of Princeton. He was stricken with apoplexy while on a visit to Pasadena, and died on May 1, 1914, aged sixty-five. After his death, Mrs. Spencer took charge of his ranching interests, and has met with wonderful success. In the ranch southwest of town she has sixty-three acres, which is leased for general farming purposes. The thirteen-acre tract where she makes her home is devoted to fruits and nuts. She also owns a thirteen-acre ranch near Concord. Personally, Mrs. Spencer is kindly disposed and considerate; and as a citizen she is public-spirited, enterprising and progressive. She has won a large circle of friends and admirers, and is held in high esteem by all with whom she comes in contact.

BERT. F. KAUFFMAN

A descendant of pioneers of California on both sides of the family, and himself a native son, Bert. F. Kauffman is naturally a most loyal Californian and a believer in his state's supremacy. Born in Red Bluff, December 15, 1877, he is a son of August and Tennessee (Gates) Kauffman. The father came across the plains from Pennsylvania in 1859, settling in Red Bluff, and engaged in ranching and stock-raising. Being a man of character and enterprise, he amassed a competency, in the enjoyment of which he is now living, at the age of eighty-one. August Kauffman served as supervisor of Tehama County for several terms. When he retired, his son, H. C. Kauffman, succeeded him in the office, in which he is now serving his fifth term. The mother, a native of Tennessee, crossed the plains by ox teams with her parents; and they became one of the pioneer families of California. She is now deceased. The children now living are: B. F. Kauffman, agent for the Standard Oil Company at Grimes, Colusa County; F. A. Kauffman, in the wholesale lumber business in San Francisco, in the firm of McArthur & Kauffman; H. C. Kauffman, supervisor of Tehama County; and Mrs. E. B. Warmoth and Mrs. C. K. Hook, of Red Bluff, in which city Mr. Warmoth is postmaster.

Bert. F. Kauffman pursued his studies in the public schools of Tehama County, and finished his education with a business course at Atkinson's Business College at Sacramento, after which he entered the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company in that city, where he remained for three or four years. On leaving this position, he took charge of his father's large cattle ranch in Tehama County for a time; and later he worked for ten years as head storekeeper for the Diamond Match Company, at Stirling City, Butte County.

At the end of this period, Mr. Kauffman became connected with the Standard Oil Company, and worked in the Sacramento office for about six months, after which, in 1916, he came to Grimes, Colusa County, and here opened up the local retail and wholesale agency of that company. A spur track here gives him splendid shipping facilities for their products, of which he handles a complete line, devoting all his time and efforts to the management of the company's business, which he carries on in an efficient and systematic manner.

At Granville, Ill., occurred the marriage of Mr. Kauffman to Miss Candace Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robinson. Mr. Kauffman is an energetic, up-to-date man, with a practical training in modern business methods.

HENRY FORD

Although a native of Missouri, where he was born January 22, 1864, Henry Ford was reared and educated in Colusa County. His father, Pleasant L. Ford, who lived to be seventy-five years old, was for about a quarter of a century the able and trusted manager and foreman for the late Dr. Glenn, at that time the largest individual wheat-grower in the world. It was on the Glenn ranch that Henry Ford grew to manhood, receiving his training in farm management from his father, a training by which he has profited materially in his later life. His mother, Martha (Kimball) Ford, reached the age of seventy-three. She raised a family of eight children, all of whom have taken their place in the world's work and have been a credit to the memory of their parents. They are: Henry Ford, of this review; W. F. Ford, formerly county clerk of Colusa County, but now deceased, who married Carrie Miller and left one child, a son, Hudson Miller Ford, now enlisted in the Federal Officers' Training Corps at San Francisco; George K., a successful attorney in San Francisco, and formerly deputy county clerk of Colusa County; Mrs. W. H. Reardon, whose hus-

band, formerly Professor Reardon, is now postmaster at College City; Alice, wife of Prof. James R. Grinstead, principal of the Colusa High School; Mable, wife of Prof. L. Zumwalt, of the Richmond, Cal., High School; Mrs. C. L. King, a widow, who resides in San Francisco; and Genevieve, wife of Frank Scoggins, of Colusa. Mrs. Reardon, Mrs. Grinstead, and Mrs. Zumwalt were school-teachers before their marriage.

Henry Ford entered upon his first business venture at Butte City, Glenn County, where for some time he ran a large livery stable. In 1897 he disposed of this; and since that time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, holding a lease from the River Garden Farms Company on one thousand acres, originally owned by the late Colonel Hagar. The tract is all located in Reclamation District No. 108, seven miles south of Grimes. Here Mr. Ford is farming extensively to grain, principally barley. He has eight hundred fifty acres in grain, and the balance is used as pasture for his dairy of forty-five milch cows. Mr. Ford received a thorough farming experience in his youth, while on the large Glenn ranch; and this he has supplemented by the study of modern methods and improved means of agriculture. He is distinctly a self-made man, and is very popular in his district. A Democrat in politics, his opinions are sought in the ranks of that party; and his name has been proposed for sheriff and other offices, which, however, he has steadily refused, being content to continue his farming operations, though more than willing to do his share, and very liberally, when the best interests of the county are in question.

Mr. Ford's marriage, which occurred in San Francisco in 1889, united him with Miss Elva Viney, born in Sutter County, a daughter of Bazil Viney, of College City. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have one child, Ray, now twenty-six years of age, who married Miss Elaine Smith, and is the father of two children, Dorothy and Henry.

THOMAS EUGENE HAWORTH

Of English ancestry, Thomas Eugene Haworth is the descendant of a long line of American pioneers, those brave and fearless men who were the founders and builders of our republic. The progenitor of this branch of the Haworth family was George Hayworth (the name has since been changed in spelling to Haworth), who came from England and settled in Virginia, in colonial times, about two hundred thirty years ago. His son, George Haworth, second, born in Virginia, moved to what is now

North Carolina, where most of the descendants are still living. George Haworth, second, had a son George Haworth, third, and he in turn had a son named Eli, whose son, Henry Haworth, was the father of Thomas Eugene Haworth.

Thomas Eugene Haworth (usually called "Gene" by his many friends in Colusa County) was born at High Point, Guilford County, N. C., November 28, 1884, a son of Henry and Luvina (Holloway) Haworth. Henry Haworth was a tobacco planter, a "plunger" of the South, a land noted for its men who played for high stakes, taking their losses as lightly as their gains. He made money, lost it, and made again, always being plentifully supplied with the world's goods. He and his wife became the parents of fourteen children, all but two of whom are living, and are still residents of North Carolina, with the exception of Thomas Eugene and a brother, Luther Rice, who is bookkeeper at Knights Landing. Thomas Eugene was the sixth child born to his parents. His father passed away when this son was but a lad of ten years; the mother is still living at the old home in North Carolina, at sixty years of age. Thomas Haworth first began work in the employ of the High Point Mantel and Table Works. After six months in their employ, he was made shipping clerk; and in that position he continued for two years. Having heard of Arbuckle, Colusa County, Cal., as a place of opportunity, he decided to make the journey to the West; and arriving in Arbuckle about December 1, 1901, he secured work the very next day on the ranch of Boyer brothers, on the Sacramento River, in Colusa County, where he worked steadily for seven years, after which the ranch was sold to other parties.

On June 12, 1909, occurred the marriage of Mr. Haworth, uniting him with Miss Bertha Megonigal. She was born in College City, a daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Smith) Megonigal. The parents were born in Missouri and Colusa County, Cal., respectively, of Southern parentage and of old pioneer families here. She attended Pierce Joint Union High School, after finishing the grammar grades, and then entered a private normal school at Marysville, from which she was graduated. After her graduation she became a school-teacher, and taught for four years in Colusa County before her marriage to Mr. Haworth. She is a talented and accomplished musician, and a most excellent help-mate for her husband. Both her parents are still living, in College City; and a brother, George Dillon Megonigal, is the leading dealer in general merchandise at Grimes.

In 1913, Mr. Haworth purchased a forty-acre ranch from the River Garden Farms Company, in addition to which he leases the old Boyer ranch of one hundred acres, and from the Yolo

Land Company seven hundred acres, operating in all eight hundred forty acres. He deals in live stock, of which he is an excellent judge, especially in mules and horses, which he buys and sells, as also cattle, hogs and sheep, shipping by river boats to the San Francisco markets. He ranks as one of the most successful stock buyers and shippers in the county and devotes his time personally to every detail of the business. His success is due to this fact, as well as to his broad knowledge of conditions pertaining to the stock business in the state. Both he and his wife are earnest advocates of all movements that tend to advance the interests of their community and promote the welfare of their fellow citizens.

FRANK SCHILLIG

A native Californian, and a son of an old pioneer family of the state, Frank Schillig was born at Nicolaus, Sutter County, May 4, 1867. His father was Paul Schillig, a native of Ohio, who crossed the plains in 1852 and settled at French Corral, where he had a wide acquaintance among the early gold miners of the state, and where, also, he was married to Miss Bedelia Cox, who was descended from an early pioneer family. In 1856, Paul Schillig moved to Sutter County, where he engaged in ranching. His death occurred in 1874, when he was about fifty years of age, and when Frank, the next to the youngest, was only six or seven years old. To Paul and Bedelia Schillig the following children were born: Frank, of this review; Mrs. A. A. Thayer, of Grimes; Mrs. C. H. E. Hardin, of Ocean Park, Cal.; Mrs. E. Winship of Yuba County; and Lawrence, George and Bennett, all residing in Yuba City.

After the father's death, the mother kept the family together; and as soon as he was able to reach the plow handles, Frank Schillig went to work on the home farm, in Sutter County. There he grew to manhood, receiving his early education in the public schools, and later pursuing a course at Pierce Christian College, at College City, after which he took a course at Bainbridge Business College, at Sacramento. After his mother's death, he farmed the land belonging to the estate, in Sutter County.

In 1895, Mr. Schillig was united in marriage with Miss Leone Kilgore, a daughter of George Kilgore of Sacramento County, and a cousin of W. W. Kilgore of Grimes. After his marriage, Mr. Schillig, with his wife and sister, went to Nome, Alaska, where he engaged in gold mining. They returned, however, in the fall of the same year; and then he and his wife went to Reno, Nev., where

Mr. Schillig entered the general merchandise business and traveled out of Reno for Wood Curtiss & Company, wholesale produce merchants, having for his territory the whole of Nevada and portions of California. After three years in this position, he managed a store at Manhattan, Nev., for one year, and then located at Ely, Nev., where for five years he ran a wholesale produce commission business.

Mr. Schillig then came back to Grimes, and secured a lease of his present ranch, six miles south of that town, in the Grand Island precinct. Here he operates nine hundred sixty acres, three hundred of which are in grain; and the balance he devotes to stock-raising. He has twelve hundred head of sheep, over one hundred hogs, and also some cattle. He specializes in sheep-raising, crossing the Merino and Shropshire breeds; and in this industry he is getting good results. Mr. Schillig carries on his work along systematic lines, and devotes his entire time and attention to his rapidly enlarging interests. At the same time, however, he is public-spirited to a marked degree, and is never too busy to do his part in promoting the welfare of his district.

RICHARD JACOBSEN

To successfully manage a large acreage, carefully guarding the interests entrusted to him, requires that a man should have executive ability as well as industrial proficiency. Richard Jacobsen is demonstrating the fact that he possesses both these qualities, so necessary to the operation of the extensive ranch interests of which he has charge. A native of Denmark, he was born at Store Magleby on the island of Amager, January 20, 1869, a son of Hans and Niel Jacobsen. The father, who was a dairyman, died when Richard was but two years of age; and the mother was married a second time, to Martin Larsen. Richard, however, was her only child to grow to maturity. He attended the public schools, finishing his education in the high schools, and then became acquainted with work in the home vegetable gardens. At nineteen years of age he entered the military service, and served in the Danish cavalry for three years.

At the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Jacobsen decided that life in a new country would offer better prospects for advancement; and on March 4, 1892, he sailed for America, from Copenhagen, on the steamship Thingvalla, of the Thingvalla Line. On his arrival in this country, he came direct to California, reaching Oakland on March 29, 1892. Here he engaged in farm work,

at Livermore, and worked on different farms until 1907, when he made the trip back to Denmark. In 1908, he returned with his future bride, Miss Hansine Jacobson, a native of the same place; and they were married in Santa Rosa, on March 5, of that year. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen then went to Petaluma, Sonoma County, where they ran a farm for a period of three years. They purchased eight acres of improved property there, and operated a large hatchery. In 1911 they came to the Riverdale Farms, two and one half miles south of Grimes, Colusa County, and took charge of this property, owned by S. H. Green of Oakland. The ranch comprises four hundred eighty acres and is devoted to stock-raising and dairy purposes, and to the poultry business. High-grade Holstein cattle are raised here, as also horses and Duroc hogs. The ranch maintains a large dairy, and a liberal acreage is devoted to alfalfa. Mr. Jacobsen built all the poultry houses, brooders, etc., for the poultry; and he has some thirty-five hundred White Leghorns on the place. The various ranching interests are being managed with that attention to detail for which Mr. Jacobsen's countrymen are noted, and which mean success in any undertaking.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen are the parents of one child, Harold Richard.

JOHN STANLEY

Now in his eighty-third year, and still active in the management of his ranching interests, John Stanley has easily refuted the theory that "a man's usefulness is ended when he reaches his sixtieth year." His wonderful vitality has been the result of careful living and obeying the laws of nature. Born in Randolph, Tenn., October 11, 1834, he was deprived of a father's guiding hand when he was seven, was orphaned at an early age and was early forced by circumstances to make his own way in the world with but a limited education. From the time he was eleven he had to do the hardest kinds of work on farms, and endure privations which would have disheartened many boys. However, these only strengthened his character and made him more self-reliant, rendering possible his later success and his personal standing among his fellow citizens in Colusa County as one of its foremost men.

A descendant of the second generation of the Carolinas' native settlers, he was eight years old when the family moved to Arkansas and took up their home in Independence County. From

there young Stanley went to Grayson County, Texas, in 1849, and was there engaged in teaming. On March 17, 1854, with a companion, Ike Norris, he started on horseback over the old overland trail for California. These young lads had the good fortune to get a chance to drive a band of cattle for Mr. Roland, who was to pay them a dollar a day and their board. However, when they got to Squirrel Creek, at the head of the Arkansas River in the Rocky Mountains, some Cherokee Indians whom they met agreed to drive the cattle in return for their board. This led Mr. Roland to declare the agreement null and void, and left the young men to themselves. They therefore took pack horses and provisions and proceeded by the Carson route, arriving at Downieville, on August 4, 1854. At the Galloway ranch they sold their horses, and then tried their luck at mining.

After following the precarious calling of a miner with some success until 1858, Mr. Stanley came to Colusa County and took up land on Stony Creek, where he remained two years. He then went to Dayton, Nev., and again followed mining. Soon, however, he engaged in teaming, hauling quartz from the Comstock and other mines, and also built canals for quartz mills in partnership with a man named Anderson. He continued here until 1863, when he came back to Colusa County and bought two hundred forty acres on the plains. In 1865 he paid five thousand dollars for two hundred eighty-eight acres adjoining the other purchase. This could have been bought two years before for seventy-one cents per acre, if paid for in greenbacks. This property, now of five hundred thirteen acres, is located four miles west of Williams, and is still owned by Mr. Stanley. Besides farming this land he leased other tracts, having in all some seventeen hundred acres, which he used to cultivate with four eight-mule teams. For five years, however, he has used a Holt seventy-five horse-power caterpillar, which also pulls the combined harvester; and he also uses other modern machinery. For hauling grain he uses a Titan tractor, which pulls four wagons loaded with one hundred fifty sacks. This tractor also runs the five-inch pump, to furnish water for irrigating. Of late years he has sold over eighteen thousand dollars' worth of wheat and barley, besides always having hogs to market. In 1917 there were fourteen hundred thirteen dollars' worth of hogs sold from the ranch. He has always raised the Duroc-Jersey breeds. In 1902 Mr. Stanley leased this land to his sons and moved to Williams to enjoy a well-earned rest, although he still kept his eyes on the management of his property. In 1912 he returned to the ranch to stay and look after it. In 1913 he erected a modern bungalow on the ranch, where he and his wife live in comfort and happiness.

The first marriage of Mr. Stanley united him with Miss Fredericka Monteaux, a native of Germany, who died here, leaving two children: John, a rancher in Arizona; and Mrs. Annie Reed, of San Francisco. In 1873 Miss Mary Miller became his wife. She was born at Evansville, Ind., where she was reared and educated. In 1871 she came to Colusa County, Cal., where she resided till her marriage. Of this union he has two children: Clara Louise, now Mrs. Rung of San Diego; and Dean, who enlisted in the United States Navy in 1917. A grandson, Stanley Reed, is also in the navy; and a son-in-law has been in the United States Navy for twelve years. Mr. Stanley has always been a Democrat, and takes a live interest in political matters, though never an office-seeker. He has made a host of friends in the county, who honor him for his upright character and wish him many more years of usefulness and prosperity.

REVEREND FATHER M. J. HYNES

A man of strong character, and a zealous and indefatigable worker for his church and people, Rev. Father M. J. Hynes has achieved much good in his chosen calling, devoting all his time and energies to his charge and counting himself but an instrument in the holy work in which he is engaged. Born in County Meath, Ireland, August 1, 1881, he made his classics at the Brothers' School in Mullingar, County West Meath, and on graduating there, decided to devote his life to the priesthood and entered All-Hallows College, at Dublin, Ireland, for his philosophy and theology. He was ordained in the college chapel, June 24, 1904, for the Sacramento diocese, by Bishop Donnelly, Bishop Coadjutor of Dublin. He came to Sacramento in November of the same year.

Father Hynes' first work in the missionary field was at Sonora, Tuolumne County, Cal., where he was assistant pastor under Rev. P. Guerin until 1911, at which time he came to Maxwell, Colusa County, and became pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart. He also attends Williams, Arbuckle, Sites, and Stonyford. His parish is thus an extensive one, and one in which he has had ample opportunity to prove his fitness as a laborer in the Master's vineyard. He has just completed, in Maxwell, a beautiful new reinforced concrete church, one of the best in the valley, which will stand as a monument to the name of its founder. There are church buildings at Williams, Arbuckle, Sites, and Stonyford, all of which were built by Father M. Wallrath.

The First Church of the Sacred Heart, of Maxwell, was built in 1880, by Rev. Father M. Wallrath, and was dedicated on June 4, 1882. Father Wallrath had charge of the church until 1910, when Rev. Father J. J. McGrath became pastor for one year, until his death; and he was succeeded by Father Hynes. The appointment of Father Hynes to this charge has proved eminently satisfactory. He makes the needs of his people his first thought, counting no effort too great to accomplish his mission among them; and in the fulfillment of his trust he sets an example of faith and courage that has helped to direct and establish the footsteps of many in the paths of peace and righteousness.

WILLIAM SUMNER GUILFORD

“It is not rank, nor birth, nor state,
But ‘git up and git,’ that makes men great.”

Since his connection with Glenn County, Mr. Guilford has been associated with many enterprises for the benefit of the county and the general advancement of the state. A native of Iowa, he was born at Storm Lake, September 21, 1882, a son of Emmett Henry and Anna B. Guilford. His education was received in the high school at Storm Lake and in the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, from which he was graduated in 1902. Thereafter he at once became associated with the Wisconsin Agriculturist, at Racine, as live stock editor, which position he retained for a time. In 1905 he became general agent for the Seabury Live Stock Manufacturing Company, at Denver, Colo.; and in 1907 he accepted the position of Director of Agriculture for the Twin Falls North Side Land and Water Company, Idaho, where he remained until 1910, when he came to Glenn County.

On his arrival in Glenn County, Mr. Guilford at once became connected in a like capacity with the Superior California Farm Lands Co., at Willows. He has done much to bring about the development of the land opened for settlement in the Sacramento Valley and Glenn County, and has made his influence felt in farming and live stock circles in California. He is a contributor to many live stock publications in the country, on diversified subjects; and through his connection with the various organizations, he has become one of the best-known authorities in the West on agricultural and live stock interests. He was president of the Wisconsin Agricultural College Alumni Association in 1902-1903, a member of the executive committee of the National

Live Stock Association in 1903-1904, assistant general manager of the Denver Live Stock Show in 1905-1907, president of the Western Berkshire Congress in 1916, president of the Glenn County Berkshire Breeders' Association in 1916-1917, and president of the Glenn County Farm Bureau in 1917. His influence has become far-reaching through his membership in the following named clubs, societies, associations and lodges in California and elsewhere. He is a Mason, a member of A. W. Rawson Lodge, No. 145, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M.; Racine Council, No. 5, R. & S. M.; Racine Commandery, No. 7, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, thirty-second degree; and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Milwaukee. He belongs to the Sutter Club in Sacramento; to the Sierra Club, and the Saddle and Sirloin Club, in Chicago; to the Idaho Horticultural, the Wisconsin Horticultural, and the American Pomological Societies; and to the following associations: International Live Stock Exposition, American Genetic, Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders', American Berkshire, California Live Stock Breeders', California Nurserymen's, California Shorthorn Cattle Breeders', American Shropshire Registry, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment, and American Shorthorn Cattle Breeders'; and also to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

BUTTE CITY RANCH

When river navigation was at its height in an early day, it was no unusual sight to see many steamers of light draft plying up and down the Sacramento River between San Francisco, Sacramento and Red Bluff, loaded down with grain and other ranch products for the metropolis, there to be reshipped to the markets of the world; and bringing from that city supplies of all descriptions, to be left at distributing points along the river. In those days the vessels burned wood for fuel, which was supplied from the heavy growth of timber growing along the stream. One of those brush-covered, heavily timbered tracts was located on the opposite side of the river from the little town of Butte City, and furnished its quota of fire wood. This tract was known as Lot 78, Glenn Ranch Survey, after the great Glenn ranch properties were made ready for subdivision and sale, and is now known as the Butte City Ranch.

Butte City Ranch consists of seven hundred fifty acres of river bottom land, partly cleared for orchards of prunes, pears,

walnuts, etc. The balance, on account of its woodland shade and pasture, is particularly well adapted to the breeding and raising of live stock. At one time, after the development of the ranch began in 1914, there were some two hundred twelve varieties of fruits, nuts, field crops, and vegetables produced on this ranch. The breeding of registered pure-bred live stock began on a small scale in 1914, and this is gradually assuming large proportions as the name and fame of the Butte City Ranch becomes known for its vigorous, pure-bred stock, for which the local conditions are ideal in every way. The specialties of the ranch are Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs, Shropshire sheep, Shetland and Welsh ponies, Bronze turkeys, and White Plymouth Rock fowls.

In building up the herds of Shorthorn cattle the bull Victor Stamford is used. He is a son of White Rock, himself one of the best breeding sons of Whitehall Sultan, known among stockmen as one of the world-famous bulls. The blood of Ruberta, Cicely, Choice Goods, Vermillion, Bapton Valentine, Villager, Glenwood Lavender, and others equally of note, is represented among the females.

At the head of the Shropshire sheep flock is an International Live Stock Exposition prize-winner, and the ewes are selected from the flocks of A. Broughton & Sons, Albany, Wis.; George McKerrow & Sons; and other Eastern breeders.

Fox, a registered bay Shetland, and Richard Collins, a spotted Welsh pony, are in service in the pony herd. A large number of well-broken ponies and pony outfits are kept at all times.

The Berkshire hogs are wonderfully well cared for, as well as the other live stock, being well protected from the intense heat of summer and the cold winds of winter by the big trees in the woodland pasture, where they find a wide variety of nuts, berries, grasses, and mineral salts, in addition to their regular feed of corn, barley and alfalfa. Here, also, they have ample room for the exercise required for the perfectly developed and healthy animal. There are five great boars in service on the ranch:

Iowana Champion Peer 2d, a son of Rival's Champion, a boar that sold for seventeen hundred fifty dollars when he was five years old. He is the sire of many of the animals of the famous Iowana herd at Iowana Farms, Davenport, Iowa, from which Iowana Champion Peer 2d was bought for seven hundred fifty dollars by the Butte City Ranch.

Mayhew's Leader 6th, son of Grand Leader 2d, grand champion of the world at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, out of a daughter of Rival's Champion. This boar is a grandson of Superbus, whose record is handed down through several generations for prepotency.

Baron Duke 104th, a Gentry bred boar out of a daughter of Lord Premier, is being mated with some of the best females on the ranch, to reunite the "blood of the champions."

Escalon Star, son of Star Leader, junior and reserve champion to his sire, Grand Leader 2d, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Superior Lustre, a son of Superior and litter brother to Grand Leader 2d. Superior pigs were winners at many of the Eastern shows in 1916.

The sows of the herd are in keeping with the boars in breeding and quality. They have been selected with great care from the Iowana Farms herd, and combine the best of the Berkshire breed.

Butte City Ranch demands an individual type of hog, that will make the highest class pork at the least cost—in short, a rational, sensible, and useful hog. This ranch is one of the great pure-bred live stock breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast; and as such it is doing much to make Glenn County known all over the country.

WILLIAM GUILFORD

In the life of William Guilford is shown a record in which any man might well take pride. Born in Worcester, Mass., June 25, 1825, he was reared and educated there until reaching the age of nine, when the family removed to Orleans County, Vt. In Glover, Vt., he served an apprenticeship as house carpenter. He developed considerable aptitude for his trade; and we next find him, at the age of twenty-two, taking a position as manager of a sash, door, and blind factory at St. Johnsbury, which position he held three years. He then decided to have a factory of his own, and built a sash, door and blind factory in Craftsbury, Vt., which he ran for two years, and then sold.

After selling out his factory, Mr. Guilford taught school for two years at Maquoketa, Iowa, and then went to Tama County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for fourteen years, meanwhile teaching school in the fall and winter months. While living in Tama County, he served as supervisor, assessor, school trustee and overseer of the poor. He sold out his interests and established a hardware and agricultural implement business in Toledo, Tama County, and also ran a lumber yard there. In 1870, after remaining in that city two years, he located in Storm Lake, Iowa. In this locality Mr. Guilford spent many years of his life, forty in all; and he was an important factor in the upbuilding of the city and the surrounding country. He was one of the first men to

settle in Storm Lake, and it is largely due to his efforts and progressive ideas that the city has grown to its present importance. He opened a lumber yard there, built a grist-mill and also engaged in contracting and building, erecting twelve schoolhouses in the county and many residences. He was president of the school board of Storm Lake for six years, president of the park commissioners for five years, and overseer of the poor for twenty-five years. In all this work Mr. Guilford was actuated by a desire to serve the best interests of the commonwealth; and he gave himself untiringly to this end. He was a deacon in the Unitarian Church in Storm Lake; and all his life he has been an ardent advocate of the prohibition movement and a leader in its support. He served for seventeen years as Justice of the Peace in different counties in Iowa.

Fraternally, Mr. Guilford is a member of the Odd Fellows, both Lodge and Encampment, and is the possessor of a badge given him by the members of his lodge in Storm Lake, in token of the esteem in which they held him. Few men can show as fine a record for public service as Mr. Guilford; and his descendants have every reason to feel a pride in his achievements.

In Greensboro, Vt., on November 10, 1852, William Guilford was united in marriage with Margaret Sharp. She is a native of Scotland, and was brought to America when a baby. She has been a helpmate to him in every sense of the word, and their happy married life of sixty-five years tells its own story. In 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Guilford moved to Pecatonica, Winnebago County, Ill.; and from there, in 1912, to Orland, Glenn County, Cal., where they purchased a seven-acre citrus orchard. They are spending the evening of their lives enjoying a well-earned rest, content in the knowledge that they have done their share in the field of active toil. They have one daughter, Mrs. E. H. Guilford, who is the mother of six children. With her two youngest children, Margaret S. and Ralph W., she makes her home with her parents. Of her children, W. S. Guilford is the eldest; Clarence resides in Lincoln, Cal.; and Elijah and Howard are in Illinois. Mr. Guilford, her husband, runs a farm near Pecatonica with his son Howard, spending part of his time in California.

JAMES P. FALLON

A thoroughly up-to-date rancher and dairyman of the Orland district, James P. Fallon was born in Marin County, Cal., March 17, 1870. His parents were pioneers of that county, prominent in the dairy business, and the town of Fallon was named for the

family. It was on the home ranch that James P. Fallon gained the knowledge of farming he is now using so successfully on his own property. He was raised and educated in the schools of Marin County; and for some time, as a boy, he worked in the creameries in that section, gaining a practical knowledge of all branches of the dairy business, "from the ground up," as the saying is. Later, he rented eighty acres near Fallon, and had a dairy of his own; and after his father died, he ran the home ranch of three hundred acres and also managed the large dairy there.

In 1910, Mr. Fallon settled in the Orland district and bought forty acres of land, one and one-half miles south of town, under the Government Irrigation Project. He broke the raw land, and leveled and checked it; and here he now has twenty-eight acres in alfalfa, which produces one and one half tons to the acre, with five cuttings yearly. On his ranch he has a dairy, one of the finest herds of Jersey cows in that section. He has twenty-three thoroughbred Jerseys, some registered stock, bought from a famous breeder of Petaluma, Sonoma County, who has been breeding thoroughbred stock for twenty years.

Nine acres of the ranch are in almonds, and two acres in a family orchard, with some prunes and walnuts. Mr. Fallon is a firm believer in the future prosperity of the Orland district, and is always willing to do his share to advance the interests of the community. Fraternally, he is a Woodman of the World, a member of Orland Camp, No. 755.

The marriage of Mr. Fallon united him with Catherine Walsh; and three children have blessed their union: Mary, James, and Laura.

CHARLES S. BLAKE

California can well be called the "Switzerland of America," both in point of scenery and for the many thriving dairy farms which rank important among the industries of the state. One of the progressive dairymen of the Orland section of Glenn County is Charles S. Blake, a native son, born near Tomales, Marin County, October 1, 1874. His parents, Jeremiah Ladd and Frances (Moore) Blake, were early pioneers of Marin County. The father was a harness maker by trade; and he also farmed, ran a dairy, and raised fruit until his death. Mrs. Blake still lives in Marin County. The Blake family settled in Marin County in the early fifties, and there the son received his education and early training. After he had finished his schooling, he helped his father on the latter's dairy ranch. Later, wishing to venture for

himself, he leased fifteen hundred acres of land near Point Reyes, on the coast, and engaged in the dairy business on a large scale, milking one hundred thirty cows of the Holstein and Durham breeds, and making butter for ranch use, and also for shipment to the San Francisco markets.

On October 1, 1915, Mr. Blake came to Orland and rented forty acres one and one half miles south of town. Here he is conducting a dairy of thirty-five cows, Jerseys and Durhams, many of them registered stock; and he aims later to develop his herd into thoroughbred Guernseys. In butter fat, his herd runs, on an average, better than one and one fourth pounds to a cow on a ten months' test. In addition to his dairy, Mr. Blake has thirty acres in alfalfa, which yields him good returns; farms some of the land to grain; and is engaged also in hog-raising. In all of his ranching operations he brings to bear his thorough knowledge of farming; and, being an enterprising man, of progressive ideas, he is meeting with success in his work.

The marriage of Mr. Blake, which occurred in San Francisco on January 18, 1905, united him with Margaret A. Milligan, a native of Ireland, but a resident of this country since 1899. Her parents were James and Sarah Milligan, of whom the former is deceased.

ARTHUR ERICKSON

A splendid example of what can be accomplished by intensive farming on a ten-acre ranch in the Orland district is being given by Arthur Erickson, one of the successful ranchers of this section. The wonderful showing he is making is the best advertisement any section could have. Of Swedish extraction, he inherited the traits of industry and perseverance for which his native country is noted; and these are the foundation on which rests his success. Born in Warren County, Ill., March 4, 1882, he was raised and educated in that locality, and from there went to Cheyenne County, and later to Scotts Bluff County, Neb., where he engaged in farming.

In 1910, Mr. Erickson came to California and settled in Orland, Glenn County, and purchased forty acres of land north-east of the town. He first engaged in the confectionery business for a short time, in Orland; but in June, 1910, he closed out his business, sold his ranch, and bought his present ranch of ten acres, two and one half miles east of Orland. Here he built his house and barn, sank a well and installed a pumping plant, planted alfalfa on a part of the acreage, and built modern chicken houses.

Every inch of the ground is being utilized with a view to productiveness. He keeps fourteen hundred White Leghorn chickens, and maintains a dairy of fourteen Jersey cows, ten of them of registered stock, together with a fine bull. Mr. Erickson started his dairy with one cow, and borrowed the money with which to purchase it. His cows have a very high percentage test for butter fat. At the Orland Fair, in 1916, he exhibited two cows and a bull which took second prize; and his two-year-old heifer took third prize. From his ranch Mr. Erickson averages an income of fourteen dollars per day. When one considers the small amount of land, ten acres, from which he derives this return, one is impressed with the favorable results which attend the consistent application of a system of intensive farming. Mr. Erickson is a stockholder in the Orland Cheese and Butter Company, and was one of the promoters of that establishment.

The marriage of Mr. Erickson united him with Lavina Anderson, a native of Sweden; and five children have been born to them: Myrtle, Ethel, Gladys, Edith, and Edmond. The family are members of the Swedish Church.

ERNEST J. BARCELOUX

Ernest J. Barceloux was a most practical farmer, having been reared to a thorough understanding and appreciation of this important industry. He was born in Yolo County, October 29, 1869, the son of Peter Barceloux, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The oldest child in his parents' family, Ernest Barceloux was reared on the Barceloux ranch, five miles southwest of Willows, in what is now Glenn County. He attended the local schools until he was eleven years of age, when he entered St. Mary's College in San Francisco. After completing his studies there, at the age of seventeen, he entered a college in Canada. Here he became interested in athletics and won distinction for his proficiency as a catcher on the college baseball team. At the end of one year he returned to his home, where he began farming with his father and gained a wide and valuable experience in general farming, handling the big teams in the grain fields, running a combined harvester, and doing blacksmithing and repair work on the farm machinery, so that when he decided to engage in ranching on his own account, he was well qualified for the undertaking.

On May 25, 1892, at Willows, Ernest J. Barceloux was married to Miss Belle Quint, who was born near Booneville, Cooper

County, Mo. She was the daughter of Herman and Catherine (Cash) Quint, natives of Missouri and farmers in Cooper County. In 1880, Mr. Quint brought his wife and children to what is now Glenn County, where his brother, Fred Quint, was a large landowner. Fred Quint was one of the early settlers in the county, having crossed the plains in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Quint are now residing on their ranch, eight miles northeast of Willows, where they located in 1885. Of their four children, Belle Quint was the second in order of birth.

In 1892, the year of his marriage, Mr. Barceloux rented the Peter Seiple place. After farming this place successfully for seven years, in the fall of 1899 he leased a large ranch ten miles northeast of Butte City, on the Chico road, where he enlarged his operations, making use of a large farming outfit for the operation of the ranch. He had put in his crops and already had a most promising outlook, when he was stricken with pneumonia and died five days later, on May 20, 1900. After her husband's death, Mrs. Barceloux operated the ranch until fall, when she sold the ranch outfit. For a year thereafter she lived with her parents, and then moved to Willows, where she raised her children. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barceloux, two of whom died in infancy. The three who are living are: Pierre Elmer, who completed his education at the Stockton Commercial College and is now assisting his mother; Leo Vernon, a student at Mt. Angel College, at St. Benedict, Ore.; and Ernest J., who is attending the Glenn County High School, at Willows. On November 5, 1905, Mrs. Barceloux was again married, to Pacific Ord Eibe, a prominent business man of Glenn County, a sketch of whose life appears on another page of this work.

Mr. Barceloux was a member of the Catholic Church, and belonged to the Y. M. I. Fraternally, he was a Native Son of the Golden West.

JOHN PAULSON

A successful rancher and dairyman of the Orland district, Glenn County, John Paulson was born in Sweden, March 9, 1860, and there passed his boyhood days, coming to the United States, with his parents, Magnes and Lovica (Swanson) Paulson, when a youth of nineteen. He has never had cause to regret his coming to the hospitable shores of the New World; for his life here, while filled with years of steady application and unremitting industry,

has gained for him a name and a place among the people of his adopted country. He and his parents arrived in New York in 1879, and from there went to Henry County, Ill., where they engaged in farming. There John Paulson finished his education and learned the English language; and there also he became an American citizen. He was at first employed on different farms in Illinois, until 1886, when he took up a government claim of one hundred sixty acres in Ward County, N. D. This he lost through failure of crops. In 1896 he homesteaded another one hundred sixty acres, in Wells County. This he farmed very successfully, making a productive farm out of the raw land, a task which required courage and optimism, and years of industrious application.

In 1909, Mr. Paulson sold this property. Meantime, in 1908, he had come to California, looking for a suitable and healthful climate. Selecting Glenn County as a favorable locality, he settled in Orland, and purchased forty acres of land one mile southwest of that thriving town, where he started in to farm on a scale which, while it keeps him pleasantly occupied, leaves him more leisure for the enjoyment of life than did his more extensive ranching operations in the Dakotas. He has planted thirty-five acres of his ranch to alfalfa, which yields him seven tons to an acre, with five cuttings yearly; and he also maintains a dairy of eighteen cows, high-grade Holsteins and Jerseys, with a registered Jersey bull. He has built a comfortable home, with shade and fruit trees surrounding it; has erected a commodious barn; and in fact has done all that was necessary to make of the property a well-improved ranch. For the entire ranch Mr. Paulson paid a purchase price of nine thousand dollars. In April, 1916, he sold twenty acres of it for seven thousand dollars, a transaction which tells its own story of improvements and increased value. His success in Glenn County has demonstrated to him the value of this district as an agricultural center; and he is ready at all times to do his share in promoting projects which have for their object the progress and upbuilding of the district, believing that no section offers greater inducements to men who are looking for an opportunity to make good. Mr. Paulson is a stockholder in the Orland Cheese and Butter Company, and a charter member of that establishment.

The marriage of Mr. Paulson united him with Martha E. Eggbrecht, a native of Wisconsin, of German extraction; and they are the parents of one daughter, Ruth, aged eight years, and a native of California. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Paulson's father died in Illinois about 1898, after which the mother joined her son and lived with him until her

death in 1914, in her ninety-third year. She left four sons to mourn her loss: Spencer, of Geneseo, Ill.; John, of this review; Nels P., of Petaluma; and August B., of Canada.

CHARLES A. WHITSETT

The Orland district of Glenn County has come to the front so rapidly, and is making such remarkable progress along agricultural lines, that for one man to stand out prominently from the background of progressive and successful ranchers in that section means that he is possessed of exceptional qualities and unusual energy. Charles A. Whitsett is a man of this type. He was born on October 8, 1874, in Lafayette County, Mo., a state which has given so large a quota of its best citizenry to aid in the progress of Glenn and Colusa Counties, and to become important factors in bringing this section to its present high state of development. In 1876, the family came to the Western Coast and settled on a ranch near Eugene, Ore. Here he received the foundation of his education, in the common schools of that district, and later attended the Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore., for one year, and the State University at Eugene for one year. On the completion of his studies, he became manager and bookkeeper for a general merchandise establishment for seven years, after which he took up scientific farming in central eastern Oregon, using the Campbell System of Dry Farming. In Crook County (in that part which is now Jefferson County), he owned three hundred twenty acres of land, and leased other tracts, becoming one of the important farmers and alfalfa raisers of that section.

In 1910, Mr. Whitsett came to California, and settled in the Orland district, purchasing sixty acres of land five miles east of town. This property he has improved, until he now has one of the best-developed ranches in this community of splendid farms. He built a comfortable home and set out a family orchard; fenced and leveled his land, and planted alfalfa; and built commodious barns for his stock. He has a herd of full-blooded and high-grade Jersey cows; and as a breeder of fine prize-winning stock, he has won an enviable reputation in the county. At the Orland Fair, in 1916, one cow he exhibited took first prize; his bull calf took first prize; and his two-year-old heifer took second prize. He has developed a well ninety-two feet deep on his property, for which he has installed a pumping plant, with a fine flow of water,

almost as strong as from an artesian well. In 1918, he will set out twenty acres of his ranch to orchard.

Mr. Whitsett is a student of modern and scientific methods of agriculture, and keeps absolutely abreast of the times in his work; and to this fact he attributes his success. In this enlightened day, farming has ceased to be merely a labor of the hands. The man of keen mind and broad intellect takes advantage of this fact and makes the most of his opportunities. In the beginning the new methods were frowned upon by the more conservative farmers; but when they realized how quickly the men who adopted them rose to a success beyond their furthest dreams, they, too, joined the majority in the march of progress.

The development of community interests, as well as his own, has always been Mr. Whitsett's aim; and he has given readily of his time and knowledge to help further various undertakings which have meant prosperity and progress for all. A director in the Orland Agricultural and Live Stock Association, he has helped materially in bringing this body up to its present high standard, knowing full well that competition is the life of trade, or business, and that agriculture ranks as the most important business in the world today. He is a director in the Orland Unit Water Users' Association, a project which is literally changing the face of the valley; and a director of the Glenn County Farm Bureau, and of the Plaza Farm Center of Orland. His success has made him an influential "booster" for his district; and as he is prominent in all its affairs, his opinion carries weight in the outside world wherever the question of agricultural centers is raised.

The marriage of Mr. Whitsett, on December 1, 1898, united him with Miss Minnie Wright, a native of Indiana. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitsett, four living and one, Mildred, deceased. The living are as follows: Charles Willis and Helen, born in Oregon; and Florence and Vernon, natives of California. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

CHARLES M. McLOUTH

A much-traveled and well-informed man, Mr. McLouth has worked his own way in the world since a boy of eight years; and what success he has made, what position he now occupies, has been the result of his own perseverance and hard work. A native of Michigan, he was born in Hillsdale County, February 23, 1858, a descendant of prominent New England ancestors. His

family is noted for its educators, from district school teachers to college presidents, and has furnished as many as any other single family in the United States. The early days of Mr. McLouth were passed in Michigan and New York; and he began teaching school in the former state, where he was later engaged in farming and stock-raising. Going to Chicago, he took up contracting and building for five years. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, he enlisted in the Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, serving until his discharge at Havana, in 1899. During the war he was transferred to the hospital corps and stationed at Jacksonville and Savannah, and at Havana, and saw service under General Fitzhugh Lee.

After his discharge from duty, Mr. McLouth returned to New York, and in Ontario County became associated with the best breeders of Jersey cattle in the country. He thus gained a great deal of valuable information, and has since been personally interested in the breeding of thoroughbred Jersey stock. It comes natural to him, for from a boy he has always had a leaning towards the cattle business. In 1908 he came to the Coast and located at Ellensburg, Wash., and engaged in the dairy cattle business. He has traveled all over the Coast region, and has likewise been in nearly every state in the Union, thus gaining a wide knowledge of prevailing conditions in all sections of the country.

In June, 1916, Mr. McLouth located in Orland. Since then he has brought a herd of sixty pure-blooded Jersey cattle here, more than any other person has brought at any one time. He brought stock from Michigan, Kentucky, and Ohio into the Western states, and is part owner of twenty-seven thoroughbred registered Jersey cows. He has a pure-blooded bull, Jacobas Emanon 84177, bred in Nebraska by J. B. Smith, one of the leading breeders in this country. This is considered the best Jersey bull in the state. Jacobas Emanon 84177 is a Register of Merit bull, a grandson of Jacoba Irene, a cow that made 2781 pounds of butter, with three calves, in thirty-seven months, a record unequaled by any other cow of any breed. His daughters average, with their first calves, more than 483 pounds of butter in one year, with an average percentage of butter fat in milk of more than 6.5. Eminence Miss Pratt, leading cow in this herd, has made better than 60 pounds of butter fat the first month since she freshened, on June 24, 1917. At the Orland Fair, the stock Mr. McLouth exhibited took first prize for yearling heifer. He expects to exhibit at the State Fair in Sacramento, and in Los Angeles, in 1917. As a member of, and field agent for, the American Jersey Cattle Club, Mr. McLouth is posted on all developments in his line. He is

considered an authority in Northern California, and one of the best breeders in the state. At the Chico Fair, in 1917, Mr. McLouth exhibited five head of registered Jerseys—consisting of one aged bull, Jacobas Emanon 84177, one bull calf, one two-year-old cow, one yearling heifer, and one heifer calf—and took nine ribbons, including Senior and Grand Champion bull, Senior and Grand Champion cow, and first on bull calf.

EDWARD NELSON

A man who has been a benefactor to the city of Willows, and who has given special service to his community by bringing the sidewalks of the town up to a standard never before reached by the other contractors, is Edward Nelson, or Ed Nelson, as he is better known by his friends. He was born in Odalen, near Kongsvinger, Norway, February 12, 1864, a son of Peter Nelson, a wood-turner by trade, who had a manufacturing plant at Odalen, which he operated until his death in 1868. There were six children in the Nelson family, Ed being the youngest. He had the advantage of a good education in the local schools; and being of an inquiring turn of mind, and inheriting some of the qualities of a genius from his father, he learned wood turning by using the tools left by him. Later he apprenticed himself to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he afterwards followed until he came to the United States, in 1887. His mother's death occurred some years later.

On his arrival in this country Mr. Nelson went to Duluth, Minn., where he was employed in different grain elevators. He could speak no English; and being very desirous of acquiring the ability to make himself understood, as well as to understand what was said to him in the English tongue, he spent his spare time in studying, when his day's work was done, and soon learned to read, write and speak English. Young Nelson remained in Duluth until 1892, and then went to Chicago, where he returned to his trade of shoemaker, and also clerked in a shoe store for two years. His next move was to Bevidere, Ill.; and here he took up another line of work, being employed in a milk-condensing factory for about a year, after which he returned to Duluth, his first location. In the various cities where Mr. Nelson lived, he was continually getting experience, and a knowledge of various lines of business, and was mixing with men of all classes, by which he was greatly benefited. When he again settled in Duluth, he went to work for a cement contracting firm and helped build

concrete elevators, working in various capacities, and there learned the formula for properly mixing concrete. This necessarily had to be exact, the mixing being done in large rolling drums. Here was something that interested Mr. Nelson more than anything else that he had undertaken. To perfect his knowledge of the business he worked for this company for two years, and then with another concern that was building coke ovens and concrete gas tanks; and in time he became foreman of construction.

During the years he had been in America, Mr. Nelson had been hearing favorable reports about California; and so he decided to come to the Coast. Arriving in Glenn County on June 3, 1905, he secured work in the Sites stone quarry, and worked there until 1906. After the big fire in San Francisco, he went thither and at once went to work to help rebuild the city, being employed by different firms during his stay there, but principally by Flynn & Tracy. He was foreman for a while, and was engaged in laying sidewalks and foundations a greater part of the time, for two years.

Mr. Nelson had received such a good impression of Glenn County, and especially of Willows, that he decided to come to this city. For a while after his arrival here, he divided his time between carpentering and cement work. Then the era of building cement walks came, and he began specializing as a sidewalk contractor. During the boom times he was not idle a day, unless of his own volition. He has been thus engaged ever since, and has to his credit most of the walks made of concrete that have been laid in Willows; and besides he has put in cement foundations for some of the important buildings constructed since he located in the city. It is well known that the sidewalks laid by Ed Nelson do not crack. This is due to his thorough knowledge of the proper method to be observed in the construction of the base before surfacing the work. He also makes terrazzo for curbing, steps, bathroom floors, etc., and manufactures brick and cement block. He is well satisfied with his success since coming to California; and each year has seen the enlargement of his sphere of influence, and the growth of his prestige in the commercial world. He is a public-spirited citizen, and in politics is a Republican. Religiously, he was reared and confirmed in the Lutheran Church.

MRS. MARY G. JONES

Living on her ranch in Colusa County, Mrs. Mary G. Jones has taken an active part in the upbuilding of the county. She was born in Norway, at Thronthjem, a daughter of John and Annie (Rystad) Gaustad, both natives of that same place, where they

were accounted well-to-do farmer folks. The father inherited the place called Gaustad, being educated and reared there. He farmed in Norway, and five years in Wisconsin and Minnesota, working on farms and getting familiar with the country. California seemed to hold out good inducements to him, and he came out here and located in Modoc County, after which he went back to Norway; and in 1885, with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, he returned to California, sailing from Thronhjelm on the old Inman Line, to Hull, England. Crossing over to Liverpool, he reembarked on the same line, arriving in Castle Garden, New York, on May 20. No untoward incident marred their voyage except a collision with an iceberg, which delayed them several days. They came right through to Modoc County, where Mr. Gaustad bought a ranch, which he later sold, and moved to Snohomish, Wash., where he died in 1915, at the age of seventy-seven, and where his widow is still living. Their children are Gertrude, who married Evans Cuff, of Snohomish; Mary G., Mrs. Jones; and Rasmus, of Modoc County, who married Nellie Thompson.

Mary G. Gaustad attended the schools in Norway, and was confirmed there. She was fifteen when her people came to California; and she finished her schooling in Modoc County. She there met Frederick G. Jones, who went there to work on a ranch owned by his brother. He was born in Colusa County, August 10, 1869. They were married in 1890, after which they came down to this county and he bought the ranch of one hundred forty acres where Mrs. Jones now lives. They have two children: Edith Francis, a graduate of the Colusa high school and the San Jose State Normal, who was a teacher until her marriage to Ralph Westfall, a farmer in Butte Creek precinct; and Alice Anita. Mrs. Jones is carrying on the ranch, and is meeting with success.

ANDRE RENAUD

The gentleman who is in charge of the Southern Pacific park at Willows, Andre Renaud, has made it a thing of beauty which is much appreciated by the citizens of the thriving little city. He was born in Anais, in Charente Inferieur, France, September 1, 1866, a son of Andre Renaud senior, a farmer in France until 1888, when he migrated to California. After remaining here some five years, he returned to the sunny land of France, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Andre, of this review, was the younger of two children, and received a good education in the schools of his native land. He

learned to carry on the farm work at home, working at gardening and farming, until he enlisted in the French army, for service in the Sixth Infantry Regiment. After receiving his honorable discharge, he decided he would come to California, having heard a great deal about the opportunities offered to young and ambitious men who were willing to work and, perhaps, to deny themselves many things in order to get a start. He made his way to this state in 1891, and for the following eight years was employed in the Stanford vineyards at Vina. His next place of residence was in Willows, to which place he came in 1899, and where, until 1912, he was employed on various ranches in the vicinity.

His connection with the Southern Pacific Company began in the last-named year, when he was engaged in the track department. His steady and industrious habits were appreciated, and in 1916 he was placed in charge of their park at Willows. Since then his entire time has been given to keeping it in its present splendid condition. His early knowledge of gardening stood him in good stead, and the park is now considered one of the most attractive beauty spots along the company's lines in the Sacramento Valley.

Mr. Renaud made a visit to the land of his birth in 1903, and while there, on September 12, of that year, was united in marriage with Alida Renaud, born in the vicinity of his old home. They have three children: Louise, Andrew, and Harriet. Reared in a republic, Mr. Renaud still retains his love of republican principles, as illustrated in the government of his adopted country.

GUSTAVE GUENON

A resident of California since 1888, Gustave Guenon has earned a place for himself among the citizens of his adopted country by a life of steady application and persevering industry, as well as honesty in all things. A native of France, he was born in Department La Vendée, August 24, 1870, a son of Francois and Mary (Mathee) Guenon, both natives of La Vendée, the father born in 1840, and a farmer by occupation. They were the parents of two children: Gustave, and Mrs. William Gauthier.

Gustave Guenon was brought up on the home farm in France, and attended the public schools of that country. When a youth of eighteen years he came to the United States, locating in Vina, Cal., and joined the first French camp established here, at the Stanford vineyards. He went to work in the vineyards, continuing there for four years, in the meantime learning to read and speak the English language.

In 1892, Mr. Guenon came to Willows, Glenn County, and engaged in ranch work on the St. Louis ranch, for two years, and later on other ranches, driving big teams of horses and mules. He occupied himself in this way until 1908, when he entered the employ of the Glenn County Lumber Company, at Willows, beginning at the bottom and working his way up until he became foreman of the yard, a position he now holds.

Mr. Guenon built his home, in 1892, in East Willows, and arranged for his father and mother to join him here and make their home with him, his sister also coming at the same time. The father died in 1901; the mother now presides over his home, having reached the age of seventy-two. A Republican in national politics, Mr. Guenon believes in the best man for the office in county affairs. A man of sound principles and ready to do his share toward the welfare of the community in which he has made his home, Mr. Guenon well deserves the round in the ladder of success which he has reached, solely by his own efforts, with no help but habits of industry and thrift.

JOHN LAUSTAU

An upright and deserving business man of Willows, who has built up a good business in his line, is John Laustau, a native of France, where he was born, in Pau, Basses Pyrénées, February 16, 1865. His father, Jean Baptiste Laustau, was a farmer; so John was brought up a farmer's boy and educated in the public schools. In June, 1888, he came to San Francisco, and first found employment on a ranch at Redwood City for a time, after which he worked in the vineyards in the same vicinity, and later for the Spring Valley Water Company for a year; and thereafter we find him for several years employed in the brick yards at San Rafael.

In 1894, Mr. Laustau went to Sacramento and began his connection with the laundry business, being employed in the French Laundry on L Street until 1902, when he came to Willows, Glenn County, and started a French Laundry on Tehama Street. This he conducted for about four years, and then returned to Sacramento and purchased the French Laundry on Tenth and P Streets in that city. He did a successful business there until he concluded to move back to Willows, and started the Glenn County Laundry at his residence on North Tehama Street, in May, 1911. He met with success, and two years later leased his present place of business on Willow Street, remodeled it for a laundry, and installed modern machinery to handle his increased business.

Mr. Laustau was united in marriage, in Sacramento, with Miss Justine Laborde, who was born in Landes, France; and they are the parents of two children, Joseph and Eugenia. Though not a native of this country, Mr. Laustau has always been interested in its welfare, and willing to help all projects for the advancement of his section of it, to the best of his ability.

LOUIS PLEAU

As the only representative of an old French family in California, Louis Pleau has lived in this state since 1866, and has been identified with its development from that date. He was born in Champly County, between Montreal and Quebec, Canada, April 25, 1838, and is the oldest of fifteen children born to his parents. He went to school and worked on farms in Canada until coming to this state in 1866. He crossed the plains, driving five yoke of oxen hitched to his wagon. There were thirty-four big wagons in the train that started from St. Joseph, Mo., and coming by way of Salt Lake City arrived in California after a trip lasting six months, and fraught with many dangers and privations.

Arriving in the state, Mr. Pleau remained in Yolo County three or four years, engaged in chopping wood on contract on Cache Creek. In 1871 he came to what is now Glenn County and bought three hundred twenty acres of railroad land, and began improving his home where he now lives. Elk, deer, and many other wild animals roamed the plains and timber lands at that time. He bought a team of horses and put the first plow in the ground on his ranch, set out trees, built fences and buildings, and planted wheat, which when harvested had to be hauled to Princeton to load on the boats that transported it down the river. He added to his holdings another half section, but sold off one hundred sixty acres, and now has four hundred eighty acres located about ten miles southwest of Willows, which is devoted to wheat and barley-raising. Of late years he has been farming with his sons, leasing adjoining lands, and runs about eight hundred acres, using a combined harvester and other modern methods to save labor.

In 1877 Mr. Pleau went back to Canada and married Miss Cordelia Marie Therien, born in Louisville, Canada; and to them have been born fifteen children, seven of whom are living: Louis, a druggist in Sacramento; Arthur, farming on the home place; Laura, Mrs. George St. Louis, of Glenn County; Joseph, of San Francisco, who is connected with the Pacific Gas and Electric

Company; and Alphonse, Henry and Emile, who are at home with their parents, and aid with the farming operations. Mr. Pleau has been successful, has won a host of friends since making his residence in the county, and has done his duty as a public-spirited citizen.

FRANK JOSEPH AUSTIN

Although comparatively a newcomer among the enterprising ranchers of the Delevan district, Colusa County, Frank Joseph Austin is already well known as a man who has a thorough knowledge of the business he is devoting his time and energy to, having had much practical experience in the different branches of his work while living on the eastern shores of the continent. Born in Lewiston, Maine, February 16, 1867, he is a son of Joseph and Abbie (McKeen) Austin, both natives of Maine. The father served his country in the Civil War, enlisting in Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and took part in thirty-two different engagements. After the war, he engaged in the shoe-manufacturing business. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

The second of three children born to his parents, Frank Joseph Austin was reared in his native state, receiving his education in the public schools there; and when twenty years of age he started westward, coming to Dillon, Mont., in March, 1887. There he followed cattle ranching, riding the range for four years and learning all the quickness of body and mind necessary in riding after and roping cattle. At the end of this period he returned to Maine and, purchasing a farm of one hundred sixty acres at New Portland, engaged in the dairy and stock business, which he continued successfully for nine years, when he sold his farm and removed to Old Virginia. Here he purchased a farm at Remington, and followed general farming for three years, when he sold his interests, returned to Maine, and purchased another farm there, in Madrid. This he cultivated for three years, and then sold it and went to Boston, Mass., purchased the Jamaica House, and engaged in the hotel business for two years.

After selling his hotel, Mr. Austin again returned to Maine and engaged in the general merchandise business, at Auburn, but later sold his establishment, in 1913, and came to California, locating in Colusa County, and purchased his present ranch of forty acres, then grain land. Every improvement on this ranch has been put there by Mr. Austin: his residence, barns, fences, windmill and tank—in fact, everything that goes to make a

successful ranch. He leveled and checked thirty acres of the land and planted it to alfalfa; the remaining ten acres he has set out in almonds. He maintains a dairy of forty high-grade Holstein cows, uses a separator and ships his cream to the San Francisco markets. Besides these activities, Mr. Austin raises cattle for market, leasing three hundred sixty acres of range land for this purpose, and plants grain on an additional two hundred acres which he leases. In all this work he is meeting with success; and, while his varied interests keep him busily occupied, he finds time to give to the upbuilding of his district; and in all projects for the general advancement he takes an active interest. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow; politically, a Republican.

The marriage of Mr. Austin, which occurred in New Portland, Maine, united him with Miss Myrtle Jackson; and they have had two children born to them: Hazel, now Mrs. Edwards; and Mollie.

JOCHIM FREDERICK HAMANN

A resident of Glenn County since 1884, J. F. Hamann was born at Heidmuhlen Kreis Segeberg, Holstein, Germany, May 24, 1868. His father was Max Hamann, a farmer of that country; he served in the war of 1848-1849, and died at the age of sixty-two years. He had married Annie Zornig; and they had four children, three of whom are living, J. F. being the youngest, and the only one in the United States. He was reared on the home farm and sent to the public schools near by. After his school days were over he made up his mind to try his fortunes under the sunny skies of California. With a companion of his own age, Gust Wittorf, he left home and took passage on the steamship *Friesia* to New York; and there Fred, as he is called by his friends, celebrated his sixteenth birthday, aboard the ship, having left home the latter part of April, 1884. On June 3, these two young men arrived at Germantown, Cal.; and Fred at once went to work on a ranch, driving a header wagon. He continued ranch work in various places—on the Butte ranch for six years, and then for twelve years with Compton Brothers, near Princeton.

In the meantime, in the fall of 1900, he had made a trip back to visit his old home in Holstein, taking passage on the Bremen Line's steamship *Trave*. He visited his mother, who was then living, for about seven months, and in the spring of 1901 returned to America on the *Graf Valdersee*. His friends and relatives wanted him to remain in Germany; but his experiences in this

great Western country, where every one is free to do as he wishes, and the wonderful opportunities to make money, were too strong to permit of his remaining at home. He resumed his place with Compton Brothers, and remained in their employ until he had saved money enough to begin operations for himself, which he did in 1905.

He formed a partnership with his cousin, Julius A. Zornig, under the name of Hamann and Zornig, leased the Oak Ranch of six hundred forty acres west of Germantown, and ran it for three years. Their second year on the place they lost a fine crop by a severe hail storm that in one hour laid the grain flat on the ground, one week before it was ready for harvesting. They kept on, and next leased the Hubbard place of one thousand acres, three miles south of Princeton, and ran it for two years. They bought some twenty-five hundred sheep and engaged in the sheep business west of Williams, in 1909, and later leased the Hubbard ranch in Clark's Valley. In 1912 they sold their sheep and once again turned their attention to raising grain, leasing the Timm ranch, west of Greenwood switch, and operating twelve hundred acres for three years. In the fall of 1915 they leased the Barceloux ranch of twenty-two hundred acres, four and one half miles southwest of Willows, which they operate with four big teams, planting about eight hundred acres each year to barley and wheat, and threshing with a combined harvester drawn by thirty head of mules. They continue raising sheep, though not on such a large scale as formerly.

On December 17, 1911, J. Fred Hamann was united in marriage with Mrs. Hannah (Miller) Soeth, born in San Francisco, and a daughter of John Miller, a native of Germany. He came to California fifty years ago, and was married in this state to Antja Glusing, who died in San Francisco, in 1911, while on a visit. The family moved north from San Francisco to Glenn County about 1875. Mr. Miller became foreman of the A. D. Logan ranch, and from 1881 was engaged in ranching in Clark's Valley, until he answered the final call in 1900. Hannah Miller was first married to H. H. Soeth, and they farmed in Clark's Valley until Mr. Soeth died in 1905. She became the mother of four children by her first marriage. Ira died at the age of twenty-two; William, Norman and Joseph are assisting Hamann and Zornig on their ranch, and are exemplary young men. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hamann gives his support to all worthy projects for the betterment of his adopted county and state. He and his partner work along in perfect harmony, and enjoy the confidence of a wide circle of friends.

JULIUS AUGUST ZORNIG

An example of what can be accomplished by close application to the business in hand, coupled with energy and ambition, is shown in the career of Julius August Zornig, who, under the firm name of Hamann and Zornig, is ranching with success in Glenn County, on the Peter Barceloux ranch, west of Willows. Julius August Zornig was born at Heidmuhlen Kreis Segeberg, Holstein, Germany, July 31, 1874, a son of Hans J. and Dora (Klempau) Zornig, farmer folk in that country, where they lived their entire lives. Hans J. served in the heavy artillery during the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870-1871, as a non-commissioned officer.

Julius A. Zornig was the third child in a family of five, and pursued his education in the public schools of his native land until he was confirmed in 1889, subsequently increasing his knowledge by personal reading and study. He assisted his father on the home farm during the years he was in school. He had a desire to come to the United States, but, when he made known his wishes, met with decided opposition from his parents; so he did not carry out his plans to come to California until in 1900, when his old boyhood friend and cousin, Fred Hamann, was back on a visit. He then determined to come back to the Golden State with him, which he did; and this step he has never regretted.

In the spring of 1901 he took passage on the Hamburg-American line to New York, whence he crossed the continent to California. On his arrival in Willows, he found employment on the Compton Brothers ranch, where his cousin had been for several years before going back to Germany. He continued there as a farm hand, and saved his money, until he and his cousin embarked in business on their own account in 1905. They made very satisfactory arrangements for a partnership, and have worked in harmony all the years since they started. Each year sees them more firmly established in the county, where they are recognized as progressive and successful stock-raisers and grain farmers. They have farmed on various ranches since they began, and have met with satisfactory results in the main, although sometimes they have had their ups and downs. In all these years he and his partner have worked together with the fullest confidence in each other, the arrangement being mutually harmonious and satisfactory.

After Mr. Zornig had been in this state eight years, and had made good as a rancher, he made a trip back to his old home in

December, 1909, on the America, of the Hamburg-American line. He had a very enjoyable visit with his friends and family, and was then ready to come back to his adopted home in California. His return trip across the water, in April, 1910, on the Lincoln, was a pleasure; and when he arrived in the Golden State it did indeed seem "golden" to him, and he was more than ever impressed with its greatness.

Mr. Zornig has remained a bachelor. He is a Republican, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He has made many friends in Glenn County, who welcome him to their homes at all times.

DAVID DE THIER

Rounding out a successful business career in Glenn County by an equally successful venture in agriculture, David De Thier is well known as a man of enterprise and ability; and since locating here he has been thoroughly in accord with the spirit of progress which permeates this section of the state. Born in Menomonee, Mich., July 25, 1864, he is of French descent, his forefathers having emigrated from France at the early settlement of the French colony at Marionette, Wis.; and here his father, Jacob De Thier, was born. The father removed to Menomonee, Mich., where he was a farmer until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in a Michigan regiment and served until he was killed in one of the battles of the Georgia campaign, in 1864. He married Adell Hanon, also of French descent; and she is still living.

David De Thier, the youngest of two sons born to his parents, was educated in the public schools of his home district, and from a lad found employment in the lumber woods as swamper (making roads), at teaming, and then at contracting and getting out logs. Determining to see the West, he joined the gold-seekers at Cripple Creek, Colo., in 1891, engaging in prospecting and mining; but Dame Fortune proved fickle, and he lost what he had accumulated in Michigan. During his stay there he became acquainted with W. S. Stratton. Their friendship was continued when Mr. De Thier removed to Colorado Springs, where he engaged in the building business until 1901, when he located in Seattle, Wash., and continued contracting and building there.

In September, 1910, Mr. De Thier was attracted to Willows, Cal., by advertisements of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, and located here. Since that time he has been in the building business, having erected many fine residences, among

them the homes of Fred Johnson, Nate Pirkey, Roy Collins, and Frank Covington, and in the meantime has built about a dozen houses of his own, which he has sold. During this period, in 1912, Mr. De Thier purchased sixty acres of land four miles west of Willows, but did not make his home there until three years later, in 1915. He located a well on the property, with the aid of his water witch, and struck a big flow at forty feet, the water standing within sixteen feet of the surface. An electric pumping plant furnishes a flow of four hundred eighty gallons a minute, being ample to irrigate his ranch, forty-three acres of which is planted to alfalfa, furnishing hay for market and for his stock on the premises. He still carries on his contracting and building interests also; but while his activities keep him well occupied, he is ever ready to give both of his time and of his means to advance the welfare of his district.

Mr. De Thier was married, in Menomonee, Mich., to Miss Marie J. Poquet, a native of Paris, France; and two children have been born to them: Alvin; and Mary, Mrs. Mohr, of Oakland. Fraternally, Mr. De Thier is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

PAUL D. JOHNSON

A native of Willows, Glenn County, Paul D. Johnson has the distinction of being one of the few born here who are engaged in business in their native town. A son of an old pioneer, William Johnson, whose sketch also appears in this volume, he was born on October 9, 1886. He was reared and received his education in Willows; and from the age of ten years made his own way in the world, being employed in various stores outside of school hours. Upon finishing at the grammar school, he entered the employ of J. T. Harlan in his store, continuing with him until he sold out to Pieper, and then continued as clerk for three years for the new management.

At the end of that period Mr. Johnson resigned and moved to Sacramento, where he secured work in the grocery store of E. F. Peart, on Sixteenth and J Streets, where he worked for five years. He then left and went to another grocery firm for a short time, after which he engaged in the dairy business, purchasing a fifty-acre ranch at Elk Grove, running a dairy of forty-eight cows, and following the wholesale milk business in Sacramento for two years.

Mr. Johnson then sold out his dairy interests and returned to Willows, where he purchased the Willows Soda Works from Byron

Simpson, in February, 1917. He has remodeled and improved the plant, and manufactures all kinds of sodas and soft drinks, as also syphons for soda fountains. He ships to all parts of the county by rail and auto delivery, and also into Colusa County. An enterprising and industrious young man, he is meeting with deserved success in his home community, and has the respect and liking of his fellow townspeople.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson, which took place in Orland, united him with Miss Vinnie L. Button, also a native of Glenn County, born in Orland, a daughter of A. J. Button. Two children have blessed their union, Mildred and Theodore.

DAVID PRICE SEARS

A resident of California since 1864, David Price Sears was born in Jackson County, Mo., July 31, 1862, a son of Peter Anderson and Mary (Johnson) Sears, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. The father served in the Mexican War, and afterwards farmed in Missouri, until 1864, when he crossed the plains in ox teams and wagons with his family. Arriving in California in the fall of that year, he located near Suisun, remained there until 1867, and then located in Pope Valley, Napa County, engaging in farming and stock-raising, which occupation he continued until 1881, when he removed to Lake County and located near Middletown, where he resided until his death, in 1885. The mother some years later was accidentally killed by a fall from a Southern Pacific train, at Batavia, in 1903. Ten children were born to this worthy couple, of whom David Price is the second youngest. Brought up in California, he received his education in the public schools of Napa County; and on its completion he helped his father on the home farm there, and later in Middletown, until the latter's death.

In 1894, Mr. Sears came to Colusa County, and followed ranching until July, 1902, when he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, at Maxwell, and later at Germantown. In 1905 he was made foreman, and has continued in that position ever since, being transferred, in 1910, to Fruto, Glenn County, where he is foreman for the company, his section being the sixteen and one half miles from Willows to Fruto, with headquarters at Mills Holm.

Mr. Sears' first marriage, in Monticello, Cal., in 1888, united him with Miss Ida M. Neil, born at Cordelia; she died in 1894,

leaving one child, Ethel M., now Mrs. Lobsien of San Francisco. His second marriage, to Miss Nannie Manford, a native of Ohio, took place at Colusa, July 21, 1902; and they are the parents of four children: Beulah M., Homer H., Wilma, and Vivian. Mr. Sears has always been interested in furthering educational advantages in his district, and is active as a member of the board of trustees of Mills Holm district.

WALTER DICKSON

A successful farmer and stockman residing on Salt Creek, west of Elk Creek, Walter Dickson was born near Woodstock, Oxford County, Ontario, April 11, 1860, a son of William Dickson, a native of Scotland who came to Ontario, where he married Janet Lockie, born there of Scotch parentage. The father died, and the widow some time later was married a second time, to William McIntyre; and after their marriage they brought the family to California, in 1879, locating near Suisun, where Mr. McIntyre died. In 1883, Mrs. McIntyre and family located on Elk Creek, Glenn County, where she prospered as a farmer and lived until her death, in 1909, aged eighty-two years. A woman of strong character, and a firm believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, she gained the respect and esteem of all who knew her. The five children of her first marriage are as follows: John and Thomas, deceased; Robert, of Ontario; Walter, of this review; William, deceased. Of the second marriage there are two children: Andrew, residing in Oakland; and Mrs. Minnie Sadler, of Elk Creek.

Walter Dickson received his education in the public schools of his native state, came to California when nineteen years of age, and continued assisting his parents on the home farm until twenty-one, when he struck out for himself, working on different ranches. In 1888, he spent a year in Elk Creek, and then located in Suisun for three years. In 1892 he bought forty acres on the Wolfskill tract, at Winters, setting it out in orchards; but the venture did not prove a success, and he gave it up and came to Elk Creek in 1898, and engaged in stock-raising in partnership with his brother, Andrew McIntyre. The partnership continued until the death of the mother, in 1908, when they dissolved partnership, Walter retaining his part of the interests, consisting of three hundred twenty acres on Salt Creek. He has taken out a ditch from the creek, which irrigates the ranch, and has thirty-five acres in alfalfa, devoting his time to raising hay and stock. For

some time he has been engaged in feeding cattle for Weinrich, the butcher in Willows, leasing mountain range, on which he fattens his cattle; and his brand, the letter D, is well known in this section. Fraternally, Mr. Dickson is an Odd Fellow, a member of Bird's Landing Lodge, of which he is Past Grand.

JOHN KISSLING

The name of John Kissling is worthy of enrollment among the citizens of Colusa County who foresaw its possibilities and put their shoulders to the wheel to develop the opportunities that surrounded them. A native of Germany, he was born at Schwabendorf, Hesse-Nassau, March 27, 1865, a son of Jean Kissling, who was road master in the employ of the government, as was the grandfather, Daniel Kissling. The mother was named Catherine Helvig before her marriage, and, like her husband, was of French ancestors who fled from France to Germany during the persecution of the Huguenots at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Both parents died in their native land, having given to the world five children, of whom John is the fourth child.

He attended the common schools of his native place; and when he was fourteen, he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade, and worked at it until he was nineteen. He was desirous of trying his fortunes in the land of opportunity, as he had come to call California, and in 1884 left home, and arrived in Arbuckle on June 5 of that year. He was unable to speak or understand English, and at once set about to learn all that was possible of the new language. He obtained employment on a ranch for J. O. Zumwalt, then went to work for his uncle, Conrad Kissling, and later worked on the W. H. Williams ranch, meanwhile learning to read and speak English from his comrades in work. In 1894 he formed a partnership with his brother Jean and began farming. They leased land, bought an outfit, and engaged in raising grain until 1898. Luck did not follow them closely, for they struck some dry years and could not make both ends meet; so the partnership was dissolved.

In 1900 John made a trip to the Klondyke, but returned to California a few months later, as he did not strike anything worth while in Alaska. He was out of money, and so again went to work as a ranch hand to get on his feet. He teamed for a while, hauling water over the mountains from Bartlett Springs to Williams with a six-mule team, averaging fifty cases, weighing four to five tons. He continued this until September, 1906, when he

leased land and once more began farming on four hundred eighty acres of the Swank place. He met with success and enlarged his operations by leasing some nine hundred acres from Mary Eakle, which he is farming, raising barley. Prosperity continues to smile upon his efforts, and he has become known as a successful man.

On October 27, 1894, John Kissling and Theresa M. Schroeder, a native of San Jose and a daughter of Frederick Schroeder, a pioneer farmer of Colusa County, were united in marriage. He was bereaved of his wife on September 19, 1912. She left two children, Martha and John Frederick.

Mr. Kissling became a member of Central Lodge, No. 229, I. O. O. F., of Williams, in 1889, has passed through the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and was a representative to the Grand Lodge in 1904; he is also a member of the Rebekahs and of the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious views conform to the doctrines of the German Reformed Church, in which belief he was reared.

JEAN KISSLING

In improving the Western opportunities that have come his way, Jean Kissling, one of the substantial citizens of Colusa County, has displayed characteristic enterprise. He was born in Schwabendorf, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, June 23, 1862. His father Jean, and grandfather Daniel Kissling, were also natives of the same place, and both in the employ of their government as road overseers. Daniel married a Miss Tourte, descended from French Huguenots; while the father married Catherine Helvig, also of French ancestry. The five children of this union are: Conrad, in the government employ in Germany; Peter, a tailor at Arbuckle; Jean, of this review; John, a farmer near Williams; and Helen, Mrs. Ossenbruggen, of College City. After the mother of these children died the father was again married, to Martha Kling; and five children were born of the second union, three of whom are living: Johannes, in Germany; Mary, Mrs. Gonter, of Willows; and Ann, in her native land.

Jean was educated in the public schools, and assisted his father with his work as road overseer until 1881, when he decided he would come to the United States to seek his fortune. Leaving Antwerp for New York on the Heckla, of the Red Star line, he found work near Hudson, Columbia County, on the Hudson River, for a time. California was his destination, and in 1882 he arrived in Colusa County. It was a dry year and there was but little work

to be had; so the young man had a very long face; but he had to live, and was willing to work at anything he could find, and grubbed stumps for fifteen dollars a month. This gave him some encouragement, for he was learning how business was done in a new country; and he then drove team in Yolo County until 1884, when he returned to Williams and went to work for W. H. Williams on his ranch. He saved his money, and in 1892 began farming on the Elizabeth Swank place.

In 1894 he and his brother John formed a partnership which continued four years, and was dissolved on account of bad years and no crops. Jean continued to farm both the Swank places, raising grain and meeting with success. In 1903 he bought the present place of four hundred eighty acres. He farmed successfully, and in 1906 added a quarter section to his holdings, which now comprise an entire section two miles north of Williams on the state highway, upon which he continues to raise good crops of grain, using modern methods for putting in and harvesting his crops.

Mr. Kissling has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Katie Schroeder, born in San Jose, and a daughter of Frederick Schroeder. They had two children, Katie and Jean. The wife and mother died on the home ranch. His second marriage united him with Miss Mary Mittelstadt, who was born in Province Posen, Germany, and who came to California in 1896. Their marriage took place at Williams, August 6, 1898. She has a brother, Carl, and a sister, Augusta, Mrs. Ernest Francke, in Colusa County. In politics, Mr. Kissling is independent, voting for the men and measures that he thinks are the best for all the people. He has served as a trustee of the Pleasant View school district for several years, and believes in maintaining a high standard of education. He is a self-made man, and holds the respect of all who know him.

HERBERT F. HARROLD

In these days of scientific farming, a man of education and attainments in this line is an asset to any community in which he locates, his broad knowledge and intimate understanding of modern methods being a help and an incentive to his neighbors. An example in point is Herbert F. Harrold, of Orland. Mr. Harrold is a student of local conditions, and a strictly scientific farmer; and the phenomenal success he is making shows what can be accomplished through consistent application along up-to-date lines.

He has made an exhaustive study of the dairy business, and is the possessor, without a doubt, of the best appointed dairy farm in Glenn County. Mr. Harrold's ancestors on both sides of the family were sturdy pioneers of California, some of whom crossed the plains to the Golden State, while others came by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He is himself a native son, as was also his father before him. He was born in San Francisco, August 12, 1881, a son of Frank and Adelaide (McIntyre) Harrold. Both parents were born in San Francisco.

Herbert F. Harrold received his education in the public schools of Oakland and the University of California at Berkeley, where he graduated in 1905, having chosen the profession of the civil engineer. He became assistant engineer in the construction and survey of the San Diego and Arizona Railway, and ran nearly all the preliminary lines for the survey from San Diego to El Centro. In 1911, in partnership with Wilder Wight, he bought eighty acres of land north of Orland, Glenn County, and started to develop a dairy ranch. The next year the partners divided their interests. Mr. Harrold took forty acres, later buying one hundred thirty-five more, and developing eighty acres, which is under the Government Irrigating System. He has made of this property one of the finest and best-equipped ranches in the valley. He has a cement silo, of one hundred eighty tons' capacity, the first to be built in Glenn County; a cow-barn sixty by one hundred feet in size, with sixty-cow stand, and capacity of one hundred tons; and a smaller barn of sixteen-cow capacity. He is milking seventy cows, one half Holstein and one half Jersey, and owns a registered Jersey and a registered Holstein bull. Each cow has a number painted on her back, and a record of every cow is kept. The daily yield of butter fat reaches sixty pounds. Aside from his dairy interests, Mr. Harrold is raising full-blooded Duroc-Jersey hogs; and he has ninety acres in alfalfa, which yields from seven to eight tons to an acre, with five cuttings yearly. The balance of the ranch is devoted to grain sorghums.

The marriage of Mr. Harrold took place in Alameda County, in 1914, when he was united with Inez Whipple, a native of Alameda County. They are the parents of one son, Herbert F., Jr. Mr. Harrold is the president of the Glenn County Cow Testing Association, and a charter member of the Glenn County Farm Bureau; and he also served as a director of the Orland Unit Water Users' Association. In these capacities, and in all his relations to the public, he has stood ready to do all in his power to place the district on a higher economic level; and it is in no small measure due to his influence and example, that this section is now so rapidly forging ahead as one of the most progressive in the state.

